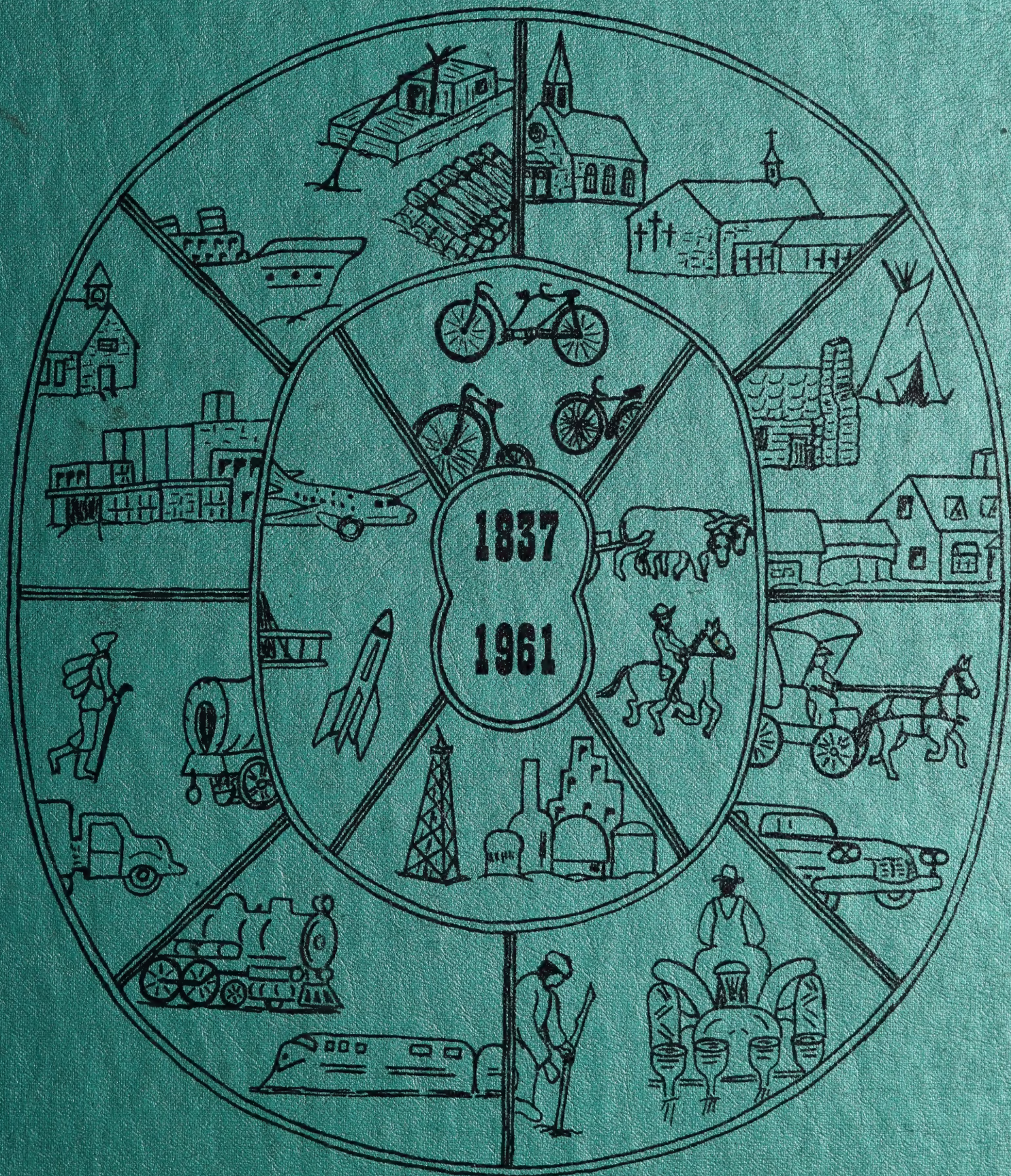


# HISTORY of OREGON and JERUSALEM



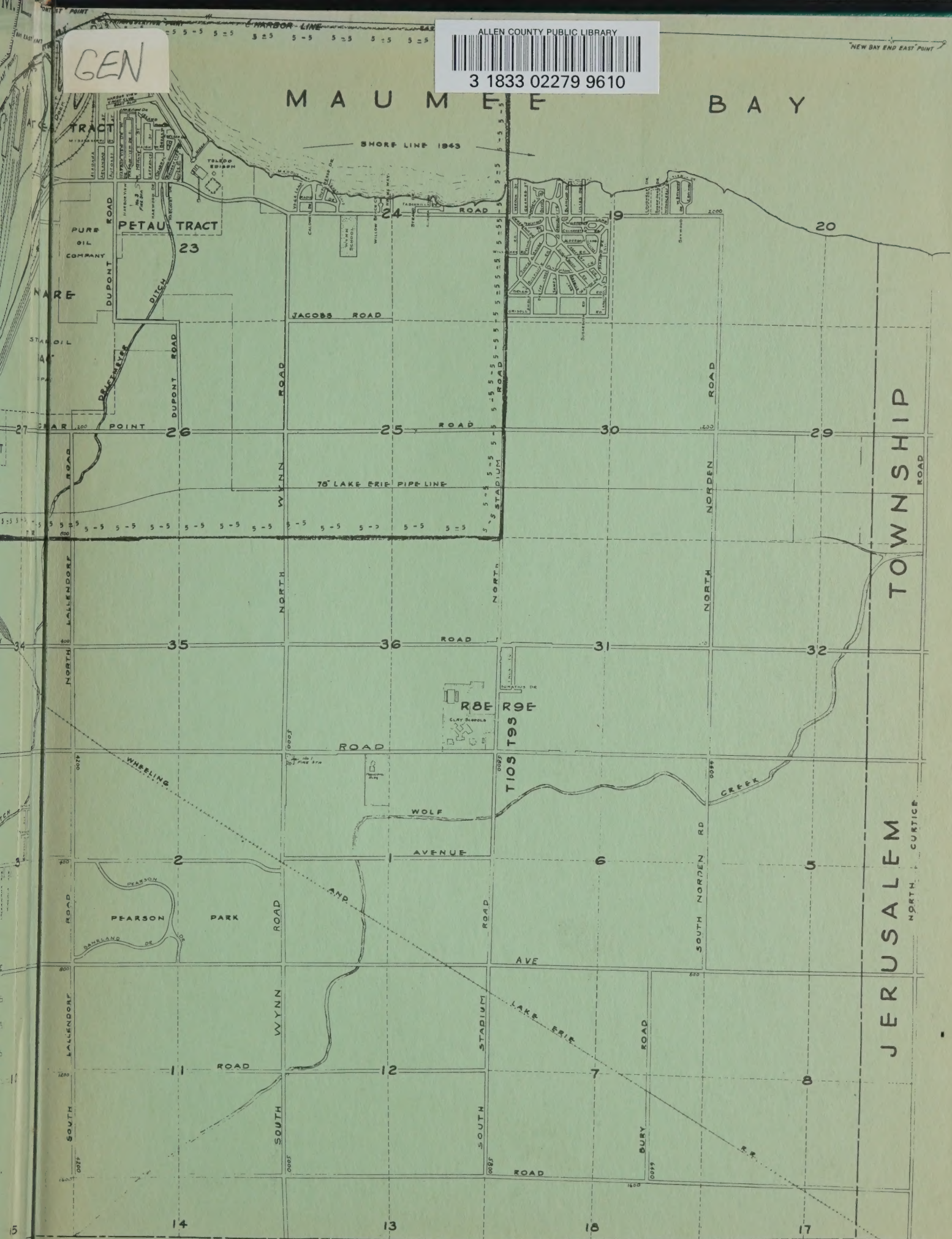


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1840 - 1874  
Manhattan Twp. East of Maumee River Annexed to Oregon

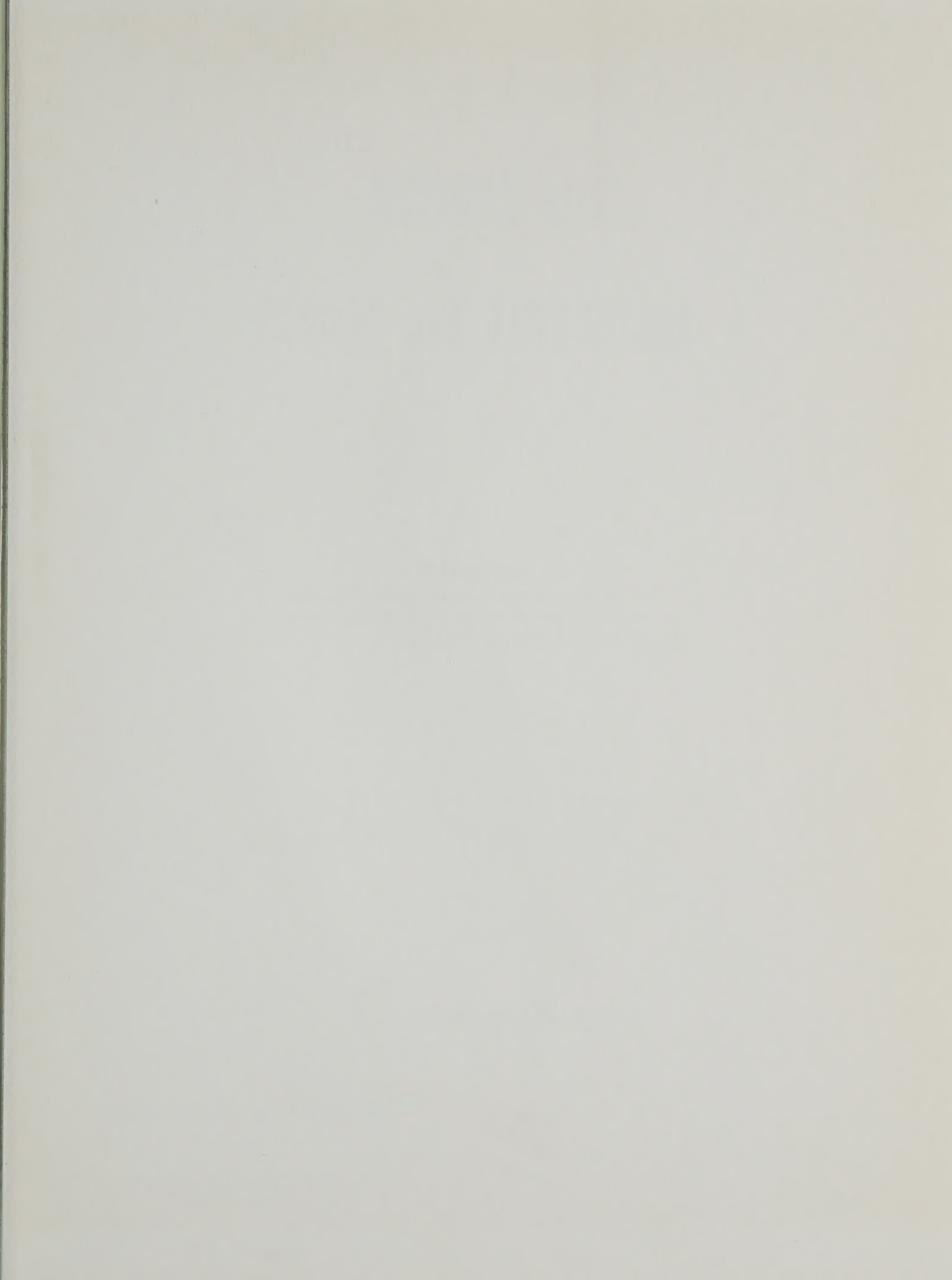
Jerusalem Twp. was part of  
Oregon until March 10, 1893

COUNTY OTTAWA COUNTY











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**HISTORY of**  
**OREGON and JERUSALEM**

- by *Josephine*  
*Fassett* -

*The Story Of*  
*Two*  
*Communities*

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
OF  
PORTLAND, OREGON



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Josephine Fassett

### THE AUTHOR

The author was born in Oregon Township in the old home on Seaman Road March 17, 1884. Living on a farm she learned to assume responsibilities and carry her share of the load as *chore boy*.

She attended a one room school where sixty pupils were enrolled. She completed the eighth grade and took the Boxwell examination which entitled her to attend the nearest high school. The distance from the high school and the financial problems made attendance impossible.

She took the teacher's examination and the next fall began teaching upper grades in Danbury Township. The following year she returned to Oregon teaching a one room school with forty-two pupils.

She attended Miami University one year, then went to Ohio Northern to make up her high school

work after which she returned to Miami where she was graduated in 1914. In the fall she began work as district superintendent in Oregon and Jerusalem Township. She had the unique experience of serving her own township and assisted in conducting campaigns that resulted in the up-to-date consolidated school system of Oregon.

During the time she was serving Oregon she attended summer and night school. She received her B.S. and M.A. degrees at Toledo University.

Her experience and understanding of the people of this territory gave her many incidents which she uses to enliven the pages of her history.

Her interest in the community has led her to serve on committees of civic and community projects and to accept her share of duties in church activities. She lent a hand to all who were engaged in improving the community and encouraged many young people to continue their education.

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## *Dedication*

To the people of Oregon, Harbor View, and Jerusalem Township whose interest in the development of their communities, and whose determination to press forward at any cost, was an inspiration to me. For their loyalty and co-operation during my years of service among them, this history of their communities is dedicated in love and devotion.



# Chapter I

## The Indians



### INTRODUCTION

Exploring the past is always a challenge. This is especially true when one attempts to confine the explorations to a definite and limited territory. Here within these boundaries of the Maumee river on the west, Lake Erie on the east, Maumee Bay and Lake Erie on the north and Ottawa and Wood counties on the south we have such a challenge. Being a part of the Black Swamp, it was covered with valuable timber of oak, walnut, hickory, ash, elm and maple. Such a forest means fertile soil which in time attracted a hardy, industrious group bent on establishing a thriving business in fur trading, followed by a home loving group willing to encounter the hazards of swamps, forests, and difficulties with the Indians in order to establish homes for their families.

### EARLY INHABITANTS

A discussion of these groups will follow but now let us turn our attention to the question, who were the first people to occupy this territory. We know that the first white men who came into this territory found Indians living here, but we do not know whether or not these Indian tribes were the original occupants.

Dr. Downes, in Volume One of his Lucas County Historical series, states that the archeologists for some reason failed to make a thorough study of northern Ohio. Thus, their writings give us little help. However, we are reasonably sure that Lucas County was not the home of the rather advanced cultures of the Mound Builders who lived farther to the south.

### MOUNDS

Remains of mounds were found in different parts of Ohio. Some were found in this vicinity along the east bank of the Maumee river which formerly was a part of Oregon Township. One such mound was located at a bend of the Maumee where it was possible to observe anyone approaching from either up or down the river. The nearby streets were known as Fort and Crescent. Fort street has been renamed Hathaway. There is a marker near Hathaway street which is the center of the near circular embankment. This marker was erected by the Fort Industry Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The mound was made up of three parallel banks about three or four feet high. There were two deep ditches between the banks. It is assumed that on top of both banks defensive pallisades or fences were built. Since there are indications that the up river side was unfinished, one may conclude that there was an attack and the defenders were defeated.

### INFORMATION GIVEN BY ELIAS FASSETT

Elias Fassett, son of Dr. John Fassett, who settled on his father's farm in this vicinity, gave S. S. Knabenshire, editor of the *Toledo Blade* in about 1898, information regarding the remaining evidence of this mound. He recalled that the space within the enclosure and for a distance about it was covered with a new growth of sugar maple trees. Previous to this new growth the land had been cleared so as to prevent a surprise attack from the land side.

### CONCLUSIONS

From the information we have of Lucas County



# *The Indians*

we conclude that it was not the home of Mound Builders who lived farther to the south. The archeologists state that the materials found in these ramparts pertain to the Erie Indians. No definite information can be obtained as to the number of Erie villages that were located in the Maumee Valley but we do know that the Erie Indians were destroyed by the Iroquois in 1654. Any Erie Indians who remained were enslaved or absorbed by other tribes. This left the shores of the Maumee Valley in solitude for many years.

## THE MIAMI INDIANS

The Iroquois kept the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence country from Montreal to Wisconsin in an uproar. Tribes and parts of tribes were driven from place to place. The Miamis who had been at home in the Wabash Valley fled during the Iroquois War to Wisconsin, thence to the St. Joseph river basin in southern Michigan. In 1701, the Iroquois arranged a treaty of peace with the French governor. The French then set up a military post between Lake Erie and Lake Huron which later was known as Detroit. This gave the tribes living in what is now Ohio, Indiana and southern Michigan a market for their furs with the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River as a trading outlet. The Miamis moved back to Wabash and gradually moved north into the Maumee Valley. This was called the Miami of the Lake but in time became known as the Maumee.

## INFLUENCE OF FRENCH TRADING ROUTE

During the 17th century the French considered the Maumee trading area unimportant. Therefore, they traded with the Indians in and about the upper St. Lawrence. To avoid the Iroquois they traveled by way of the Ottawa River into Canada to reach Lake Superior, Huron and Michigan. Thus, Lake Erie was the last of the Great Lakes to be discovered. When it was developed Lake Erie became a main highway and the Maumee-Wabash trade route became a central link in the French American Empire.

## THE FOX INDIANS

The Fox Indians occupied the Wisconsin-Illinois territory and, between 1712 and 1738, kept this territory in a turmoil in their effort to drive

out the French. The fighting became severe and the Fox Indians with many other tribes were almost wiped out. During this period the French found fur trading unprofitable.

## TRADING POST AT FORT WAYNE

Due to the severe fighting the French turned their attention to Fort Wayne where they established a trading post. This improved the situation for Maumee Valley but brought the French near the English frontiers.

## BRITISH FUR TRADE

In 1740, the British extended their boundaries to the southern boundary of the Maumee Valley. They kept moving nearer and by 1750 had control of the fur trade in four Ohio Valleys.

The English provided the Indians with better munitions, blankets and supplies than the French. This brought about revolts by the French, and this continual warfare for the control of trading posts caused the French and Indian War.

By this time the Maumee Valley which was inhabited by Miamis and Ottawas was under the control of the English.

## EFFECT OF ENGLISH POLICY

The English overthrew the French in 1763, and a treaty was signed by the French giving this territory to the English.

Now the Maumee Valley was open to as many Indian tribes as could find space for hunting.

The Ottawa Indians found the English policy unfair. The English sought to punish the Indians because they had helped the French. They refused to pay for the loss of villages, crops and supplies that had been taken from the Indians during the eight years of war. Through Chief Pontiac the Indians united and began a warfare against the English. They besieged Detroit for 153 days but were defeated.

## OTTAWAS SETTLE MAUMEE VALLEY

After their defeat the Ottawas moved into the Maumee Valley. They established a village of Ottawa (now Providence in Lucas County). The soil being rich and game plentiful they extended their control from Providence to the Maumee River and shores of Maumee Bay and Lake Erie.



# *The Indians*

Here they became prosperous and resented the English control. In 1764, Captain Thomas Morris was sent to tell them relief had been sent to Detroit and it would be useless for them to continue to resist. They captured Morris and were about to put him to death when a Frenchman named Godfrey warned them if they killed Morris the Indian hostages held at Detroit would be murdered. So they released Morris who with Godfrey and a few other fled back to Detroit.

## ENGLISH CHANCE POLICY

Through this experience the English learned they must change their policy toward the Indians, especially those of the Maumee Valley, if they wished to have them remain true to them until after the War of 1812. They then gave the Indians fair prices and secured the friendship of Pontiac who helped them make friends with the Miamis and Wyandots.

## TREATY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH

The Maumee trade expanded and was carried from Canada up the Maumee.

At this time the French were supporting Chief Pontiac in his conspiracy. He was making progress when the French in 1765 signed a treaty with the English. Word was sent to Chief Pontiac. Without the support of the French Chief Pontiac was unable to pursue his plan and was compelled to make peace with the English. Later the Indians supported the English during the American Revolution.

## ENGLISH DEFEAT THE AMERICANS

With the help of the Indians the British defeated the Americans everywhere through the Northwest.

In 1762, the British assisted by the Indians defeated Colonel William Crawford. After capturing Crawford they drove the Americans into retreat. They then tortured Colonel Crawford and put him to death. This was the Indians' retaliation for the mass murder by the Americans of the defenseless Christian Indians at Gnadenhutten south of Fort Laurens. The Indians pursued the Americans to the bitter end; and when in 1783 the news was received that the English had been defeated by the Americans, they refused to believe it.

## ENGLISH TREATY WITH THE AMERICANS

The English met the Indians and assured them that the Americans had won but that their lands north of the Ohio would not be invaded. The Indians were not to molest the Americans unless their territory was invaded.

## MORE RAIDS

While the Indians were at peace with the United States from 1784 to 1789, many Indian raids were carried on. This was due to the fact that the Indians said that in the Anglo-Indian conference it was agreed that no treaty would be recognized unless all the tribes agreed to it. Furthermore, they believed the English would help them if a war broke out. However, the English failed to support the Indians so raids, warfare and difficulties continued over a period of ten years as the United States attempted to bargain with the Indians for their lands. Chief Little Turtle tried to get the Indians to bargain with the Americans but they steadfastly refused. The leaders of the Ottawas, the Pottawatomies and the Shawnees, were in favor of war and finally the Miami chief decided to cast his lot with them.

## WORK OF GENERAL WAYNE

General Wayne and his forces defeated the Indians at Fallen Timbers. Since he was too far from his supply line he did not follow up his victory but retired to Fort Defiance. The English did not help the Indians and General Wayne played havoc with English prestige by destroying the Indian corn fields. This brought suffering and hunger to the Indians. They accepted Wayne's agreement to let them keep their lands and to provide annual gifts for the establishing of trade posts.

## JAY'S TREATY

In 1795, Jay's treaty was signed by the English in which they transferred all English posts on American soil to the United States.

## GREENVILLE TREATY

By the treaty of Greenville August 3, 1795, the Indian tribes were allowed to keep their lands north of the line established by the Treaty of McIntosh. This gave the Indians reservations on lands bound-



# *The Indians*

ed by the Maumee river, the Cuyahoga river and Lake Erie. Thus, war in the Maumee Valley was averted in 1795.

## WAR BETWEEN THE U. S. AND ENGLAND — 1812

At this time, the Ottawas, some Pottawatomies and Wyandots were living in the Maumee Valley. When the English returned, early white settlers in Lucas County had established friendly relations with the Indians.

### IN 1812

General Hull sent a schooner on the Maumee river to carry some of his baggage to Detroit. When the schooner left the Maumee river, General Hull had not heard that war existed between the United States and England.

The English took the Maumee Valley and Detroit. Since the English had control of Detroit they brought war to southern Michigan. This led to Indian uprisings in southern Michigan and the Maumee Valley. They rallied to the support of the English and the Americans were defeated. The Indians' hopes were aroused. They thought the English would gain control and restore to the Indians the rights they had formerly given them. Since the English had control of Lake Erie and Detroit they carried the fight into the Maumee Valley and destroyed the block houses on the Maumee river. In the meantime, the Americans prepared their fleet under Commander Oliver H. Perry.

The English with the help of Indians began a siege of Fort Meigs. In the meantime reinforcements from Kentucky arrived and they were at the point of victory when they were lured away and the English raised their flag again. A second siege took place but General Proctor was forced to retreat. Just previous to this, Perry won a victory at Put-in-Bay.

The Americans invaded Canada and defeated the English in the Battle of Thames. Here Chief Tecumseh met his death. He had fought valiantly to get control of the Indian lands which the white settlers had taken. His death encouraged the white settlers who believed that now the Maumee Valley had been made safe.

## THE TREATY OF GHENT

The Treaty of Ghent was drawn up in 1814 and ratified in 1815. It declared everything was to be as it had been before the war as both nations were tired of fighting. In addition to this, England had been in the midst of a long struggle with Napoleon and in no condition to continue the war.

## TREATY WITH THE OTTAWAS

After all these struggles the Ottawas remained in their Maumee Valley homes. During the war of 1812, the Ottawas, the Wyandots and Senecas who lived in the nearby Sandusky valley remained neutral. Arrangements were made for them to give up their share of the lands north of the Maumee and west of Defiance. In return they were to receive an additional \$1000 a year annuity and an additional reservation of 34 square miles at the mouth of the Maumee river and Presque Isle. The Ottawas now had \$4000 a year annuities and four reservations all within what is now Lucas County.

## TREATY OF DETROIT

In the treaty of Detroit in 1807, the Ottawas gave up their lands north of the Maumee and east of Defiance and in return were given \$3,333.33 a year and three reservations, the four-mile square on the Maumee Bay on both sides of the Ottawa river; the six-mile square on the north side of the Maumee river above Roche de Boeuf; and the three-mile square adjoining this down the river known as Wolf Rapids Reservation. This reservation was changed later to the up-river side of the six-mile square.

## INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Upon these reservations there were about a dozen Indian villages where they collected furs, skins, nuts and bark which they sold to the white people. The white people had established settlements at Maumee, Perrysburg and Port Lawrence which afterward became Toledo.

## WHITE SETTLERS LIVE AMONG INDIANS

Among the Indians, French traders like Peter Manor, Peter Navarre and his brothers settled. Many of them married Indian squaws and became members of the tribe.



### OTTAWA VILLAGE ON PRESQUE ISLE

The first white settlement was established in 1807, near Presque Isle. These early settlers found a village of Ottawa Indians living on Presque Isle which had been here since 1763. Here the white settlers met the widow of Chief Pontiac with her Son Kantuckeegun and her grandson Ottussa. The widow was held in high esteem. She was consulted for advice and was always the first to sign any treaties. Her grandson Ottussa was a man of excellent sense and free from the vices of his tribe. He was noted for his bravery.

At this time it is estimated that 8000 Indians lived in the surrounding region. They depended upon fishing and hunting for a livelihood.

### CHIEF PONTIAC

Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, was one of the greatest Indian chiefs. He had a keen intellect, was a brave warrior, and a good statesman.

The French had established a friendly relationship with the Indians. Their interest in fur trade led them to be generous with the Indians. They were not interested in establishing settlements, therefore, they had no desire to acquire land from the Indians other than that needed on which to establish their various trading posts. Thus, no friction or jealousies arose to mar the friendship that existed. The Indians were interested in selling their furs to the French and it is easy to understand why this friendship continued.

Pontiac with his keen mind foresaw a difference as the English traders came into the territory. The English received the Indians in a gruff manner. They had no interest in them and the spirit of friendliness, kindness and politeness was missing in their dealings. Pontiac realized that if the English gained control the Indians would lose their land and be ruined, for by this time the pioneers were pushing in and taking some of the land.

This led Pontiac to start his movement known as Pontiac's Conspiracy. He aroused even the remotest tribes and organized them by assigning them the defense of certain territories. It took months to perfect his plan which was to attack all the British posts on the same day and in this way drive the English out of the country. For a detailed discussion of this conflict a complete account may be found in many histories. Pontiac was compelled

to retreat and finally returned to the Maumee River. His spirit was still unconquered and he attempted to arouse the western tribes. His efforts failed so he returned to his home on the Maumee. In 1789, he visited a group of Indians at Cohokia opposite St. Louis. The French had presented him with a uniform which he was wearing at this time.

A British trader bribed a Kaskaskia Indian who killed Pontiac. Thus, before his vision of the ruin of the red man came to pass, death spared him the suffering and shame that the white man brought to his people.

### PETER NAVARRE

Because of his close association and friendly relationship with the Indians, Peter Navarre played an important part in the lives of the Indians and early white settlers.

He was born in Detroit in 1785. He is said to be the grandson of Robert Navarre a French army officer who visited this section in 1745. Peter could speak Canadian French and the Pottawatomie Indian dialect. He also had some knowledge of other Indian dialects. He with his brother Robert came to Presque Isle in 1807. Later his brothers Alex, Jacquet, Pierre and Antoine joined them. He and Robert erected a cabin near the mouth of the Maumee. Here he found the Ottawa Indians living in a village made up of log houses. According to the author of an early directory Peter described this settlement as located on a grassy plot nearly opposite Manhattan. There were about sixty log cabins built in two rows. The cabins were white washed which gave the village a cheerful appearance. This village had been in existence since the days of Pontiac and marked the site of his camp on the Maumee, at the time he left for Detroit in 1764. The chief at this time was Tesh-qua-gwun who was a descendant of Pontiac.

The Indians taught Peter woodcraft and Indian methods of living and protecting themselves. In spite of his mode of living he always had the bearing of a gentleman. He was employed by a Detroit house to buy furs from the Miamis near Fort Wayne. Here he met Chief Little Turtle and a friendship between the two developed. The fur trade was interrupted by the War of 1812-15. Then Peter and his three brothers Robert, Alex and Jacquet offered their services to General Hull. The



## *The Indians*

British surrendered before the Navarres went into active service. They were paroled but not treated as prisoners of war. Peter then took an active part in the services of the United States.

The British commander General Proctor posted a reward of \$200 for Peter's scalp. The Indians told General Proctor they had taught Peter all they knew about woodcraft and that it would be impossible to capture him. Peter continued to serve General Harrison for the remainder of the war. One of the most difficult trips he made was to deliver a message from General Harrison at Fort Meigs to Fort Stephanson (Fremont). During the night a violent thunderstorm broke with a great rainfall but he made his way through the wilderness, delivered the message and picked up the reply which he took back to General Harrison.

### PETER'S LOG CABIN

He moved from Presque Isle to a site east of Momenetown on Corduroy Road. Here he was given a plot of ground by Enos Momenee and the logs to build a cabin. An account of his cabin is given in Chapter X.

### PETER'S PENSION

At the close of the war Peter Navarre's name was not on any of the military rolls which meant he was not eligible for a pension. However, through the influence of some of his friends in his later years, he was granted a small sum by the government.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF INDIANS

Each year the Indians living in the surrounding territory met in a religious gathering on Presque Isle. At this time they brought as a sacrifice the best of everything they owned. These meetings lasted several days. During this time they would eat what they could and then burn any food that was left so the dogs could not get it.

### SACRIFICE OFFERED

About ten days before the annual sacrifice, they would blacken their faces, and eat and drink only in the afternoon. At these occasions thousands would assemble. They would then erect a shanty where they held their feast. Religious speeches were made. They expressed their reverence for the Great Spirit by raised hands and other demonstrations.

Their robes were of fine cloth decorated with coins of gold and silver. The chiefs often had several hundred dollars fastened to their clothes.

### A BOY OBSERVES THEIR CEREMONY

A. R. Fassett, Jr. tells how he, when a lad of ten or twelve years of age, watched these Indians at one stage of their program. He was fascinated by their colorful costumes, their Indian language and their great respect for Peter Navarre. He noted that great preparations had been made for the feast. There were deer hanging from the trees, dressed hogs, chicken, turkey, fruits and every good thing one could think of. He remained in the background curious to know what would happen next. Then he saw Peter Navarre mount a tree stump and address the Indians in their own language.

### INDIAN DANCES

A description of some of the Indian dances were given in an early Toledo directory as follows:

#### War Dance

A variety of dances were given during these services. One called Ki-a-wa was an indication of the approach of war. This was used frequently during the two years before the war of 1812.

#### Dance for Pleasure

A dance for pleasure was called Ne-gan-e-ga. This was a sportive gleesome dance.

#### Peace Dance

A peace dance known as the Calumet was danced with a white pipe. If war raged a red pipe or tomahawk was used. After 1810, a white pipe was not used until after the war closed.

#### Medicine Dance

During times of sickness a medicine dance was used to appease the anger of the Great Spirit.

### WHITES VISIT INDIANS

The English frequently visited the Indians during the years 1810 and 1811. They were interested in getting the Indians to help them in their war against the Americans.

Navarre was present at a number of these councils. He saw the English provide the Indians with large quantities of liquor and use every means possible to incite them to raids and destructive warfare. The Indians under the influence of liquor were beyond control. Vices of all types developed and terrible massacres were carried on.



## THE MIAMIS

Since this tribe lived in our valley and gave the name Maumee to our river, our interest in them is aroused. Little Turtle, their famous chief, is quoted as saying, "My fathers kindled the first fires at Detroit; thence they extended their lives to the head waters of Scioto; thence to its mouth; thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash and thence to Chicago over Lake Michigan." They gave the names to three rivers: the Big Miami, Little Miami, and Maumee. At one time their headquarters were near Piqua, but after Pontiac's Conspiracy they settled along the Maumee. The men spent their time in hunting and fishing. They were efficient in building light canoes and paddled safely over the rough waters of Lake Erie. The women did all the hard work. They carried heavy loads as they traveled from one place to another. They prepared the skins, built the tents, scratched the soil with crude sticks and planted the seed.

## CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH INDIANS LIVED

Mr. Benjamin F. Stickney, who was for a number of years agent to the Indians dwelling along the Maumee, told of conditions that existed among the Ottawas and other Indians. They lived in villages but had no permanent residence as they moved about from place to place, especially in the fall, winter and part of the spring when they spent the time hunting. They made rude cabins of logs, which they covered with bark. Often they put up poles and tied them together with plants or strips of bark then covered these poles with bark.

According to Mr. Stickney the Indian's greatest enemy was his thirst for intoxicating liquor. While the government tried to protect them, there were undesirable white citizens who took advantage of the Indians, getting them to give up their land for liquor, so in the study of the conditions one concludes that they and, in fact, all Indian tribes were better before they came in contact with the white man. He taught them many vices, the worst of which was the drinking of "fire water" as the Indians called the intoxicating liquor. One trader reported in 1802, that the Indians grew worse every year. He recalled one spring when a group of Indians came to the trading post and remained drunk from ten to fifteen days during which time they took

very little food.

Chief Little Turtle did all he could to eliminate this terrible habit. He made an appeal to the white people urging them not to give whisky to the Indians. Chief Mononcue also appealed to the white people according to Winter in his *History of Northwest Ohio*. The chief is quoted as follows:

"You, my friends, must leave off bringing your water of death (whisky), and selling to my people, or we never can live in peace, for wherever this comes, it brings fire and death with it; and if you will still give or sell it to Indians, it will take away all their senses; and then, like a mad bear, they may turn around and kill you, or some of your squaws and children; or if you should escape, they will go home, and be very apt to kill a wife, a mother, or a child; for whenever this mad water gets into a man, it makes murder boil in his heart, and he like the wolf, wants blood all the time, and I believe it makes you white people as bad as it makes us Indians, and you would murder one another as we do, only that you have laws that put those people in jail, and sometimes hang them by the neck, like a dog, till they are dead; and that makes white people afraid. We have no such laws yet; but I hope that by and by we shall have. But I think they ought first to hang all people that make and send this poison abroad, for they do all the mischief. What good can it do men to make and send out poison to kill their friends? Why, this is worse than our Indians, killing one another with knife and tomahawk. If the white people would hang them all up that make it and sell it, they would soon leave it off, and then the world would have peace. Now, my white friends, if you love us or yourselves — if you love peace, I beg that you will not sell these fire-waters, to our poor people; they are but children many of them; and you know that a child will just as soon take poison as food."

## REV. McCURDY'S DESCRIPTION OF INDIANS

"In *Northwest Ohio*" by Winter, he quotes Rev. McCurdy, a missionary among the Indians, along the Maumee. Winter obtained the quotations he uses from a few pages of Rev. McCurdy's Journal. He describes their houses as wretched huts, dirty and filled with lice and fleas. "Their furniture



# *The Indians*

consists of a few barks, a tin or brass kettle, a gun, pipe, knife and tomahawk."

## INDIAN MONEY

The Indian money or medium of exchange was called wampum. Wampum was made in the form of a belt or on strings and was used not only as money but also as ornaments. A variety of patterns were made. It was often used for important affairs such as in councils, treaties and in some places as an invitation to war or peace. When Wampum was used for an invitation to war, the color was red and black while white was used for peace.

## THE OTTAWAS

As stated previously, the Ottawas finally settled along the Maumee and established a number of villages at various places in what became Oregon Township.

In Toledo and Lucas County, Ohio, Killits gave an interesting account of this tribe of Indians. From his account, we find this tribe mentioned in history for the first time in 1615 when Champlain met about three hundred of them on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. Their only defense was the bow and arrows and a buckler of boiled leather or rawhide. They painted their faces and had their noses pierced. Many fashions and designs were tattooed on their bodies. In 1667, they claimed the country along the Ottawa river in Canada. Later they moved into the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. In 1773, they organized a village opposite Detroit; thence they moved southward to the Maumee Valley. Then great chief Pontiac was born near the present site of Defiance in 1720.

They were good farmers and experts in handling canoes.

As stated before a large number of Ottawas was living on Presque Isle when Peter Navarre arrived in 1807.

Another group, living in thirty or more wigwams on what is now the Gladieux farm across the road from the Coy farm, was friendly with the white settlers around them.

East of Bono on a knoll, a large settlement of the Ottawas was established. When the government sent this group to Walpole Island, Bono one of the members of this tribe, refused to leave. He remained there for the rest of his life. At present he has

two grandchildren living in Bono, John Cutchet and Mary Snyder. Mrs. Snyder is proud of her Indian blood and displays Bono's picture with great pride.

## INDIAN RELICS

Farmers report even today finding arrows, tomahawks and many Indian relics. This indicates that there were settlements at various places in Oregon and Jerusalem where groups of these Indians lived.

## CARTER FARM

Marian Carter lives on a farm in Jerusalem Township located near North Curtice Road on Cedar Point. This farm is not far from the shore of Lake Erie. She tells of an Indian mound located in their woods which no doubt was a burial place.

During the year 1944, the city of Toledo put a water line through their farm. This water line extended on to Lake Erie in order to obtain purer water for city consumption. When laying this line it was necessary to dig huge ditches. This uncovered many Indian relics, arrowheads and tomahawks. During this time her cousins searched the pile of earth and found tomahawks, arrowheads and Indian relics.

Farmers plowing their fields report that they often turn up various Indian articles especially the flint arrowheads. Most of these farms are located near the Maumee Bay or Lake Erie.

## INCIDENTS ABOUT INDIANS

Mrs. Olive Jenison Howland was the daughter of Victor Jenison and the wife of the pioneer preacher, Ezra Howland. She received her early education at the Indian mission school a mile beyond Perrysburg. Because of this close association with the Indians she learned the language of the Ottawa tribe. She was still living in 1894, when Isaac Wright wrote *The East Side Past and Present*. She knew Indian life at first hand and told the following incidents according to Mr. Wright.

## AU-TO-KEE ON HONEYMOON

Autokee, the chief of the Ottawas, lived on Presque Isle. He was an intimate friend of Victor Jenison. The chief spent one night of his honeymoon at the home of Mr. Jenison. Autokee and



his bride spent the night in a room on the ground floor. This room was partitioned off with rough boards.

Mrs. Howland reports that before the family retired they heard considerable laughter and noise coming from the room. This aroused the curiosity of the children and led them to peek through the cracks. They saw Autokee, the chief, carrying his bride on his shoulder while he skipped about the room. She was evidently enjoying her chief's performance as she was laughing like a child.

### INDIANS FROM WALPOLE ISLAND VISITS MR. JENISON

During the 40's and 50's she states that the Indians came from Walpole Island to get white ash to make baskets. During these trips they would stop at their home and spend the night with them sleeping on the floor.

### HOW INDIANS PREPARED THE ASH

They took the small white ash, then cut it in whatever lengths they needed. After the strips were cut they pounded each with a heavy club. This would cause the wood to separate at the grain and make it easy to peel.

### TOLD BY ELIJAH J. WOODRUFF

Mr. Woodruff was one of the early pioneers. He was living at the time Mr. Wright wrote his book and he told some interesting incidents.

### INDIANS HONEST

He had considerable dealings with the Indians but states that he always found them to be honest. He often had his home filled with Indians during the night. He said on cold winter nights the floor of his log house was covered with Indians and even the space under his bed was occupied. However, the next morning the house had to be fumigated to get rid of the bad odor left behind.

### VISIT PAID BY INDIAN COUPLE

On a bitter cold night he heard a noise at his door. When he opened the door he saw a strange Indian and his family. He asked them in. They responded to the invitation and attempted to bring their pony in with them. He explained that the pony would have to stay outside. The squaw took the twin babies and put them down on the warm hearth. She raked out some hot ashes, re-

moved the live coals and then put the babies' hands on the warm hearth and covered their hands with ashes. In a short time the babies were warm and began playing on the floor.

### NECESSITY THE MOTHER OF INVENTION

One day a farmer gave an Indian a glass of cider. The Indian liked the cider so he returned every day and begged for a drink. The farmer decided he would get rid of the Indian. He told him he couldn't have any more cider unless he carried it away in a basket. He did not see the Indian for several days. When he returned he brought with him a large basket thickly covered with ice. He had dipped the basket in water and let it freeze and repeated the process until he had a basket that held cider. After that it did not take the Indian long to empty the farmer's cider barrel.

### INDIAN WOMEN SELL BASKETS

In about 1890, two or more Indian women traveled through Oregon and Jerusalem selling baskets they had made. These baskets were of different sizes and made of different colors. Very small baskets woven in beautiful colors were especially appealing to every housewife and may still be found in many homes. These women walked from one house to another. They traveled over all sorts of roads. Frequently the white people gave them food and shelter for the night. They became well known throughout the country and were treated with courtesy wherever they went. The writer recalls that her parents gave these women shelter at various times. The children were always fascinated with the trinkets, beads and bright colored baskets.

### INDIAN LIVING NEAR RENO

LaDuke, a tall wellbuilt Indian lived near the lake in the vicinity of what is now Teachout Road. He made trips to Mr. Momenee's general store walking a distance of about seven miles. He usually spent the night at the corner saloon. The next morning when he was ready to make his return trip Mrs. Momenee always insisted on having one of the boys take him back with the horse and buggy.

### INDIANS ON CEDAR CREEK

A number of Indians settled on Cedar Creek.



# The Indians

This group was engaged in making and selling moccasins.

## INDIANS WERE RELIGIOUS

A study of the Indians indicate that they were naturally religious. They worshiped the sun, moon and stars; also things of nature such as the trees, rivers and waterfalls. To them the mountains were the homes of supernatural beings. They expressed their idea of God as the Great Spirit who had great power. However, they felt impelled to sacrifice to the Evil Spirit who, according to their ideas, had power to harm their children.

They were kind and generous to their friends but very cruel when dealing with their enemies. They welcomed the white settlers and helped them during the first winter. Their respect for and friendship with the Quakers indicate that if all white settlers had practiced the Golden Rule much sorrow and bloodshed could have been averted.

The missionaries reported that some of the Indians had accepted Christianity and put Christian principles into every day practice.

Knowing these facts we are able to understand and appreciate the Indian's translation of the 23rd Psalm.

## AN INDIAN TRANSLATION — PSALM 23

The Great Father above is a Shepherd Chief. I am His, and with Him I want not. He throws out to me a rope and the name of the rope is Love, and He draws me to where the grass is green and the water is not dangerous and I eat and lie down satisfied.

Sometimes my heart is very weak and falls down, but He lifts it up again and draws me into a good road. His name is Wonderful.

Sometimes it may be very soon, it may be longer, it may be a long, long time, He will draw me into a place between the mountains that the Shepherd Chief will meet me, and the hunger I have felt in my heart all through this life will be satisfied. Sometimes He makes the love rope into a whip, but afterwards He gives me a staff to lean on.

He spreads a table before me with all kinds of food. He puts His hand upon my head and all the tired is gone. My cup He fills 'till it runs over.

What I tell you is true, I lie not. These roads that are "away ahead" will stay with me through

this life, and afterward I will go to live in the Big Tepee and sit down with the Shepherd Chief forever.

Permission of,  
The Builders

## Some of the Younger Indians of the Territory CADARACT, MRS. VICTORIA

Mrs. Victoria Cadaract spent her last days in a little cabin on the Williston Road.

She told about the Indian braves who went through this territory to attack Fort Meigs. There is no record of when she was born. It was thought that she was about 105 or 106 years old when she died.

Thad Taylor set apart a certain plot of ground for her use as long as she lived and the tenants were expected to plow the ground for her every year. She raised squaw corn, potatoes, a few beans and other garden products.

Her friends kept her from the infirmary as they knew she would be very unhappy. The county provided a little allowance for her. With this and what she raised she managed to exist.

She belonged to the Chippewa tribe. Her grandfather was an Indian chief. He owned much of the property about and below Presque Isle.

Her own father died and her mother married the eldest brother of Peter and Robert Navarre.

Victoria was a cousin of the Indian family named Knaggs, who held property in various parts of the country.

She made baskets and traveled through the country selling them. She was well received as she stopped at the different homes along the way. People in general were interested in making life easier for her, but she was proud and unwilling to accept charity.

## BUNNO, FRANK

Frank Bunno was a member of the Ottawa tribe of Indians. He lived with a group that had settled on a knoll east of Bono.

When the government took this group to Walpole Island Bunno refused to go with them.

He worked in the onion fields and was a good citizen of the community. He was honest in all his dealings and became known as *Square Bunno*. He had two sons, John and Louis. His daughters were Catherine and Sophia.

When it became necessary to change the name of the town Shepherdsville, the people decided to use his name. However, the spelling was changed from Bunno to Bono.

## **BUNNO, CATHERINE**

Catherine, one of the daughters, was born in 1867, and died in 1950. She married Lodi Coutcher, a Frenchman. They lived at Bono with their family, Willie, Douglas, Levi and Arthur who died in childhood. Later the following children were born: Levi II, John, Lodi, Mary and Catherine.

## **SNYDER COUTCHER MARY**

Mary, one of the daughters of Catherine Bunno Coutcher, married Earl Snyder and established a home at Bono. She is proud of her grandfather, Bunno and her Indian ancestry.

She and her husband entertained Chief Standing Horse. They enjoyed his visit very much. Since that time her husband died. She is living alone in her home on the corner of Greenwood and Reynolds in Bono.

She has a large portrait of her grandfather hanging on the wall. She enjoys showing it to her friends and telling how he disapproved of the use of liquor as a beverage and the cruelty of some of his Indian friends.

## **CHIEF FRANK BUCKSHOT STANDING HORSE**

An account of the arrival of Chief Frank Buckshot and his trailer was given in *The Toledo Blade* and *The Times* on August 10, 1954. He was born east of Bono and traveled 1,100 miles from Oklahoma to Toledo in search of a birth certificate.

## **HIS EARLY LIFE**

Chief Standing Horse was born in a wigwam which was on the shore of Lake Erie east of Bono. The location of his former home has been washed away by the waters of the lake.

According to the family Bible he was born on May 8, 1892. Records show his father was Flying Arrow and his mother Wild Rose.

His godmother, Emma Coutcher, presented him with the Bible when he left Bono. She wrote the date of his baptism July 3, 1892, in the Bible when she vowed to see that he grew up a Christian.

## **HIS NAME**

The Chief said he was named in the traditional tribal manner. According to the Indian custom a child was named after the first objects the mother saw immediately after the child was born. In this case his mother first noticed his father's buckshot, then their old horse, Frank, which slowly got to its feet. From these objects the name Frank Buckshot Standing Horse was chosen as the name of the son. The name chief is an honorary title bestowed upon him.

## **HIS EDUCATION**

He educated himself. His first task was to learn to read. He studied the pictures in an old catalogue and learned to connect the words with the pictures. In time he was able to read. He then went to Moody Bible School to continue his education.

## **HIS OCCUPATION**

He is an ordained minister of the Episcopal Holy Church of God. He operates the Oklahoma Indian Christian Camp at Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

His missionary work led him to make frequent trips into Mexico. Since many Indians in Mexico attempt to enter United States illegally, the officials told the Chief he would be required to produce a birth certificate before he would be permitted to make another trip.

In his effort to secure a birth certificate he brought with him the family Bible and his World War II draft registration with his Oklahoma driver's license. It is interesting to know that these were recorded in the name of Chief Frank Buckshot Standing Horse.

## **VISITED BONO**

He visited Bono in hopes of finding some citizens who remembered him as a boy of 13 at which time he was taken with the tribe by the government to Walpole Island.

He knew Frank Bono. He said the name should be spelled Bunno. While at Bono he parked his trailer in the yard of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Snyder. Mrs. Snyder is the granddaughter of Frank Bunno.

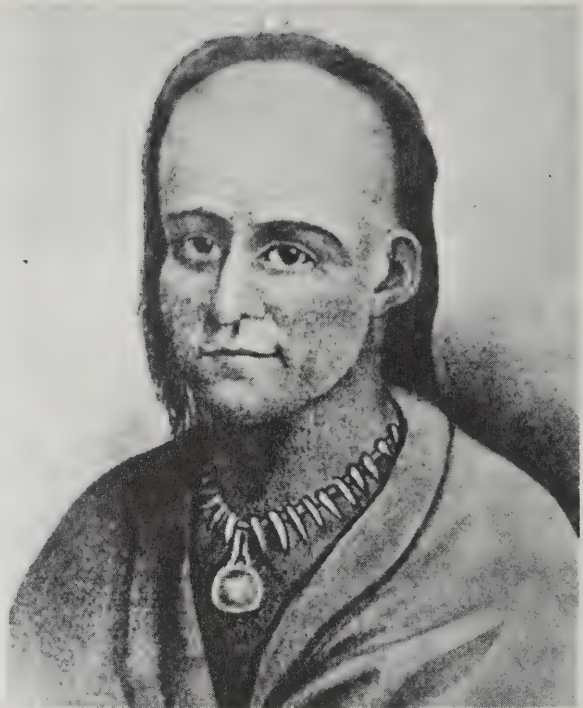
The Snyder family enjoyed the visit very much especially Sherry Lee Thompson, a great granddaughter of Mrs. Snyder. At the time of his visit she was two years old. She was fascinated by the music he produced on his violin.



# The Indians



Peter Navarre the Scout  
Toledo Library Local History Department



Chief Little Turtle was interested in bargaining with the Americans.  
Permission: The Ohio Historical Society, Ohio State Museum.



Under Chief Pontiac, Indians besieged Detroit for 153 days.  
Permission: The Ohio Historical Society, Ohio State Museum.



Chief Autokee lived on Presque Isle. Took his bride to the home of his white friend, Victor Jenison.  
Permission: The Ohio Historical Society, Ohio State Museum.

# The Indians



Chief Tecumseh fought to control Indian lands. He was killed at Battle of Thames.  
Permission: The Ohio Historical Society, Ohio State Museum.

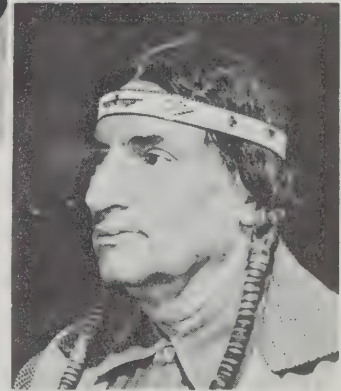


Frank Bunno, the Indian who refused to leave Bono.

Permission:  
Mrs. Mary Snyder

Chief Frank Buckshot Standing Horse — An interesting account of how Indians are named.

Photo by  
Toledo Blade.



The Battle of Lake Erie. Perry's flagship was disabled, but the Commander was rowed to another ship from which he directed the battle.

Permission: Division of Travel and Recreation, State of Ohio.



## Chapter II

# *How the White Men Gained Possession of Indian Land*



### INDIANS POSSESS LAND

When the white men came to this territory the Indians were in possession. We have learned from the study of history that wherever and whenever the white people landed they found the Indians there to greet them. They gave these new comers a helping hand and often saved their lives by teaching them how to live in a new and undeveloped country. So the meeting of Peter Navarre and his brothers with the Ottawa Indians on Presque Isle in 1807, was friendly. Even previous to this date in other parts of the country this friendly relationship had been severed because the white people failed to consider the rights of the Indians.

### TREATY OF 1783

After much suffering and bloodshed the treaty of September 3, 1783, was signed and the English acknowledged the Independence of the United States making the Mississippi River the western boundary.

A hasty view of what had taken place previous to this and even later has been given in the first chapter.

### PROBLEMS FACING THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

The government now faced these problems:

1. The white people were pressing the govern-

ment to get possession of the land.

2. The Indians were the rightful owners of the land.
3. Many of the early traders and settlers had taken advantage of the Indians.
4. The Indians were now suspicious of all white people even those who would befriend them.

### HOW THE UNITED STATES MET THE PROBLEM

The first step necessary was to establish a policy. The first one established stated that:

"The United States in Congress assembled shall have the exclusive right and power of regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its limits be not infringed or violated." Under this provision Congress issued a manifesto forbidding all persons to settle upon Indian lands. Another act provided that no purchase or grant of lands shall be valid unless the same be made by a treaty or convention to be entered into according to regulations of the Constitution.

Thus, the government took action to prevent adventurers from trespassing on Indian lands and to establish a system by which the Indians could transfer their lands.

### TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

The first treaty was an expression of peace and friendship.

However, as the population increased more land was needed by white settlers so more treaties were negotiated in which the Indians ceded certain tracts of land to the government.

### TREATY OF GREENVILLE

Little Turtle was the chief spokesman for the Indians in negotiating this treaty with the United States which was signed August 3, 1795. It settled the boundary line between the United States and Indian lands north of the Ohio by a line zigzag-

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ing southwestward from the mouth of the Cuyahoga river to near Cincinnati. All the country south and east of this line was ceded to the United States, to be opened to white settlement. The portion of Ohio north and west of the line remained the domain of the Indians, except sixteen small tracts which were ceded to the United States for military purposes. For details of the sixteen sections see *Killets Toledo and Lucas County, Ohio*.

By the treaty of Greenville which includes the first cessions made by the Indians to the United States, about two-thirds of the State of Ohio became the property of the white race. This left the remaining one-third in the hands of the Indians.

## TREATY OF FORT INDUSTRY

On July 4, 1805, the chiefs of the Chippewa, Delaware, Munsee, Ottawa, Potawatomi and Shawnee tribes met with representatives of the United States at Fort Industry and ceded all claims to the Connecticut Western Reserve including land the western boundary of which was a line drawn due south from the shore of Lake Erie not far from what is now Port Clinton to the boundary established by the treaty of Greenville.

The northern half of this cession was known as the Western Reserve and 500,000 acres of the "fire lands." These lands had been granted to citizens of Connecticut for the loss of property burned by the British during the Revolutionary War. For these lands the Connecticut Land Company agreed to pay the Indians \$16,000 and an annuity for a given number of years of \$1,000. The southern half was ceded to the United States which opened more land to white settlers.

## TREATY OF DETROIT

In 1807, during the term of William Hull as governor of Michigan Territory, a treaty was made with the chiefs of the Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi and Wyandot tribes at Detroit in the presence of the superintendent of Indian affairs. The United States agreed to pay the Indians \$10,000 "in money or good and animals for the improvement of husbandry, at the option of the Indians." The Chippewas and Ottawas were to receive \$3,333.33 each and the remainder was to be divided equally between the Potawatomi and Wyandot tribes. In addition to this an annuity of \$2,400 was to be

given "forever" and divided as follows: "Chippewa \$800; Ottawa \$800; Potawatomi \$400; and Wyandot \$400. However, by later treaties the annuity was discontinued.

Another portion of the treaty which is of interest describes the boundaries of eight reservations given to the Indians. See *Killits*.

## TREATY OF BROWNSTOWN

On November 25, 1808, a treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa, Pottawatomi, Shawnee and Wyandot Indians was concluded. This land was in Michigan with the exception of a roadway 120 feet wide from the rapids of the River Miami of Lake Erie to the western line of Connecticut Reserve. This road began at Fort Meigs and followed a southeasterly course by the way of Fremont to Norwalk.

## TREATY OF MAUMEE RAPIDS

The portion of Lucas County east of the Maumee was ceded to the United States by a treaty signed at Maumee Rapids on September 29, 1817. The tribes that were a party to this treaty were Chippewa, Delaware, Ottawa, Pottawatomi, Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandot.

The Wyandot and other tribes ceded to the United States a large tract of land in Ohio and Indiana. For details on boundary see *Killits*.

## TREATY OF 1831

A council was held with the Ottawa chiefs on August 30, 1831. The Indians ceded to the United States two tracts on the Maumee. The first was the reservation six miles square above Roche de Boeuf which included the village of Tondagamie and the other a tract three miles square at Wolf's Rapids for the same amount of land at Presque Isle.

## TREATY OF MAUMEE

This is an important treaty in which we are interested since part of the treaty pertains to land in Oregon. Therefore, these reservations will be given. Those on the north side of the river will be omitted. If interested, see *Killits*.

This treaty was made at Maumee on February 8, 1833, with George B. Porter acting as commissioner of the United States.

The Indians ceded to the United States all the



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lands granted to them by the treaties of 1807 and 1817, except 1,520 acres on the south side and 1,040 acres on the north side of the Maumee River, near the mouth.

The tracts on the south side (east) are as follows:

1. To Chief Autokee 320 acres at the mouth of the Maumee, to include Presque Isle.
2. To Jacques, Robert, Peter, Antoine, Francis and Alexis Navarre 800 acres, to include present improvements.
3. To Way-say-on of Tush-que-gan 160 acres to include his father's old cabin.
4. To Petau 80 acres, and if practicable, to include her cabin and field.
5. To Cheno, a chief, 80 acres, above Petau or higher up the little creek.
6. To the heirs of Joseph Le Cavalier Rangard, deceased, 80 acres.

The chiefs and other Indians receiving reservations agreed that the lands granted to them should not be alienated or sold without the approval of the United States.

## THE NAVARRE RESERVATION

The government ceded the Navarre Reservation to the Navarre brothers, Jacquet, Robert, Peter, Antoine, Francis and Alexis because they had lived among the Indians and established a friendly relationship between the Indians and white people.

## SPECIFIED SUM PAID TO DEBTORS

In the treaty of Maumee the government of the United States agreed to pay \$29,440 which the Indians agreed should be used to pay their debts. The money was appropriated as follows:

To—Hollister and Company	\$7,363.00
John E. Hunt	9,929.00
Robert A. Forsyth	10,890.00
Louis Beaufit	700.00
Pierre Menard	400.00
John King	100.00
Louis King	56.00

## SALE OF LAND

The government gave a number of the Indian chiefs permission to sell their land after the treaty of 1833 was signed. Some of the Indian chiefs took advantage of this and sold their land under the direction of the government. Since the

Indians were wards of the United States, great care was taken in supervising all dealings with them whenever sales of land were made and any other business transacted.

Autokee was the first chief to sell. His deed was given on August 4, 1835.

## AN INDIAN DEED

State of Ohio)

Wood County) SS

"Know all men by these presents: That I, Autokee, a chief of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, and son of Tush-que-gan, in consideration of the sum of \$1,000, to me in hand paid by James W. Knaggs, of the County of Wood and State of Ohio, do hereby give, grant and convey to said James W. Knaggs, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all that certain tract or parcel of land contained in the west half of my tract, lying in said County of Wood at the mouth of the Maumee River (south side) adjoining Presque Isle, which I lately granted to Robert A. Forsyth and George B. Knaggs, and bounded by said Presque Isle on the west; on the north by Lake Erie; on the east by the east half of said tract; and on the south by land granted to Alexis Navarre by the United States at the treaty with said tribe of Indians in February, 1833, at which treaty this said tract was granted to me, the west half of which, containing 125 acres, I hereby grant to James W. Knaggs. And I further covenant and promise with and to said James W. Knaggs, the above premises to him, his heirs and assigns forever, to warrant and defend.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1835."

Au-To-Kee (L.S.)

## SOURCE

This deed and the sworn statement of the Justice of Peace were taken from Volume I *Toledo and Lucas County, Ohio* by Killets.

You will note that at this time Lucas County had not been organized and all this territory was included in Wood County.

## INTERPRETER

Jacques Navarre acted as interpreter for Chief Autokee. H. Conant was the Justice of Peace. A copy of his statement follows:

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State of Ohio)  
Wood County) SS

"On the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1835, personally came Autokee, Indian chief of the Ottawa tribes, the maker of the within deed; and the purport and meaning of the within deed being fully explained to him, he acknowledged that he signed and sealed the same and was content and satisfied with the consideration therefor; and that he executed said deed and makes the above acknowledgement without any circumvention of undue influence or persuasion of the grantee, or of any other person whomsoever.

"Before me, Horatio, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County; and I further certify, that I

was present at the execution of the within deed, and counted out and delivered to the said Autokee the consideration mentioned in said deed, \$1,000. Witness my hand and seal, the day and year above written.

"H. Conant,  
Justice of the Peace"

### OTHER TRANSACTION

During the same day Autokee signed another deed under the same type of supervision. He sold the property known as Presque Isle to Robert A. Forsyth and George B. Knaggs for \$1,000. This included the remainder of his reservation.



# Chapter III

## *The Life of the Pioneer*



### INTRODUCTION

You are invited to turn back the pages of history and use your imagination if you wish to obtain a picture of this territory in the early eighteen hundreds. Peter Navarre and his brothers came here as the first white settlers of Oregon in 1807. They found dense forest of magnificent and stately trees such as the elm, the ash, the hickory and beautiful maples. Only Indian trails led through the forest to various trade posts, near by towns, and other Indian villages. Swamps covered large portions of the land. Luxuriant vegetation grew everywhere.

### PRESQUE ISLE

On Presque Isle they found a large village of Ottawa Indians and took up their abode nearby. Since they were closely connected with the Indians they adopted, to a great degree, the habits and methods of Indian living. Some of them married

Indian squaws and soon there was established the best of relationship between these early pioneers and the Indians. They taught them how to cope with the difficulties of living in an uncivilized community, how and where to find food, what berries and roots could be eaten, what herbs and plants could be used for medicinal purposes.

### LATER SETTLERS

In 1850, the national government granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold after the 28th of September, 1850, to the respective states where such lands were situated providing the states would reclaim them. Ohio received twenty-five thousand six hundred forty acres, the most of which was located in the northwestern part of the state in the region known as the "Black Swamp". This consisted of land unfit for settlement until it was reclaimed by drainage.

In 1851, the legislature provided that the net

# *The Life of the Pioneer*

proceeds received from the sale of the swamp lands should be appropriated to the General Fund for the support of common schools and the interest distributed to the several counties in proportion to the number of white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, each county to divide its money, so received, in same manner as other school funds were divided.

This proved to be a help to schools and an inducement to the early pioneers who were able to purchase the land from the state at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. It attracted people of French, English, and German backgrounds. Some moved into the territory to carry on trade, others to take advantage of the low price of land on which they established homes, and some purchased from 1000 to 5000 acres for speculation.

## EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS

The earliest settlements in the Maumee Valley before General Wayne defeated the Indians were started by building a blockhouse, around which were grouped rude cabins of the pioneers. It was necessary for these early communities to be grouped about the military posts scattered over the section. The post provided a place of retreat and shelter since Indians were lurking in the forest ready to scalp and slay the white men with whom they were at war. In fact, as late as 1815, two men were tomahawked in their cabin near Turkey Foot Rock on the Maumee. During the summer another man was scalped on the site of Maumee village.

These conditions together with the swamps delayed the settlement of the territory known later as Oregon, the village, and Oregon Township. However, after the Indians were defeated and there was less danger, people were led into thinking that the sites along the river would develop into thriving cities. For this reason, Oregon Village was established on the river between Fassett Street and 660 feet beyond what is now Hathaway Street. An account of this will be given in another chapter.

## SETTLEMENTS

People from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, other parts of Ohio, from Canada, England, France, and Germany moved into the territory establishing homes along the east side of the Maumee and gradually pushing farther east to the lake.

Some of the pioneers came from New York in covered wagons bringing their families and few possessions with them. Others came by small boats from Buffalo.

## LIFE OF EARLY SETTLERS

Often two or three families would arrive at the same time. Their first problem was to purchase the land and then erect a log cabin for the family.

## THE CABIN

After selecting a spot for the cabin, they organized into a working group helping one another. If there were any settlers who had previously established their homes, they also joined the workers. The group included men and women for miles around, as this was time not only for work but also merry making as well. They greeted their new neighbors with joy and thus began the work of erecting new cabins.

One party would take care of the wood chopping. They would fell the trees and cut them into the required lengths. Another group would "snake" them by means of teams and chains to the selected spot. Here men would assort and put them in convenient places for the builders. One man would examine the trees near by to find the right type from which the clapboard shingles could be made. These trees had to be large and straight grained. The clapboards were three or four feet long and used without shaving. Another group would prepare the "puncheons" for the floor. These were made from logs with one side hewn and split with a broad ax.

The work of preparing the material for the cabin usually required a day depending on the number of men working. Then they were ready for the "raising".

## THE RAISING

The next day was given to the "raising" of the cabin. What a great day this was for the women! It was their task to prepare food for these hungry men. They enjoyed this for as they prepared the food they could exchange experiences. Since they lived miles apart, this was indeed a day of enjoyment as well as a busy one for them.

During the "raising" the logs were notched at the proper places and laid one upon another. An opening was left for the door and at least one



# *The Life of the Pioneer*

for a window, sometimes there were two windows, one on each side of the door. Another opening at the rear was left for the broad chimney, which was built on the outside of the cabin. Pieces of wood and plaster were used to fill in the chinks between the logs. This helped to make it weather-proof. The clapboards were held down by logs securely fastened. Wooden pegs were used instead of nails.

## THE FURNITURE

The furniture consisted of three legged stools, a crude table, and a low platform used for a bed. In some cases the family brought a chair or two with them, a few dishes, a chest and other prized possessions.

## PRIZED POSSESSIONS

Edward Momenec has a rocking chair over one hundred years old which belonged to his grandparents on his mother's side. It was brought from Ireland. This chair was cherished by his mother. It was her first rocking chair. It is coveted by collectors today but the family steadfastly refuses to part with the chair.

A highboy is now owned by Gladys Munday Newman who inherited it from her father, Charles. Her grandfather, Henry brought it with him from England about a hundred years ago. This piece of furniture is over two hundred twenty five years old. It was made of solid cherry. You can imagine how proud they are of this wonderful piece of furniture. They also have other pieces which were brought from England.

## KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

The spider was like the skillet but had a long handle and legs so it could be set over the fire. The cover had an iron rim and fit closely on the spider. This made it possible to put coals on top as well as below. Deep iron kettles with handles were used. These could be hung on a crane over the fireplace. The griddle was somewhat like the spider but did not have legs. The crane was moveable so it could be swung out away from the fire when one wished to check whatever was being cooked.

Square openings were built in the chimney which served as Dutch ovens. A fire was built in the oven. When the oven was hot the coals were

raked out and the food to be baked was put into the oven.

Other kitchen utensils were long handled spoons, tin dishes, a wooden pail and dipper, split broom, lard lamp, candle moulders, tallow candles with holders, snuffers to put out the candles, tin lanterns and other crude equipment made to help lighten the burdens of housekeeping. In some cases gourds were used as dippers.

## TOOLS

The tools were crude. However, the ax and the rifle, both of which had to be purchased, were probably the most important. A maul or wooden hammer was very useful. A frow was an iron rod, the edges of which were beveled. An adz was used to smooth the flat sides of logs, the awl in making moccasins, mending harnesses, etc. In some homes they had a hominy block. It was a large wooden block with a hole burned out. Corn was put into this hole and a wooden pestle used to mash it until the corn became soft. Others softened the corn by boiling it in lye and then placed it in a clean basket. It was then taken to the well where water was run through it until it was thoroughly cleansed and ready to cook. Seasoned with salt, pepper and grease, it made a delicious food called hominy.

A tin grater was used to grind corn. This grater was made of a semi-circular piece of tin with a number of holes punched in it. It was nailed to a block of wood and the corn was rubbed against the rough edges of the holes. After applying enough muscle to the corn it became coarse meal from which they made "Johnnie Cake" or cooked and served as mush. A mill was established later on the east bank of the Maumee where farmers had their corn and wheat ground.

Often the early settler made his own tools such as wagons, rakes, flails, and harrows. These were very crude, for instance, antlers of the deer were used as pitchforks.

Hoes and plows were purchased from the East. The plow was a necessity if the farmer wanted to raise corn and wheat. The frame of the plow was made of wood but the plow share was similar to that of today.

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## IMPLEMENTS FOR MAKING CLOTHES

The spinning wheel was another prized possession. However, many implements needed were made in the home, such as looms of various kinds, reels, spools, flax brakes, card combs, and shuttles.

## CLOTHING

The women made the clothes. They made caps from the skins of foxes or raccoons. Deer skins were used for men's trousers. They used flax and wool to spin into cloth. They learned to make dye from walnut, chestnut, or oak bark.

## EARLY METHODS OF PLANTING

The first pioneers planted their grain by hand. This was a slow process and led to the making of crude implements that speeded up the work.

## WHEELBARROW PLANTING

A narrow box with holes in the bottom at the right distance apart was attached to the front of the wheelbarrow. This was filled with grain and the farmer pushed the wheelbarrow across the field thus sowing seed the width of the box.

## A MARKER

The marker was homemade. A piece of timber six foot long was used. At intervals three feet apart, a piece of lumber, pointed at the bottom, was fastened to the cross piece. Then two pieces of rounded wood about five foot long were fastened to the cross piece to form shafts between which the horse was harnessed. The horse pulled the marker beginning at the edge of the field which marked out three rows three feet apart. On the return trip the marker was placed so another three rows were marked out. When the entire field was marked one way the farmer began marking in the opposite direction. When he had covered the field it was marked in three foot squares and the place where rows met was the spot where corn was dropped.

## THE HAND CORN PLANTER

A hand corn planter had been invented so one could place the planter at the point where the rows met, shove down the handle and deposit three or four kernels in each spot. This made it possible to plant the corn in straight rows which could be easily worked with hoe or cultivator.

## WHEAT, OATS, ETC.

The farmer planted wheat and other grain by taking a handful from a sack and broadcasting it as he walked to the other side of the field. Later an implement with a wheel attached to an arm through which the seed could pass was used. A bag containing the seed was fastened to one end of the arm. By turning the wheel the seed was sent into the arm and scattered over the field. This was known as a fiddle and was used to plant grass seed.

## CRADLE

The grain was cut by means of a cradle. As the cradler cut the grain, it fell upon the rack and was removed in a heap at the end of a swath. Binders would follow the cutters and place the grain in bundles tying each bundle with a binder made from the straw. About twelve or fifteen of these bundles were then set up in a shock capped with about two bundles to shed water. If a rain continued over a period of a few days, it was necessary to pull the shocks apart so they would dry in the sun.

## CRADLERS

Men who had a knack of handling cradles went from one place to another cutting grain, especially wheat.

At that time there were many snakes in the field. These cradlers protected themselves by wearing leggings made of sheep skin. As the snake would strike the sheep skin, its fangs became entangled in the wool. The men would continue cutting until they reached the other side of the field where they took time to remove and kill the snakes.

## REAPER

The average cradler could cut an acre of grain in a day. Some men could cut three acres. Fred Momenee, one of our pioneers, recalls that Gilbert Momenee was quite an expert and could cut three acres a day. However, this was a long day of twelve hours even for those cutting an acre. Such a slow process required much time as most men cut an acre a day. This would take four men ten days to cut forty acres which would mean that part of the crop would be ruined before it was cut. So the farmers welcomed the reaper which was invented by Cyrus H. McCormick in 1831. This machine was drawn by horses or oxen and cut a swath six feet wide. As the grain was cut, it was



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carried on a platform and raked off into piles by a man following the reaper. This machine made it possible for farmers to raise and harvest more grain. While one man cut the grain another followed to rake it off in piles but there was still need of men to bind and shock the grain. So McCormick experimented making improvements until the self-binder was developed.

## SELF-BINDER

The self-binder gathered the grain into bundles, tied each bundle with binding twine, and threw it out of the machine. This reduced the time and number of men required to harvest the grain. However, farmers still put in long hours and every member of the family learned how to follow the binder and shock the grain.

The writer recalls how one farmer remained on the binder for hours. Since the pulling of the binder was hard work for the horses, at a given time, another team would be brought to the field to replace the tired horses; and with a fresh team, this man continued his work until darkness made it necessary to return to his home.

## SUPPLY OF WATER

Each farmer selected a place near his house and dug a well by hand. The depth depended upon when he struck a vein of water which he felt would supply his needs. Since it had to be dug by hand with a shovel, it would be approximately four or five feet long and three feet wide. As the earth was removed, the walls were kept from caving in by making a box-like structure. After the hole was started and it was too difficult to throw the dirt out, it was placed into buckets and hauled up where it was dumped.

Sometimes the wells were twelve to fifteen feet deep. A strong platform was made in the center of which a box was built. Above this box a windlass was made to which a rope was fastened. The bucket was attached to the other end of the rope. By turning the windlass the bucket was lowered into the water. When filled the bucket was brought up by turning the crank in the opposite direction. Several years later when bricks were available the wells were bricked and the water was brought to the surface by means of a chain on which porcelain cups were attached at regular intervals which caught the water. As the crank was turned, the water would

be brought up and thrown out of a spout into a bucket.

The first method of bringing up the water where the wooden bucket was used no doubt gave the author, Samuel Woodworth, an inspiration to write the song, "The Old Oaken Bucket" with the refrain:

"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,  
The moss-covered bucket which hangs in the  
well."

## REFRIGERATION

Since refrigeration was unknown in those days what could be a better place than the old well in which to hang a covered container filled with butter or other food which must be kept cool? Of course, this meant one must pull up this container before lowering the "old oaken bucket" so another method was used by some farmers.

## SHALLOW WELL

On the north side of the house where the sun did not shine, a small well was dug probably two or three feet deep. The food was placed in containers with tight covers and lowered into this well. A heavy top was placed over the well so dogs or other animals could not get the food.

## PITS FOR APPLES OR VEGETABLES

To keep apples, potatoes or other vegetables from freezing they were put into a pile over which straw was placed, then covered with earth.

When a supply was needed the earth was removed from a spot and the amount needed taken out after which the opening was covered.

## ILLNESS

Far removed from the services of a doctor, mothers and fathers learned how to take care of their children during times of illness. Much of their knowledge of the use of different herbs was gleaned from the Indians.

## HERBS AND THEIR USES

Such remedies as the following made into a tea were frequently used:

Sassafras for a tonic  
Horehound for colds  
Peppermint for stomach cramps  
Catnip to produce a quieting effect

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Mullein mixed with vinegar and applied as hot as one was able to endure was used for lameness or pain in the back.

Plantain leaves, wilted and sewed on cloth, were placed over the abdomen to check dysentery.

Other simple remedies such as sulphur and honey for sore throat, fat pork tied about the neck for sore throat, bread and milk used as a poultice, and charcoal and milk for a tonic were used.

Such diseases as diptheria and scarlet fever often brought death to all the children in a home. During the diptheria epidemic in 1882, Henry Lendorff lost four of his children.

## A HELPER IN TIME OF NEED

Lucy Peach, a motherly woman, noted for her kindness and willingness to help others, was frequently called upon in cases of illness. Her genial nature and sympathetic understanding was an inspiration to those who were ill. She never refused to go, no matter what time of the night she was called, or the condition of the weather and roads. Frequently, she related some of her experiences which were very amusing.

On one occasion when the roads were very muddy, a horse was provided for her to make the trip. Riding horseback was a new experience but she decided to give it a try. Those were the days when ladies rode sidesaddle. Bravely mounting her steed and arranging herself for the trip, she gave the horse the "go" sign and immediately found herself sitting in the mud on the road. Nothing daunted, she tried again but, if possible, slid off in less time than she did the first. Then her escort suggested she get on astride. Clumsily arranging her clothes she mounted again. Now safely astride she felt secure so she picked up the rein and gave the horse the sign she was ready. Obediently the horse started but alas, he went right out from under her and left her sitting on a cushion of mud. Her merry laughter rang out, but she told the messenger he would have to provide a buggy while she went back into the house to change her mud spattered clothes.

## WHEN A DOCTOR WAS NEEDED

In the early days there was no doctor on the east side of the river. This meant a doctor must come on horseback during the time of year when roads were muddy and at other times by horse and buggy. Added to this difficulty was that of cross-

ing the river by means of a ferry. In the winter, ice interfered with the ferry service. Often the ice was not safe and at such times a group of men formed a life line to get the doctor safely across the river. A rope was tied around the doctor's waist and was extended to the other side of the river where men pulled it in. To provide greater safety men were stationed at different places on the river to see that the doctor reached the opposite shore in safety. But the faithful doctors endured all these hardships for their patients who looked to them for help.

## THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

Previous to the epidemic in 1854, according to an account given by Isaac Wright in his book *The East Side Past and Present*, Michael Horton died of cholera in 1852. He was then living on Charles Coy's farm.

Passenger steamers running between Toledo and Buffalo brought in emigrants. Records show that one of these steamers landed at Peckham and Berdan's Warehouse at the foot of LaGrange Street. The emigrants went ashore. They built bonfires and camped there during the night. One of their number died of cholera. Other cases developed, most of which were among the emigrants.

A number of cases broke out on the east side of the Maumee, which was a part of Oregon, and at that time called Utah. During the night of July 2, and the next day and night, twenty-seven people living in this part of Oregon Township died. The plague continued for a period of two months.

Victor Plumey, who established a grocery store on what is now Front Street in 1849, died of cholera July 2, 1852, and was buried the same afternoon. Louis Metzger, Celestian Plumey, Nelson and Bradley Smith attended the funeral. As they rode to the cemetery Nelson Smith said, "Poor Vic is gone; I wonder which one of us will go next." The next victims were Nelson Smith and Clarissa Plumey, wife of Victor Plumey. These people were buried under an apple tree near the corner of Oak Street and Starr Avenue. Later a number of victims were buried under this apple tree.

Peter Momany, one of the pioneers at this time, gave an account of the ravages of this plague on the Bay Shore. He said, "The first death was my sister Sarah, wife of Francis Jerome, early on the



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morning of July 4. My father, Anthony, Sr., died at 11 o'clock A.M. the same day. After my father's death my brother-in-law, Francis Jerome, came to my house with his six children and they all died in less than one week; not one of that family was left, eight in all. On Monday, July 10, a little boy named Samuel Slaughterbalk, living with me, also died and an old lady, Mrs. Shadwell, a nurse, living at Manhattan, was taken sick and died before she could get home. John Arquette and my brother, Anthony, Jr., and his wife died at Manhattan. All those named in this letter died or were taken sick at my house."

According to an article in the *Blade* by George W. Pearson, seventy-five out of one hundred seventy five on the East Side died during the plague.

## INTERESTING INCIDENTS

Mrs. Edna Eteau Nofzinger recalls how her family looked forward to the time when they could purchase a new set of dishes. Tin dishes and odds and ends served their needs but it would be fun to set the table in style. Even the food would taste better. So the family set to work gathering hickory nuts. These were sold and the money was saved until they had the right amount. This was an achievement in which the entire family participated and were made happy when they reached their goal.

She also recalls that at that time steam ship companies used hickory nuts for fuel so they had a ready sale for their product.

## MONEY FOR TAXES

A jar tucked away in a safe place became a bank where pennies, nickels, and dimes were saved to pay taxes. Such a jar was important to Grandfather and Grandmother Eteau. Owning twenty acres they had to meet their taxes of one dollar and fifty cents a year. To meet this problem they took the fat from the fish they caught, rendered it, and kept it in pint jars which they sold for one penny a pint.

## HATS MADE OF STRAW

Gathering the best straw from the field and storing it carefully was another challenging task that confronted these pioneer women. Why do this? When winter days kept them indoors, out came the straw and the members of the family sat about

weaving hats and more hats, which they sold during the summer for a few cents each.

## BARK FOR SKATES

As you glide swiftly and gracefully over the smooth ice or on a skating rink, return to pioneer days and consider your possibilities if your feet were clad in bark. Grandmother DeKay, as a child of a family of seventeen, wanted to slide on the ice. She had no shoes but that problem could be solved easily. She gathered large pieces of bark and in a short time had her feet clad in bark shoes. Now, she was ready to join others and enjoy herself even though it required effort and energy to slide on her homemade shoes.

## INDIANS GATHER WILD RICE

The Indians living on Presque Isle were often seen coming down Otter Creek in their canoes. As they made their way through the thick growth of wild rice they carefully gathered all the rice they could and returned to their homes to prepare a meal.

## COMPANY EVERY SUNDAY

How would you like to spend every Saturday scrubbing, cleaning, cooking and baking so that you would be prepared to feed a large group, the number always undetermined? Such was the life and activities of Mrs. Jonathan Wynn, her husband, being a Clerk of Courts, as well as a Justice of Peace, took charge of the legal papers of the people of the surrounding territory. On Sunday the people would walk to his home to get their papers, have legal documents signed, and listen to the news of the week which Mr. Wynn related. Of course, they made a day of it, enjoying the fellowship of the family and the delicious food that had been prepared.

## Special Day on the Farm

## SOAPMAKING

During the winter ashes were kept in barrels. In fact, ashes were stored throughout the year, also fat from the cooking and butchering was saved. When the appropriate time arrived in the spring the men of the family poured water into the ashes. It seeped through and was drawn off through a hole near the bottom of the barrel. This formed a brown liquid called lye. A big kettle suspended from a pole that extended from one tree to another

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was filled with this lye. The fats were placed in the lye and a hot fire kept burning under the kettle. This mixture was cooked until it became thick as jelly. It was then removed and cut into cakes which supplied the family with soap for the year.

## CANDLEMAKING

Tallow which had been kept from butchering of cattle was melted in a large kettle. If the family did not have molds, they dipped rolled cotton cloth into the tallow. The tallow collected around the cloth and then was put into a candle rod where it became hard. Those who had the molds used a dipper and poured the hot tallow into each mold thus making six or eight candles at a time. This task was performed by the women of the household. It was an important day which meant much to each member of the family, for during the long winter evenings they would be supplied with the light furnished by these candles. How much cheer the light from a little candle brought to a home! It's difficult for one to appreciate the flickering candlelight when we can flood our rooms with light by turning on a switch. Yet we recall that Shakespeare refers to the light of the candle in *The Merchant of Venice* when Portia approaching her home, sees the candlelight shining through her window and says,

"How far that little candle throws its beams;  
so shines a good deed in a naughty world."

## THE MAKING OF APPLE BUTTER THE PREPARATION

This was two days' work in which the entire family participated. In case married brothers and sisters did not live near by, the neighbors were invited to participate.

The first day apples were picked up, loaded and taken to the mill where they were pressed into cider. In the evening the entire family, relatives, and neighbors gathered to peel and core the apples. Some families had an apple peeler which speeded up the work, but it took time and patience to core five or more bushels of apples. However, this group enjoyed working together enlivening the task with their chit chat.

## SECOND DAY

This event took place in late October or early

November so those taking part had to be prepared for chilly or even rainy weather.

A large copper lined kettle holding twenty five or thirty gallon was hung from a huge bar erected for this particular occasion. A fire was built under the kettle into which cider had been placed. It was kept boiling until it simmered down to about half the amount put into the kettle. By boiling the cider less sugar was required to season the contents. Apples were then placed in the hot cider and now the tedious work began. A paddle fitted with holes and attached to a handle five or more feet long was used to stir the contents. The stirring had to continue for hours to prevent the apples from scorching. The members of the group took turns in the stirring. The men of the family came to the rescue frequently, and the older children were given this responsibility while the men took time out for meals.

## RAIN ENJOYED BY CHILDREN

A lean-to was made to keep the rain off the apple butter and the one using the paddle. When the children took over, they enjoyed hearing the rain come down with a pitter patter on the roof of the "lean-to". They pretended they were gypsies and enjoyed this so much they were sorry when Daddy returned to take over the paddle.

## MAPLE SUGAR TIME

In late winter and early spring the maple trees were tapped. A hole was bored into the trunk of the tree about three feet from the ground. A spout was driven into the hole and a wooden bucket hung below the spout to collect the sap. The bucket was covered to keep the sap clean. Each day the farmer collected it and placed it in a large container or tank. Large iron kettles were placed out of doors in the same manner as those used for soap making. A group of neighbors and friends met to help keep the fires going. It was boiled until most of the water evaporated as steam. The remainder was strained through woolen cloth and made a delicious sirup which they used on pancakes.

They ended the celebration by making the heavier sirup into maple candy. Everyone helped with the work and spent the evening having a social time with plenty of maple candy and good food.



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## THRESHING DAY

What an exciting day for every member of the family! The children were delighted to see the large black combined boiler and engine hauling the huge separator turn into their driveway. It was such a fascinating machine to them. Now they could get into the yard and watch the men who came with the machine place the separator where the farmer wanted his straw to be stacked, then run the engine a certain distance away and place a large belt around the wheel on the engine and around another wheel on the separator. Previous to this, wood or coal had been placed near by so the fireman could supply his boiler and produce enough steam to run the outfit.

Men and teams were in the field loading grain so the threshers would be kept busy. When a load of grain arrived, the team was driven to the separator and the men pitched the bundles on a rack. A man took the bundles, cut the twine, and fed the straw containing the grain into the machine. Here the grain, separated from the straw, was deposited in a box which measured it. The straw was sent by a carrier up and out a short distance from the machine, then dropped on the ground where a huge stack of straw would be piled. As soon as one load had been threshed, another team was ready to move forward to take the place of the empty wagon which returned to the field for another load. The grain was placed in bags and hauled to a granary. It took about twenty men to take care of the hauling, storing, and running of the machine.

While this activity was taking place on the outside, much was being done on the inside to provide plenty of good food for these men. The women of the household with the help of neighbors or friends were preparing potatoes, meat, pie, cake, jelly, cookies, and what not for the main meal. In addition to this, provisions were made for midmorning and afternoon lunches with sandwiches, doughnuts, lemonade, and cold tea or coffee to replenish the men and restore their energy.

The labor supply was provided by exchanging work in the case of both men and women. The work was made lighter by the help of many hands while everyone enjoyed the sociability of the affair.

The length of time spent at one home depended upon the amount of grain each farmer raised. If a neighbor near by had a small amount of grain,

often arrangements were made for him to haul his grain to the machine, thus saving time and money for a second setting of the machine.

The owner of the machine measured the grain and charged the farmer a certain amount per bushel.

If the machine pulled in during the evening, the farmer's wife provided breakfast for the men who followed the machine from one place to the other.

## QUILTING BEES

A quilt is a padded needlework cover. Before one was ready for a quilting bee many hours were spent in making quilt blocks by sewing pieces of cloth together forming a pattern. It might be a design of squares made of different colored cloth. This cloth was material left over from dresses that were made for members of the family. Sometimes the designs were complicated. The designs were varied and work of this type was highly prized. After completing the number of blocks needed, plain cloth was used to join them together to form the top of the quilt. Then the bottom of the quilt was made by sewing together pieces of plain cloth making it approximately seventy-two by ninety inches. Cotton was placed between the top and bottom and it was then placed on a quilting frame. This frame was fastened to the top of chairs and on them the quilt was stretched to its full length and breadth. The women of the community were then invited and the fine needlework began. Sometimes the families of the women were invited to come to supper and the group enjoyed an evening of singing, dancing, and a real talk fest.

## MAKING HAY

This task usually required every member of the family old enough to work, in addition to one or two neighbors. However, the cutting and stacking of the hay was done by the men in most cases, but some women were able to load the hay on the wagon as it was lifted up to them by men with pitchforks.

## CUTTING HAY

This was done by using the scythe which is a cutting instrument with a long curved blade attached at an angle to a long bent handle. This slow process of cutting and storing led to improvements which made it possible to raise more hay and

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clover for the feeding of horses and cattle. The mowing machine was invented by Peter Gaillard in 1812. It is made up of a frame mounted on wheels with a long cutter bar which extends to the side. The mower was drawn by horses and cut a swath from four to four and a half feet wide. With the use of the mower much time was saved. After the hay was cut it was necessary to allow time for it to dry. The amount of time depended on the weather.

## RAKING

After the hay was dry it was put into windrows by the use of a one horse rake. If there was a boy in the family, he was given the task of raking. The long curved tines gathered the hay until it had a load, which was then tripped by stepping on a lever. This raised the tines and left the hay in a windrow. Sometimes a girl in the family took care of the raking.

## STACKING HAY AND LOADING

Men followed and put these windrows into stacks. A wagon on which there was a wide hay rack was driven between rows of the stacked hay and men pitched it up to a man who loaded it on the wagon.

## STORING HAY

It was then taken to the barn and by means of forks it was pitched from the load to men in the mow where it was evenly divided on the floor. This work was made easier by the use of a large hay fork which was suspended from the rafters in about the middle of the mow. A small rope attached to two levers on the fork made it possible to trip the load by giving it a jerk. A man on the load of hay put the fork into the hay, tightened the levers and moved to one side. In the meantime the driver of the team had attached the large rope holding the fork and connected by pulleys to the whippletree and the team moved forward pulling the fork with the hay up over the mow where it was tripped and the men in the mow distributed it.

The driver of the team was usually one of the women or girls of the family as the men and boys were needed elsewhere.

## WATER BOY OR GIRL

One of the smaller children was given the task of carrying water to the field and providing the

workers with cool water to quench their thirst.

The writer recalls an experience as a water carrier. The days were long. It took many trips back and forth from the house to the field. Who wouldn't think of some way to eliminate part of the walking? So, when her sister came along driving one of the mules hitched to the rake, on she jumped just back of the mule. A rather bumpy ride and one that required the know-how of staying put but what farm girl doesn't soon learn how to take care of herself in dangerous positions? All went well until that mule decided it was time to go to the barn. Nothing could stop him. The driver was concerned about her passenger who despite all the bumps remained seated. In due time the driver stopped the mule by heading him into a picket fence. By that time every man in the field was running to the rescue. Too bad that ended the rides and her weary feet had to carry her back and forth throughout the hot days of harvest.

## BUTCHERING

What boy or girl has not tried to trump up some excuse to stay home from school to take part in the activities that took place when hogs or cattle were butchered?

## FIRST PREPARATION

Between 1837 and 1845, farmers let their hogs and cattle roam through the forest at will. Each farmer designated his stock by a mark which was placed on file in the county records. For example, John Consaul's stock was marked with a square crop off the right ear and a round hole in the left ear, and Leonard Whitmore marked his with a square crop off the left ear and a swallow fork off the right. In this way there was no doubt about ownership.

The hogs fed upon hickory nuts and acorns in the fall and the meat had a taste that many people did not like. To eliminate this taste the farmer would go into the woods, hunt for his hogs and take as many home as he expected to butcher. He placed them in a pen and fed them corn for two or more weeks. When he decided the weather was cold enough and the hogs ready the day for the butchering was set.

## THE KILLING

Sometimes the hog was shot in the head first, then its throat cut so it would bleed. Other farmers



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cut the throat of the hog without shooting it. If the family was fond of blood sausage, the blood was kept and made into sausage, otherwise it flowed onto the ground. Time was allowed for the bleeding before the next step was taken.

## SECOND PREPARATION

While the hog was being killed other members of the family were busy. A large black kettle was suspended between two poles. It was filled with water and a fire built under the kettle.

A platform about four feet high was built and a large barrel was placed at the end of the platform in a slanting position. A hook was then fastened into the mouth of the hog so that two men could place the carcass on the platform. The scalding water was put into the barrel and the men placed the hog in the scalding water, head up, moving it up and down to loosen the hair.

## SCRAPING AND CLEANING

After the hog had been bathed in the scalding water, it was pulled up and placed on the platform. The men used scrapers to remove the hair. A gambrel was then used to spread the hind legs apart, each leg being fastened to the ends of the gambrel by inserting it into tendons of the leg. A rope was fastened to the center of the gambrel and the body of the hog was suspended head down from a limb of a tree or between two poles. More scalding water was thrown on the body to remove any hair or dirt.

## REMOVING INTESTINES AND ORGANS

With a sharp butcher knife an incision was made in the belly and it was laid open from one end of the hog to the other. The intestines were removed and placed in a large dish pan. Then the heart, lungs, liver, spleen and kidneys were removed. There were large layers of fat around the kidneys. This was removed, saved and rendered into leaf lard.

The inside of the hog was thoroughly washed by throwing water upon it.

## CARE OF INTESTINES AND ORGANS

The intestines and organs were carried into the house and placed on a large table. All the fat around the intestines and organs was removed and put into a large kettle. This kettle was placed on the stove and the grease fried out leaving crisp pieces

called "cracklings". The grease was poured into crocks and allowed to cool. This gave the family their supply of lard for several weeks. The crocks were carefully covered and put into a cool place, usually a cellar, ready for use.

The liver and heart were cleaned and served in various ways.

Some families cleaned the small intestines and filled them with sausage.

## PICKLED PIGS FEET

The feet of the hogs were cleaned and pickled. They were then put in cans to be served as a delicate dish sometime later.

## HEAD CHEESE

The head of the hog was cut up into fine pieces and made into head cheese.

## THE MEAT

The carcass of the hog hung over night giving it time to cool. The next day it was cut into various parts, such as hams, shoulders, side meat, etc.

Part of the meat was placed into a barrel and strong salt brine poured over it until the meat was entirely covered. By this means the meat could be kept indefinitely. When served, a piece was removed and cut into slices, then the strong salt brine removed by boiling it in water for several minutes before frying.

Often the hams and shoulders were hung up in a smoke house. If the family liked bacon, part of the side meat would be smoked. A fire in a container was built and burned slowly allowing the smoke to penetrate the meat. This preserved it and the meat was left in the smoke house until the family wanted some for food. Usually it was freshened in the same manner as was the salt pork.

## TENDERLOIN

The tenderloin, the tenderest part of a loin just under the short ribs, was served while it was fresh. This was a feast for everyone in the family. After butchering, each neighbor was given some of the meat which everyone enjoyed. As neighbors butchered at different times, there were a number of these feasts.

## CHILDREN'S FUN

The children of the family watched all these activities. Many questions were asked. Here they

# *The Life of the Pioneer*

were learning about the functions of the heart, liver, intestines and other organs at first hand. After all a day at home in this laboratory was valuable especially if parents were understanding.

Then what fun scraping the pig tails and putting them in the oven to bake. They sampled the "cracklings" and pronounced them good. But even more fun was had when they cleaned the bladders and inserted a straw into the opening so they could take turns in filling it with air. A cord was tied around the opening, and they had a bag which after being dried could be used as a punch bag. They took turns seeing who could keep it in the air the longest. Many happy hours were spent with these until at last someone hit it too hard and it was no longer of service.

## THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS

These are family days. On such special occasions when families were large mothers, spent two or more weeks preparing for the feast. Foods of all kinds were prepared — roasted, boiled, and baked. Pies, cookies, homemade candies were made ready for this important event. The religious aspect of these days was not forgotten.

On Thanksgiving their minds turned to their many blessings. They were indeed thankful for enough food, clothing and heat to make life tolerable. So they took time to attend services and render thanks to God. At Christmas time they were thankful for small gifts. Sometimes these gifts were homemade and their trees decorated with popcorn.

Other times the children were told that Santa was so busy he could not get to their home but he would come later. Then mother by careful planning was able to get to the city when prices were reduced so she could purchase something for each member of the family. In some cases it was white gum in the shape of a heart with a picture pasted in the center of the heart and an orange for each member of the family.

## Hard Days on Farm

Usually Monday, sometimes called "Blue Monday," was wash day. This meant long hours and back breaking work.

## PREPARATION

To prepare for the washing it was necessary to pull up water from a well or cistern by lowering a

bucket to which a rope was attached. This required many buckets of water as water in two tubs were needed for washing and rinsing the clothes. Then a big copper boiler had to be partly filled in which to boil them, and water was placed in large kettles to put on the stove to heat for the washing. A tub was placed on a stand in which a washboard was used. Near this tub, two more stands were placed for the tubs in which clothes were rinsed. In the one tub bluing was added to the water to help make the clothes white. Another container with water would be used in which to place garments that were very soiled.

## THE WASHING

With a big bar of soap on the washboard, the work began. Clothes were placed in the tub and thoroughly soaked with water. Then piece by piece they were placed on the board and the soiled spots soaped. Now the real work began. The clothes, garment by garment, were rubbed up and down on the board. Each white garment was checked, then placed in the boiler to undergo a process of boiling to further cleanse and kill the germs.

## THE RINSING

The clothes were taken from the boiler, and were put into a tub of clear water, moved up and down to remove the suds and then wrung by hand and placed into the tub of bluing water. If fortunate, one might have a hand wringer which required more muscle work. Then such garments as skirts and dresses had to be put through the starch and wringer again.

## HANGING CLOTHES

The clothes were then hung on the line in the back yard to dry. After being allowed time to dry they were taken from the line. The starched clothes were sprinkled, rolled up, and put away for ironing the next day.

## IRONING DAY

This was another long, hard day. A hot fire must be kept regardless of the temperature outside. Flat irons were placed on top of the stove to heat. If one had an ironing board, that would be fine. If not, the table top was padded and used it as an ironing board. It required at least four flat irons to keep ironing, as in a short time the iron would



# *The Life of the Pioneer*

cool and have to be replaced. It took time and patience to iron the starched dresses and petticoats with their ruffles. Then the sheets, pillow cases, towels, and what not had to be tackled. But this was not the end. Before putting the clothes away, buttons had to be replaced, garments repaired and hose darned. This required another full day of hard work.

## CLEANING DAY

Armed with a dust cap, broom, dust pan and dust rags the housewife began cleaning the house. How dusty the carpets were and how the dust flew as she wielded the broom. That in itself would be hard enough, but then dusting all the furniture was another task. One nice thing about was it was that the house was not full of furniture, little "do-dads" on the "What Not", etc.

This part of the cleaning was then followed by the scrubbing. There was no covering on the kitchen floor. Every housewife took pride in keeping her kitchen floor white even though the boards might be somewhat rough and knotty. To keep the floor white, ashes or lye was used with soap. After applying plenty of muscle, the desired result was obtained.

## BAKING

These were days of little refrigeration facilities so Saturday was set aside as the day for baking pies, cakes, bread, beans and other goodies for the Sunday dinner.

The yeast had to be set the night before to be ready for the baking of bread on Saturday. Then early Saturday morning after the breakfast was prepared and the family fed, the children were set to work helping to wash the dishes. Mother then turned her attention to the bread, kneading and putting it into loaves, letting it rise, and placing it in a hot oven to bake.

While the bread was baking she was busy getting the pies ready to put into the oven, as soon as the bread was ready to take out. Then her next task was preparing a huge cake so it would be ready for the oven as soon as the pies were baked.

The children were kept busy filling the wood box, carrying in water and a dozen or more other jobs that had to be taken care of. In fact, there was a job for every member of the household while the delicious smells coming from the kitchen made everyone eager to sample the goodies.

## CHURNING

Each morning the cream that had formed on the pans or crocks of milk was carefully skimmed from the top and put into a container. Every two or three days the cream was placed into a churn. Before placing the cream into a churn scalding water was poured into it. This cleaned the churn and in cold weather raised the temperature which made the cream easier to change into butter. In hot weather after putting the scalding water into the churn, cold water was placed into it to reduce the temperature.

The churn was usually shaped like a keg. There was a hole in the cover through which the handle of the dasher passed. The dasher was filled with holes and was kept moving up and down thus bringing the heavier portion together until butter was formed. The milky substance was called buttermilk. The butter was then placed in a large wooden bowl and mixed with salt. A ladle was used to work the salt into the butter and remove the liquid. After it was thoroughly worked it was placed in a container with a tight cover and put in the cellar or well to keep cool.

The buttermilk was used as a drink. If any of it remained, it was used in making biscuits, pancakes, dumplings, and fried cakes.

Usually the children were given the task of churning. On days when the temperature of the cream was not just right, it took considerable time and patience to work the cream into butter. These were days the children did not enjoy, but they appreciated spreading their bread with butter and covering it with a thick layer of jam. A big slice of homemade bread spread with butter and jam was much tastier than any sandwich. They looked forward to such a lunch as soon as they arrived home from school.

## School Days

Children were called early in the morning so that the entire family gathered about the table for breakfast. In many of the homes after breakfast the father read from the Bible and each member took part in prayer.

Then each child knew the chores assigned. The boys would help feed and water the stock. The wood-box was to be filled with wood for the day, water pumped and brought into the house. The girls washed the dishes, made the beds, and swept the floor.

# *The Life of the Pioneer*

## GETTING READY FOR SCHOOL

Mother supervised the washing of faces, necks, ears, and hands. She combed and braided the hair of the younger girls. Sometimes the braids were looped under and tied near the head with a red or blue ribbon. If the family could not afford the ribbon, some strong cord was used.

Mother with the help of the older girls of the family got the lunches packed. Often lunch for the entire group was put into a basket and placed in charge of the oldest child.

## CLOTHES

Most of the clothes were homemade. The dresses were plain but durable. During the cold winter every member of the family wore long underclothes. These were usually made of cotton flannel. The hose were long and were knitted by mother or grandmother. The same was true of the mittens. Gloves were unknown. The shoes were heavy and coarse. During the bad weather the boys wore boots. In fact, this was often true of the girls as the mud was so deep that boots served as a protection. Everyone had to walk. Sometimes children walked two or three miles to school. Because of poor roads, long distances and extreme weather, many children were absent frequently. However, children endured all types of weather, and often arrived at school with hands almost frozen. Teachers frequently had to place the hands of children in cold water to relieve the pain and restore proper circulation.

## AFTER SCHOOL

When the children arrived home after school, they changed from their school clothes to those which they wore as work clothes. After taking time to eat a large slice of homemade bread spread with butter and jam each child went about taking care of the chores assigned. After the evening meal the family gathered in the living room. Part of the time was devoted by mother or father reading aloud to the family and the rest to any school work they brought home. During the long winter nights, they often enjoyed eating apples and popcorn. Some families were interested in music and spent some time around an old organ singing. This often led to a singing school held in the school house once a week.

## GAMES CHILDREN ENJOYED

During the winter when snow was on the ground, they enjoyed Fox and Geese, building a snow fort and having a battle with snowballs as ammunition.

Other games were Pump, Pump Pull Away, Long Ball, Crack the Whip, Blind Man's Buff, Drop the Handkerchief, Anti-Over, Hide and Seek, Duck on the Rock.

The smaller girls played house. They used listings which they broke into pieces and drove into the ground to separate their house into rooms. They collected broken dishes and various articles to put into the rooms. The smaller boys enjoyed playing horse. Two were chosen to be the horses, and with binder twine, lines were made. One line was attached to the horse on the right to his right arm and on the other one's left arm. Then by running twine from each outside line to the opposite arm of each they were fastened together similar to the arrangement of lines on a team. One boy was the driver. There were as many teams as could be paired up with drivers.

## Social Life

These pioneers, hungry for companionship, made use of every opportunity for social activities. At such occasions everyone was welcome for miles around.

## HOUSE WARMING

Every new cabin that was erected called for a house warming upon completion. This was attended by members of the community for miles around. Eating and drinking together they became better acquainted. The dancing that followed was enjoyed by young and old. Often friendships among young people developed into matrimony.

## BARN DANCES

A new barn was initiated by inviting the community to a square dance. There were always one or more "fiddlers" in a community who were willing to provide the music and other who enjoyed "calling".

## BOX SOCIALS

These were usually held at the school house. The children would prepare a program after which an auctioneer did his best to entice the crowd to keep raising the bid for each box.



# *The Life of the Pioneer*

## SLEIGH RIDES

Snow was welcome to the young folks. Plans were made for a sleigh ride some distance away from home. The harness of each horse was adorned with strings of sleigh bells and the box on the sleigh was filled with straw. Plenty of blankets were provided so there was no excuse for being cold. Arriving at some hall or school house, they danced until the wee hours of the morning, then returned home tired and weary, but happy.

## SURPRISE PARTIES

The young people enjoyed surprising some friends when they knew they would receive a happy welcome. No home would be entirely unprepared as there were always apples in the cellar, cookies in the jar, and popcorn ready for the popper. Then there was the opportunity of turning it into a "taffy pull" where everyone enjoyed pulling taffy with a partner to see which couple could produce the best tasting taffy.

At one of these parties they found the family away. However, the boys managed to open one of the windows and get into the house. While waiting they found a jar of cookies which they sampled. The family on their way home from church noticed the lights in the house. They were surprised and concerned thinking someone had broken in to steal but were happy to find a house full of young people enjoying themselves.

## THE ORGAN GOES TO CHURCH

One year a church was preparing for a special program. They had no organ but one of the members offered the use of his organ. He loaded it on a mud boat and the children followed the old mud boat carrying their prized organ to the church where everyone in the community could enjoy it.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

The men spent many evenings in the country store sitting around telling stories, discussing politics, and eating cheese and crackers.

Some of their time was given to political meetings and elections which the women trusted entirely to them, but you may be sure most of the women voted by proxy.

Skating parties, singing schools, spelling bees, boat rides, and picnics were among the many things these young people enjoyed. During the summer many enjoyed visits to Presque Isle where they attended the opera, danced, or became children again riding the roller coaster or merry-go-around.

## HUSKING BEE

The "husking bee" was another social activity which provided opportunity for fun and feasting.

In preparation for this event the corn was taken from the stalks and placed into two piles equally divided. Captains were chosen and each leader selected men to be on his side until all men present became a member of one of the teams. Then the work began in earnest, each intent on winning the contest. While the men were busy husking corn, the women were preparing the food for everyone, especially the hungry men. If by chance any man found a red ear, it entitled him to kiss the girl of his choice. However, during this time of merriment kisses were taken even though the red ear of corn was not presented in return.

Winter could not dampen the spirits of these hardy young people. They sharpened their skates and met at a huge bonfire built along the shore of the bay. Then they paired off and went gliding over the smooth ice. A few of them had become experts on skates and enjoyed entertaining the group. In time they became tired and stopped at one of the homes nearby where they continued their merry making with "eats" and games.

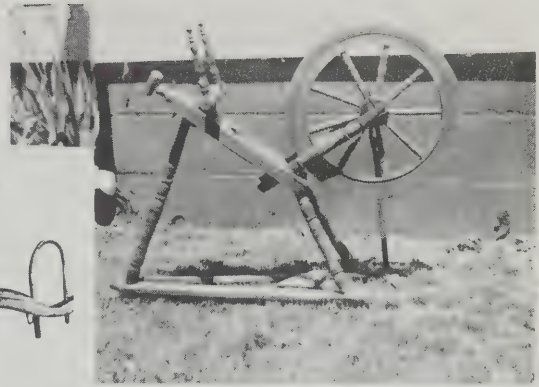
## The Life of the Pioneer

Old Implements. A. Plow. B. Yoke for Oxen. C. Buck saw and Broad Ax. D. Cradle.

Ohio Historical Society, The Ohio State Museum.



Household Necessities. A. Wooden churn. B. Flat irons. C. Lighting Equipment. D. Bed warmer. Permission: Ohio Historical Society, The Ohio State Museum.



An old spinning wheel, over 100 years old.  
Loaned by: Mrs. Helen Gonlet

OHIO FARMER, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.



**The Improved Quaker Reaper, with Dropper Attachment.**

From Ad taken from Ohio Farmer Magazine.



# The Life of the Pioneer



A Horse-Drawn Binder. From the days of Cyrus McCormick until the tractor "revolution," Ohio farmers harvested their grain in this way. *Right:* Corn in the Shock. Formerly a common and attractive sight. After drying, the corn in the shocks was "shucked" and cribbed for the winter. The self binder was another step forward.

To the right and below, a picture of corn cut and placed in *shocks*, for drying, is shown. The corn in shocks is a reminder of the *corn husking bees*.



OHIO FARMER, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1869.



Both pictures — From ads in Ohio Farmer Magazine.

OHIO FARMER, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.



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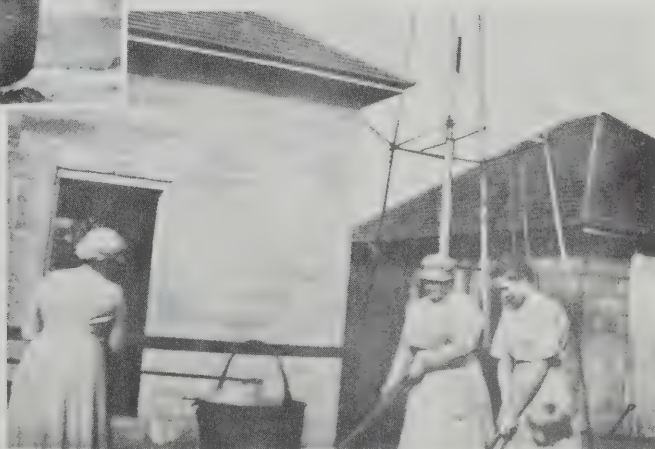
Threshing Day  
Donated by Mrs. Helen Gonlet

Children watched this procedure with delight.  
Donated by Mrs. Helen Gonlet



Making apple butter at The Wiemeyers.  
Donated by Elma Wiemeyers

Busy Women at The Munday's.  
Donated by Gladys Munday Newman





# The Life of the Pioneer

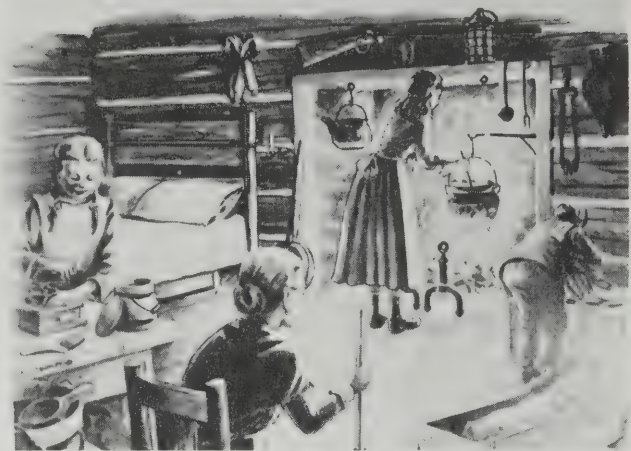


The Woodsman cut a path through the forest, cleared his land, and built a home in the wilderness. His axe is the symbol of pioneer courage.



Traveling on Foot, and sometimes on horseback, trappers, explorers, and adventurers crossed the Alleghenies during the 1700's and blazed the trails for other pioneers to follow.

## HOME LIFE OF THE PIONEERS



## LOG CABIN

In Forested Regions, or along wooded creeks on the plain, the first permanent home of the pioneers was the log cabin. After the trees were felled, the logs were trimmed, notched at the ends, and fitted into place. Thin wedges of

wood were inserted where the logs did not fit. The cracks were "chinked" or "daubed" with a mixture of clay, grass, and mud. The roofs usually were made with poles, which were covered with clapboards shaped by an ax.

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# The Life of the Pioneer



## PIONEER TRAVEL

Some of our forefathers traveled from the east to Ohio in the covered wagons while others followed water routes making use of sail boats.



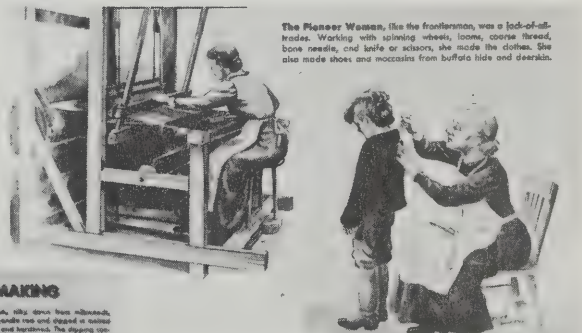
## HOW CLOTHES WERE MADE

Homemade clothes were worn by most of the pioneers. Skirt and petts of fur-bearing animals often were used. Later, when the settlers began to raise sheep, the wool was sheared, washed, combed, carded, and spun into yarn. A dye was made from berries, leaves, and bark. The yarn was dyed before it was woven into cloth on a loom. Learning to spin and weave was part of every pioneer girl's education.

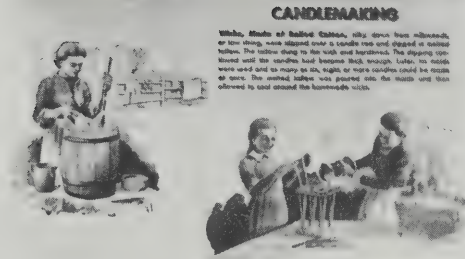


## SOAPMAKING

Every spring, enough soap was made to last a year. Water was boiled, then the water was put in a tub. Water was poured through the tubs and allowed to settle. The water was then poured into a large tub with fat and grease mixed from the year's cooking and lard. The mixture was cooked slowly until it thickened to form a soft, yellow, yellow soap.



The Pioneer Woman, like the frontiersman, was a jack-of-all-trades. Working with spinning wheels, looms, coarse thread, bone needles, and knife or scissors, she made the clothes. She also made shoes and moccasins from buffalo hide and deerskin.



## CANDLEMAKING

Wicks, made of twisted cotton, they spun from flaxseed, or tow, were dipped into a candle tin and dipped in melted tallow. The tallow was then poured into a mold. The dipping continued until the candles had become thick enough. Later, the molds were used and as many as ten, eight or more candles could be made at once. The melted tallow was poured into the mold and then allowed to cool around the homestead.

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## Chapter IV

# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township



### THE BEGINNING

You will recall that Peter Navarre and his brothers settled on Presque Isle in 1807. Other traders gradually drifted into the territory along the Maumee. The treaty with England was signed September 3, 1783; then the government of the United States made one treaty after another with the Indians in order to establish friendly relations and open the territory for white settlers. During this time and especially after the treaty of Maumee in 1833, white settlers entered the Maumee valley. Speculators established a number of towns along the Maumee River. Descending the river, on the left bank were the towns of Maumee, Miami, Mar-engo, Port Lawrence, Vistula, and Manhattan. On the opposite bank were Perrysburg, Oregon, and Lucas City, now known as Ironville. There was a great deal of rivalry among these towns each hoping to develop its town into a growing city.

### EARLY SETTLEMENTS

In the earlier years a number of people were interested in speculation. They purchased large tracts of land from the government. One of these speculators was Margaret Bailey who at one time owned over four thousand acres. Others were Ward, Niles, and Johnson.

Between 1832 and 1853, many purchased from forty to one hundred and sixty acres upon which they established homes.

As stated previously, the Navarres were the first white settlers. They were followed by Joseph Pren-

tice who settled on the east bank of the Maumee in 1825. Others followed among whom were Luther Whitmore in 1829, Robert Gardner in 1830, Nathan Garnder, Hiram Brown, and Gabriel Crane in 1831, Oliver Stevens in 1832, and Elias Fassett in 1833. These and others arriving later settled near the river and became engaged in lumbering, fishing, hunting, and farming.

### THE VILLAGE OF OREGON

Isaace Streets, a Quaker, bought a tract of land owned by Messrs. Prentice, Whitmore, and Crane. Here he laid out the town of Oregon in 1830. It was located on the river between Fassett and 660 feet beyond Fort Street which is now known as Hathaway Street. Lots were sold and about fifteen homes were built. A hotel, thirty by forty feet in the shape of an L, was erected. In addition to this, a tavern was built.

The town was named Oregon by Pierre M. Irving, a nephew of Washington Irving, author of the popular book *Astoria*. This book attracted considerable interest in John Jacob Astor's trading lands which were located in what is now the city of Oregon. The story, however, is an account of Astor's fur trading in the territory of Oregon; but since the nephew was representing Astor's interest in fur trading east of the Maumee River, he succeeded in having the town named *Oregon*. In 1838, Mr. Irving accompanied by his wife, went to New York expecting to remain there for the summer; but for some reason he never returned.

### FIRST STEAM SAWMILL

Charles V. Jennison built a sawmill in 1836, in the town of Oregon. This was the first steam powered sawmill in operation. It furnished the planks for the first bridge across the Maumee.

The next year a schooner was built at the sawmill called the *Ottawa* and sailed on the Great Lakes for many years.

### EFFORTS TO PROMOTE OREGON VILLAGE

Seemingly, Oregon was a thriving town with a

# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

future. Mr. Street knew that in order to keep the town growing the legislature must be persuaded to change the proposed route of the canal. He went to Columbus and argued the case before the assembly. He proposed the canal should cross the river above Oregon so the route would come to Oregon. This would make Oregon a port. From here, goods could be shipped by the way of the Miami and Erie Canal as far south as Cincinnati. Cargoes could be transferred to lake vessels and sent to cities and towns along the Great Lakes. His arguments were very convincing. In fact, the representative of this district told Mr. Luther Whitmore if Mr. Street had brought another lobbyist with him to reinforce his arguments, he would have been successful. Then Oregon would have developed into a large city. But the legislature accepted the recommendations of Mr. Williams which stated that the mouth of Swan Creek was the most suitable point to transfer cargoes from canal boats to lake vessels. Vistula and Port Lawrence united as Toledo, and it developed into a large city. However, Mr. Street had faith in the possibilities of Oregon and held on until 1840, when he sold the hotel to Luther Whitmore for a shilling. The property, including the town lots, now became farming land. Thus, the attempt to establish a village of Oregon failed but the name lived on.

## OREGON TOWNSHIP

Again Isaac Street took the initiative and on June 11, 1837, he and others presented a petition to the County Commissioners requesting that a new township consisting of the territory east and south of the Maumee River be established under the name of *Oregon Township*.

## FIRST ELECTION

The county commissioners were Samuel Bartlett, William P. Daniels, and Robert Gower. They granted the petition and ordered an election of township officers. It was held in the home of Isaac Street on the 4th of July.

The judges of the election were Joseph Prentice, Hiram Brown, and Isaac Street. The clerks, Elizar Stevens and Aspah L. Mehurin, conducted the election and reported the following officers were duly elected by the majority voters of the township.

Trustees: Joseph Prentice, Hiram Brown, and

Gabriel Crane

Township Clerk: David G. Coonur

Township Treasurer: Leonard Whitmore

Constables: David Jolly, Joseph Miller

Overseers of Poor: Luther Whitmore, Robert Denman

Supervisors of Highways: A. B. Ryno, David McCoughney

Fence Viewers: Charles V. Jennison, Hiram Vinal

Trustees of School Lands: Isaac Street, A. B. Ryno

Treasurer of School Lands: Joseph Prentice

"Copied from poll book of the above mentioned election."

Signed by D. G. Coonur,  
Township Clerk

## MEETING OF TRUSTEES

According to an old record book, at a meeting of the trustees on September 10, 1837, the township was divided into four school districts as follows:

### DISTRICT NO. 1

To consist of all that part of Oregon lying west and south of Sandusky Road.

### DISTRICT NO. 2

To consist of all that part lying south and west of the line known and designated by the name of Indian Reserve Line.

### DISTRICT NO. 3

To consist of all that part lying south and west of a line drawn parallel to the line last mentioned. Beginning at the mouth of Cove Creek on the Maumee River.

### DISTRICT NO. 4

To consist of all the residue of said township of Oregon.

D. G. Coonur

By order of the Trustees

"I certify the above to be a true copy from the Township book."

Leonard Whitmore  
Township Clerk

## SCHOOLS

For further information on schools see the chapter on the development of schools.



# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

## LISTED PERSONAL PROPERTY 1838

The tax duplicate of Lucas County for the year 1838, gave a list of Oregon Township residents who were taxed upon personal property.

The following is the list with the description and the amount of personal property on which they were taxed for the year.

## HORSES AND CATTLE

Applegate, Joseph	\$144
Brown, Hiram	24
Crane, Gabriel	24
Consaul, John	72
Franchman, Michael	24
Hicks, Lawson	24
Mowoner	128
Navarre, Peter	8
Navarre, Antoine	96
Navarre, James	160
Phillips, David	8
Rino, Aaron B.	88
Treat, George D.	64
**Whitmore, Luther Jr.	160
Woodruff, E. J.	24
Brown, Jacob	80
Booth, J. H.	24
Consaul, William	24
Denman, Misses	16
Hayes, Samuel	48
Jamison, George	48
McClay, David	40
Navarre, Robert	24
Navarre, Alexander	240
*Oregon Steam Mill Company	
Prentice, Joseph	32
Salisbury, Russel	32
Whitmore, Luther	40
*Merchant's Capital	\$1000
**Including pleasure carriage	\$50

## TAXES FOR 1837

The proprietors of taxable property in Lucas County, Ohio, are hereby notified that the amount levied for the present year on each hundred dollars valuation, is

For State and Canal purposes	32½ cents
For County	
and School purposes	50 cents
For Road purposes	30 cents
For Township purposes	10 cents

## MORE INFORMATION ON TAXES

According to statements given by Clark Waggoner in his *History of Toledo and Lucas County* the taxable land value is given for Oregon as

3,436 acres valued at \$30,170

Value of town lots 7,282

## DELINQUENT TAXES

Much speculation was carried on from 1834 to 1837. On November 1, 1837, the *Blade* published the first list of delinquent taxes. The results of the wild speculation was at its peak by 1840. At this time the *Blade* published a list of Lucas County's delinquent taxes which covered ten pages.

In the town of Oregon there were two lots owned by George Powerland, one valued at \$280 and the other at \$25. In the Upland Block a lot owned by Luther Whitmore, Jr. was valued at \$330. The tax at this time was 3% of the valuation.

## Directory — 1875

### From *Historical Atlas of Lucas County*

Name	Residence	When Arrived	Occupation
Blandin, D. L.	Oregon	1862 Vermont	Farmer
Blodgett, L.	Oregon	1844 Massachusetts	Farmer
Burt, Edward	Oregon	1859 England	Farmer
Clark, George	Oregon	1873 Ohio	Blacksmith
Clark, A. M.	Oregon	1873 Ohio	Blacksmith
Crofts, Thomas	Oregon	1855 England	Farmer
Coy, Perry	Oregon	1850	Farmer
Clausing, J. F.	Oregon	1841 Germany	Farmer, Carpenter, Joiner
Dubois, J.	Oregon	1858 Belgium	Farmer
Groll, John	Oregon	1866 Germany	Farmer
Gardner, Nathan	Oregon	1830 New York	Farmer
Gladieux, Joseph	Oregon	1849 France	Farmer
Gates, J. F.	Oregon	1863 Germany	Farmer
Hicks, Wesley	Oregon	1860 New York	Farmer
Johnson, Jane	Oregon	1850 New York	Farmer
Langendorf, J.	Oregon	1852 Germany	Mfg. of Lumber
Matthews, A.	Oregon	1852 England	Farmer
Moon, T.	Oregon	1853 England	Farmer
Munday, Henry	Oregon	1857 England	Farmer
Messer, J. C.	Oregon	1844 Pennsylvania	Farmer
Miller, J. J.	Oregon	1848 Germany	Farmer
Roys, Albert	Oregon	1863 Massachusetts	Farmer
Rideout, Stephen	Oregon	1844 England	Farmer
Schriber, A.	Oregon	1853 Germany	Farmer
Scott, M. J.	Oregon	1849 Canada East	Farmer
Smithlin, M.	Oregon	1847 Germany	Farmer
Stroh, J.	Oregon	1868 Germany	Blacksmith
Smithlin, J. M.	Oregon	1852 Germany	Farmer
Tippan, J. J.	Oregon	1874 Ohio	Farmer
Yohlin, G.	Oregon	1848 Germany	Farmer

## POOR RELIEF IN EARLY DAYS

When the township was organized, provisions were made to take care of the less fortunate. During the first election Luther Whitmore and Robert Denman were elected as Overseers of the Poor.

# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

However, in those days little money was available for this purpose. Therefore, to avoid the responsibility of taking care of the poor, strangers were warned not to remain in the township if they were financially unable to support their families.

No record of the early years have been located after the record of the organization, first election, and a short account of some transactions in 1837 and 1838.

## RECORDS 1846 AND LATER

The records show that on April 29, 1852, the trustees appropriated ten dollars for an unfortunate family. In May of the same year another ten dollars was given to a second family in need. At various times the overseers of the poor purchased provisions for the needy.

## APPROPRIATIONS

On May 5, 1855, a tax of five hundred dollars was levied for township and poor fund. As the population increased, more money was spent for provisions, clothing, medical care, and burials. The first record for burial shows that ten dollars was appropriated to bury a small girl. At that time coffins cost from one and a half to seven and a half dollars. In 1893, the cost was twenty five dollars.

## FUNDS REDEEMED

Some men were able to repay money which had been spent to help their families. This was recorded as money redeemed.

## INCREASED POPULATION

The population increased and economic conditions became unstable. A depression followed causing many to be unemployed. More provisions and clothing had to be purchased. The trustees made every effort to be fair in the distribution of provisions and money.

## BOUGHT GARDEN SEED

At a special meeting on April 17, 1933, the trustees authorized the clerk to purchase garden seed and distribute it to those who had garden plots. Such seed as beets, turnips, corn, and peas were distributed.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASED

At a special meeting held July 10, 1933, the

problem became so involved that the trustees adopted a working schedule.

## SCHEDULE

No. in family	Days per week	Amount per week	Amount per month
2	3	\$2.00	\$ 8.40
3	3½	2.45	9.80
4	4	2.80	11.20
5	4½	3.15	12.60
6	5	3.50	14.00
7	5½	3.85	15.40
8	6	4.20	16.00
9	6½	4.55	18.20
10	7	4.90	19.60

## INCREASE IN PAY

The cost of food advanced and the government discontinued supplying the unemployed with flour. On September 18, 1933, the trustees voted to increase the salary of the unemployed five cents an hour.

## ROAD WORK

The minutes show that on November 10, 1933, one hundred seventy eight men worked eight hours on the road for which they received \$3.20.

## PROBLEM BECAME SERIOUS

The township trustees knew they were facing a difficult problem. They called a special meeting to discuss their situation with the State Relief Commission. However, this meeting was postponed and Richard Momenee and Sam Bullock were placed on a committee to meet with John Shetler, State Chairman of the Lucas County Relief. They postponed their meeting to November 20, 1933. At this meeting the committee made their report. After discussing the recommendation, the trustees, under State Relief, placed two hundred men on the payroll. They were assigned work on Otter Creek and Brown roads beginning November 21, 1933. Four foremen and two time keepers were in charge. The names of these men were placed on file in Mr. Shetler's office that same day.

## APPEAL TO COUNTY RELIEF

On January 29, 1934, the trustees, because of insufficient funds, requested that the County Relief Commission take over the distribution of relief in Oregon.



# *Organizations and Development of Oregon Township*

This request was considered and granted after the trustees agreed to cooperate with the County Relief Administration and coordinate the funds of Oregon Township with funds to be expended by the County Commission in rendering relief to the Township. They also appropriated \$5,000 from the General Fund of the township to poor relief of the Commission. The County Relief Commission took over the relief of Oregon Township on February 1, 1934.

## STATE APPROPRIATION

To assist, the State appropriated fifty per cent and the township the remainder.

### W.P.A.

Projects under the government were planned in each district so the men were given an opportunity to work. In Oregon the projects included Pearson Park, roads, cemeteries, and schools. Mr. Villhauer states at one time there were seven hundred men from Oregon employed, seventy of which were working on projects in the township.

## RETURN OF RELIEF TO TRUSTEES

In time the relief was returned to the trustees. Each year when the budget was prepared a certain amount is appropriated to the Relief Fund. Money was taken from the fund to take care of the needs of the poor which during normal times was a minor problem.

## TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

### INTRODUCTION

A short review of events leading to the formation of townships and township government will give one a better understanding of the local set up.

In 1778, the territory north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi was taken from the British by George Rogers Clark, who had command of the Virginia troops. This country was then organized as a county of Virginia.

## THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

At the close of the Revolutionary War, this Northwest Territory was ceded by Great Britain to the United States. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Virginia ceded to United States their claims to this territory which was based on the early colonial charters. Connecticut kept 3,500,000 acres of this land known as the Western Reserve,

part of which is now Huron and Erie counties in Ohio. Virginia held a track in the southwestern part of the state. This was to be given as bounties to the Virginian Colonial troops. In 1780, Congress promised that all lands ceded by these states should be "disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into district republican states, which shall become members of the Federal Union."

## THE ORDINANCE OF 1787

Congress, anticipating that these lands would be ceded to the government, adopted the Ordinance of 1787, which provided that the first few years the Northwestern Territory should have a temporary government. The laws were to be made by the governor and three judges appointed by Congress. As the population increased, this government was to be replaced by a representative government. A legislature composed of the upper house consisting of a council of five members appointed by Congress and a lower house of members chosen by the voters of the territory who would serve for a period of two years.

The Ordinance also provided that not more than five states or less than three should be formed from this territory. That, when a district had a population of 60,000, it would become a state and be given the same rights and consideration as given to the original states. Three important provisions were specified. Slavery was prohibited, religious freedom was granted to all settlers, and declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

From this Northwest Territory the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a part of Minnesota were formed.

## PUBLIC LAND SALES

The government sold only to companies and speculators who purchased large tracts. Thus, the early settlers had to purchase their farms from a company or speculator who charged them a much higher price for it. A delegate, from the Northwest Territory, William Henry Harrison of the House of Representatives, persuaded Congress to change their method and sell directly to those wishing to establish homes.

# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

In 1795, the government opened land offices and sold the land to the people. The settlers could purchase a section (640 acres) or half section of land at two dollars per acre by paying one-fourth down. In a short time 200,000 acres of land in what is now Ohio were sold.

## LAND SURVEY IN THE NORTHWEST

Congress, in 1785, had adopted a simple but accurate method of survey so each settler could easily locate his land. The territory was divided into townships, usually six miles square. Then each township was divided into thirty-six sections each one mile square containing 640 acres. Each township was numbered but its settlers were urged to give it a name as soon as possible.

## DEVELOPING CIVIL TOWNSHIPS

The government required that the 16th section near the center of each township be set aside for the support of public schools. It also authorized the inhabitants to elect school officers and maintain free schools. Thus, the school house became a center and was used as a voting place for the citizens.

As the population increased, there was a need for a government unit smaller than a county to provide protection, build roads, take care of the poor, and other problems that might arise. To meet these needs, provisions were made for the election of trustees, clerk, treasurer, justices of peace, constable, overseers of the poor, and supervisors of highways.

## METHOD OF SELECTING OFFICERS

A legislative council was formed in 1790, composed of Governor St. Clair and three judges. This council ordered that all counties be divided into civil townships with boundaries coinciding with the surveyed townships. The courts appointed constables, overseers of the poor, and township clerks.

In 1804, the year after Ohio became a state, the General Assembly directed that the entire state be divided into civil townships.

A township could be created whenever eighty people were found to be living in an area of five or six square miles.

## TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

The Ohio Revised Code defines a township as "a body politic and corporate, for the purpose of

enjoying and exercising the rights and privileges conferred upon it by state law."

Thus, the township is governed by specific powers granted by the legislature. If need arises for township officials to decide how to deal with a problem for which there is no provision in the law, the trustees must obtain permission from the state legislature before taking any action.

## TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

The constitution of Ohio gives the legislature the power to provide by general law for the election of township officials that may be necessary. At present the law provides for three trustees, a township clerk, justices of the peace from districts, constables, and in certain cases township road superintendents, and cemetery superintendents.

## ELIGIBILITY

To hold office one must be a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age or more, and have been a resident of the state for one year, and in the county and precinct forty days previous to the date of election.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information regarding duties of officials, sources of revenues, and services provided by the officials see *The Government of Ohio — State and Local* by William B. Guiteau.

## PROBLEMS CONFRONTING NEW OFFICERS IN 1837

In the first election of officers Trustees of School Lands and a treasurer were included. The records of the proceedings of these officials are limited, but one may conclude that the three school trustees acted as the first Board of Education since at their first meeting they divided the township into school districts. After schools were established three directors were appointed to transact business for each school. One of the three was designated clerk of his school district. He also served as one of the Board members of the township. Thus, there were as many Board members as there were schools. For example, in 1914 Oregon had eleven school districts which entitled them to eleven Board members.

Oregon was a new township covered with dense forest with the exception of portions along the river



# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

that had been cleared by the early settlers. Much of it was swampy. The land was low and level so the natural sloping toward the river and bay was slight.

As the settlers came in and took up land claims farther from the river, the clearing and draining of the land were the first problems to be considered. Naturally, the owner took care of the problem of clearing the land as quickly as possible.

Reuben Kent told how his father cleared a plot of land, then built a fence around it to keep out the animals. He planted corn and other crops in this plot and continued to clear more land. Since each farmer allowed his stock to roam about finding their own food, a system of marking the stock had to be established.

This brought a need for fence viewers and a necessity for the recording of each individual's brand. It also brought a need for the study of drainage. There are some interesting accounts which show how these problems were met.

## BRANDING STOCK

The owners of stock decided upon a mark and filed the same with the County Recorder. The stock was branded with the owner's mark and permitted to roam around the country. When the owner decided to bring his stock home, he searched for those bearing his brand.

## EXAMPLES OF MARKS OF ANIMALS

The following are some of the marks that were recorded between 1837-1845.

John Consaul's mark was a square crop off the right ear and a hole in the left.

Francis Jeninson's a crop off the right ear and slit in the left.

John Lamb's a slit in both ears.

George D. Treat's a swallow fork in the right ear.

Oliver Stevens' a square crop off the right ear.

John Fassett's a square crop off the left ear.

## STRAY ANIMALS

When stray animals were found, what were called *Estray Notices* had to be filed with the township clerk. The following is a copy of such a notice taken from the clerk's journal.

"Oregon; Lucas County, August 9, 1855"

"Jesse Oles appeared before me and entered a notice of Estray ox as follows:

"This is to certify that I have taken up one stray ox supposed to be six or seven years old. A large red ox — white tail and white under the belly, and some white on the forehead below the horns, and some white on the rump, found in my corn field, Oregon Township, Lucas County, Ohio."

J. Oles

Dated August 7, 1855

Attest: Ezra Howland, Township Clerk

## EARLY GREETINGS TO STRANGERS

In the early history of the township the constable greeted a stranger by reading a warning. This was done to avoid taking the responsibility of providing clothing and food in case this person, because of illness or other reason, was unable to take care of himself and members of his family.

The following is a statement of one such warning given to a man by the name of John Rock.

*Statement of Clerk — Oregon, January 27, 1838*

"Joseph Miller, constable of the township of Oregon, presented to me a warning which he served upon John Rock and his family, warning them to leave said township forthwith. Said warning dated January 23, 1838, and signed by Luther Whitmore, Sr., one of the overseers of the poor of said township."

Roger W. Hilton,  
Township Clerk

## INDENTURED CHILDREN

To understand what follows the reader should keep in mind that many of our pioneers came from the eastern states as New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, and others in that section of the country. A number of these colonists were indentured servants. Those men and women signed an agreement to work without pay for from five to seven years for the person or company that paid their passage to America. These colonists came from England to the states mentioned above. At the end of the term of service, an indentured servant often received from his employer two suits of clothes, two hoes, and an ax. The colonial government gave him land and he became a middle class freeman with the right to take part in the government and activities of the colony. Most of the people came of their own free will and accepted the terms of the contract.

# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

So this custom was brought into different states in dealing with children. Similar agreements were made between the trustees of Oregon Township, the child concerned, and the person to whom the child was bound for service.

To make the contract legal and binding, both parties appeared before the trustees of Oregon and a contract was drawn up.

A copy of such contract as recorded in the minutes follows.

## Contract

"Indenture of Service between Gabriel Crane, Elijah J. Woodruff, and John Consaul, Jr. Trustees of Oregon Township, Lucas County, State of Ohio and Mary Louise Oles witnesseth, That the Said Mary Louise Oles aged seven years on the Tenth Day of July in the year One Thousand Eight hundred and Forty Eight By and with the consent of the Said Trustees hath and doth hereby bind herself as an apprentice unto the Said Charles Brown until the Tenth Day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and fifty nine from the date hereof:

"And that the Said Mary Louise Oles by the Said Trustees doth hereby covenant with Said Charles Brown to faithfully serve him and covertly herself during the term of her Service, and that Charles Brown doth hereby Covenant with Said Mary Louise and Gabriel Crane, Elijah J. Woodruff, and John Consaul, Jr. and each of them.

"That he will teach the Said Mary Louise Oles all necessary housework and will provide her during said term of Service with meat, lodging, medicine, clothing, washing, and all other necessities suitable for a Servant and will teach or cause to be taught to read and write and also the four first rules of Arithmetic and at the expiration of said term of service will furnish the Said Mary Louise Oles with a new Bible and at least two suits of common wearing apparel.

"In Testimony whereof the Parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this first day of April in the year 1848."

Charles Brown (L.S.) Seal  
E. J. Woodruff (L.S.) Seal  
Gabriel Crane (L.S.) Seal

"The above recorded this 31st day of June in the year 1848."

Attest George D. Treat"  
Township Clerk

## ROADS AND DRAINAGE

Most roads followed old Indian trails. The Indians followed routes that avoided swamps but usually were the most direct routes to the points they wished to go. Since there was an Indian tribe living east of Bono, an Indian trail had been established between Bono and the Maumee River. The various tribes of Indians often gathered at Presque Isle for religious ceremonials and council meetings. August Tank told how the early pioneers followed this Indian trail as they came to Victor Metzger's general store on the corner of Jerusalem and Wheeling for supplies. Since they used horses and a wagon to make the trip, they had to carry axes with them to cut away any trees that had fallen across the trail. This trail, of course, formed the route that later became known as Jerusalem Road.

Mrs. Frank Ackerman recalls hearing her mother tell how she followed this trail when she walked to Momeneetown to attend a dance.

An Indian trail from Presque Isle eastward following the shore line of the bay and lake had been established. As people settled along the Maumee east of the river they made use of this trail cutting the timbers to make it wider and formed what we now call Bay Shore Road. However, this trail followed along the Bay to Presque Isle where later a bridge was built connecting the island with the mainland.

The road continued over Otter Creek and followed Duck Creek to what is now Millard Avenue; then on to the river front continuing along the water to what is now East Toledo and south along the river to Perrysburg. Later the road was planked from Presque Isle to Perrysburg.

A settlement grew up around what is now known as Momeneetown at the corner of Stadium, formerly Big Ditch, and Corduroy Roads. Jeremiah Clay, DeBolts, Ai Ransom Fassett, Hamlyn, and others had purchased land just west of this corner. In fact, the DeBolts owned land on the north side and Clay on the south side of the narrow mud road. To improve this road so trips could be made to Toledo throughout the entire year, the settlers built a road of logs. Since this territory was covered with dense forest, the problem of obtaining logs was simple. Large trees were felled and split in the middle, then were laid lengthwise about eight feet apart. Other trees were split and laid on top



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of these runners to which they were spiked. Half of the road was covered with logs, the other half was mud. However, the horses preferred to travel the log covered road as it was much easier to pull a load.

Since these early settlers purchased sections and half sections of land, the need for roads one mile and in some cases one half mile apart was urgent. Thus, the roads running east and west were Bay Shore, Cedar Point, York, Millard, Corduroy, Seaman, Starr, Jerusalem, Pickle, and Brown.

As more settlers arrived, crossroads were a necessity. Reuben Kent recalls traveling over the Wynn Road when he was a very small child. He said it was a narrow trail with stumps in the roadway at various places. As they travelled around one stump after another, a very crooked trail was blazed from the north to the south side of the township. In this way, trails running north and south were made a mile apart. They were Wheeling, Otter Creek, Yarrow, Coy, Lallendorf, Wynn, Stadium, Bury, from Brown to Jerusalem, then continuing as Norden to Bay Shore.

In time these trails were cleared and each made wider. To improve the roads each male citizen worked a given number of days on the road under the direction of a road supervisor or paid a road tax.

These roads were so muddy and soft that it was impossible to travel over them during the spring. On one occasion death took the mother of a family living on Seaman Road. At that time the Seaman Road was impassable, so the funeral director made arrangements to use a lane which extended from this home to a little grove at the north end of the farm. This brought them within a half mile of the Jerusalem Road which was improved. By special permission the director was given the right to continue across a meadow to the improved road.

At times the Otter Creek Road leading to the North Oregon Cemetery was impassable. At such times men clad in hip rubber boots carried caskets from one of the improved roads to the cemetery.

## RECORDS OF EARLY ROADS

According to the records "right of ways" for each of the following roads were granted as follows:

Corduroy 1851 — from just west of Lallendorf to Big Ditch

1852 — from Maumee River to Otter Creek

1853 — from Big Ditch to Yondota Road

Cedar Point 1851 — from Otter Creek to half way between Wynn and Big Ditch (Stadium)

1857 — continued to Big Ditch (Stadium)

Jerusalem 1852 — Dearborn to half way between Lallendorf and Wynn

1853 — continued to Bury

1874 — Bay Terminal to Dearborn

Brown 1854 — Woodville to Cousino Road

Wheeling 1854 — Jerusalem to Seaman

1864 — Jerusalem to Pickle

1882 — Pickle to County Line

Big Ditch 1853 — Maumee Bay to Wood County Line

Bay Shore 1851 — Otter Creek to Big Ditch (Stadium)

1857 — Big Ditch to Norden

Woodville

This was a trail twelve feet wide beginning at the river and extended to Western Reserve and Maumee line.

## THE PLANK ROADS

A number of farmers had located in Lucas and adjoining counties by 1845. They were interested in better roads or at least some means of transportation to enable them to market their products. As shown previously, the mud roads were impassable much of the time. In 1836, the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad was opened which turned their attention to railroads as a means of better transportation. However, after discussing this possibility the people discarded the idea because they decided: (a) that the East would receive the first railroads (b) that companies would have a monopoly, and would discourage the building of better wagon roads, and (c) that the cost would be too great. Naturally, they turned to the idea of plank roads since the material for building them was at hand. The General Assembly of Ohio gave cities authority to appropriate money for this type of road. The Toledo Plank Road Company was organized in 1848, and the work of constructing plank roads began.

Definite records of the plank roads in Oregon

# *Organizations and Development of Oregon Township*

are not available but a few of our old residents recall the following roads.

The road from Presque Isle followed along the river through the eastern part of what is now Toledo and continued to Perrysburg. This was one of the first plank roads.

Another was Dearborn to Starr and out of Starr for a short distance. In 1849, the Woodville Plank Road was built. It followed Oak Street to Woodville, thence east to Cleveland. The road was made of three inch plank laid in blocks of same thickness. A toll was charged for use of these roads from which the company expected to realize a large enough income to defray the expenses, keep up repairs, and provide a profit for the investment. However, these roads required much more repairing than was anticipated. In fact, there were times when horses traveling over them stepped into one of the holes and suffered a broken leg. Mr. Wake Matthews recalls this happening to one of their horses.

After experimenting ten or twelve years with this type of road the company went into the hands of a receiver.

Although this project failed, it was a success in opening and improving the country through which the roads passed.

## UPKEEP OF ROADS

For sometime the upkeep of all township roads was in charge of two supervisors of highways. Later superintendents of the roads under the trustees took charge. Many men worked on the roads, in lieu of paying a tax, others paid a poll tax which was placed in a road fund. Since the first roads were narrow trails, one of the first improvements was that of making each road at least sixteen feet wide.

## PATHS

As early as 1909, people in different parts of the township petitioned the trustees to build cinder paths.

Some of the petitions were for paths as follows: from Cedar Point to Bay Shore along the Wynn road, from Jerusalem to Pickle along Grasser. In fact, paths were built along roads leading to most of the schools. The one from Tierney's Corners to Moneneetown, thence along Corduroy to Momeneetown School was made of plank. These

paths were a great help to children walking to and from the schools.

## MODES OF TRAVEL

In the early days much of the traveling was on foot. Men often walked fifteen or twenty miles in a day. Those who owned horses rode horseback to and from various places. Stanley Kent, who lived on Wynn Road, walked from his home to old Central High School on Michigan Street.

## TRAVEL WITH OXEN

Oxen hitched to wagons made their way slowly over the trails. This method of travel made it possible for women and children to travel. The men carried axes as it was often necessary to remove a tree that had fallen across the trail. This same method of travel was used when going after supplies and food.

## WOMEN LEARN TO RIDE HORSEBACK

Since roads were impassable part of the year, women learned to ride horseback. This proved to be a great help during times of need.

## BY FERRY ACROSS THE RIVER

Business transactions made it necessary to cross the river frequently. Since there were no bridges, ferry routes were established. "The first Licensed Ferry over the River at Toledo was that of Alva D. Wilkinson, whose permit was granted by the Court of Common Pleas in April 1836." — Waggoner. R. C. Denman, of Manhattan Township on the east side of the river, was granted a permit. He kept a ferry at Manhattan and crossed the river from the foot of Michigan Avenue. William Consaul ran a ferry from the foot of Adams Street. He began his route in 1840.

There were other companies that obtained permits at various times, one of which was the Toledo and Woodville Plank Road Company. A schedule was established so that boats left each side of the river every half hour. Fares were established as follows: horse and rider, 10 cents; horse and buggy, 15 cents; two-horse carriage, 30 cents; animals, 5 cents each; foot passengers, 3 cents. This company continued until the Cherry Street Bridge was built in 1865.

Many residents of Oregon and Manhattan Townships crossed in their own boats or canoes.



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## J. C. MESSER FORDS RIVER

J. C. Messer bought a yoke of oxen from a farmer on the west side of the river. He drove them along the river to Perrysburg Rapids where the water in the river was low. Here the oxen forded the river.

## CROSS BY RAILROAD

People living in the vicinity of Ironville often took the Wheeling and Lake Erie train to cross the river. This brought them into the Wheeling Lake Erie Passenger Station on Cherry Street. From this station horse-drawn street cars took them into the business section of Toledo.

## RAILROAD FROM IRONVILLE TO INTERIOR

A railroad was built from Ironville to a sawmill located on the Wadsworth farm, now the home of Melvin Navarre. This road extended east between Cedar Point and Corduroy roads to about a mile east of Stadium, thence in a southeasterly direction to the sawmill. The rails were made of wood. This was called the *Sunnybrook Railroad*. It carried lumber from the mill to Ironville where it was converted into charcoal.

## CHILDREN WALK TO SCHOOL

Often children walked four and five miles to and from school as one small school served a community covering a large area. Children walked along ditch banks seeking the highest spots to keep out of the mud and water. Sometimes a ditch crossed a field and this gave them a short cut.

## DIFFICULTIES TRAVELING WITH HORSE AND BUGGY

A person traveling by horse and buggy carried a stick with which he removed the mud that collected between the spokes of the wheel. The mud filled the open spaces and continued to collect until it became very difficult for the horse to pull the buggy. The driver would then give the horse time to rest while he removed some of the mud with the stick.

## MUD BOATS

Many farmers made what was called a *mud boat*. Two wide planks curved up at one end were used as runners. These were fastened by cross

pieces on which was placed a wagon box or a floor of planks. It would slide over the mud quite easily and farmers used this conveyance to haul corn, cornstalks, logs, and what not from the fields and woods.

It even served as a sleigh when snow was on the ground. Young people enjoyed making rapid turns with it, hoping someone would roll off and thus gave them quite a thrill.

## OTHER VEHICLES

When roads were very muddy, a two wheeled open carriage, called a gig, was often used. Another conveyance, sturdy but light, was the buckboard.

## IMPROVEMENTS

Travel with horses and wagons or buggies became more prevalent after the roads were widened and graded. In what was called the Gay 90's many young people often drove a fine span of horses hitched to a surrey. Usually two or more couples would enjoy a drive through the country to some summer resort.

## AUTOMOBILES

In the early 1900's, some roads had been stoned and some of the residents purchased automobiles. Charles Munding, Horace Coy, and Wake Matthews were among the first to use automobiles. Mr. Matthews recalls the Ford he owned in 1912. This opened the way for others and even though many of the roads were unimproved, it was possible to travel over them during the summer months. Then using chains one was able to slip and slide over the mud roads for a mile or less to an improved road.

## DITCHES

The land being low and level there was need for drainage to take the water off the farms and roads. To meet this need ditches were dug at the side of every road following the entire length of each and planned so each ditch or its outlet ran to the Maumee Bay or emptied into other ditches which finally led to the outlet.

## DIGGING OF DITCHES

In the early days these ditches were dug by hand. Men became quite expert in the use of the shovel

# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

and worked on ditches ten hours a day for one dollar.

## THE BIG DITCH

The Wolf Creek, flowing in a northeasterly direction from Wood County, brought so much water as it traveled through farm lands that the banks overflowed frequently and by the time it reached what is now Stadium Road, many farms were flooded.

In order to take care of the water and direct part of its flow to the Maumee Bay, a ditch sixteen feet wide was dug. To remove such a large amount of dirt, horses hitched to what was called "hand scrapers" were used. The earth was spread upon the road. By building the road higher in the center the water drained to the side much more rapidly.

## DITCH SUPERVISOR

Farmers soon learned that good drainage meant increased production, so they became interested in having the ditches cleaned frequently. In addition to this, they were interested in new ditches. The amount of time needed to take care of these requests required the full time of some man. Therefore, the trustees requested the service of a ditch supervisor.

## PETITIONS

Petitions for new ditches and the cleaning of old were presented to the trustees. After deciding to grant such requests, the supervisor was given the task of laying out new ditches and apportioning the rods assessed to each owner. The amount assessed was in proportion to benefits his land received. He was notified of the amount and given the privilege of doing the work himself, hiring someone to do it, or paying the tax levied for the purpose of having the work completed under the supervision of a ditch supervisor. A number of owners did not live on the farm, thus these men employed someone to take care of this work. Others preferred to pay tax so the ditch supervisor sold the jobs to the lowest bidder and the property was taxed for the cost.

## NOTICE OF PETITION

The following is a copy of a petition for a new ditch followed by a notice to one land owner of the number of rods assessed to him.

To E. Burt Esq.

"You are hereby notified a petition has been filed by myself and others with the Township Clerk of Oregon Township Lucas County, Ohio praying for the locating and establishing of a ditch, drain or water-course, commencing 10 rods east of the quarter post of Section 9 R 8 Town 10 on the south side of and 14 feet from the center of the road, running thence west along said road to a creek crossing Sec. 8, T 10 R 8."

Which said petition will be for hearing by the Township Trustees at 2 o'clock P.M. on the 1st day of September, 1885 at line of ditch.

August 27, 1885 Signed by J. A. Messer"

The petition was granted and a notice sent by the clerk to each owner assessed.

## COPY

"To Edward Burt Esq.

"The Township Trustees have assigned to you as your portion of the work of Constructing Township Ditch No. 3 the Whole of Working Section No. 10, being assessed to E.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 9 Town 10 Range 8 in Oregon Township, Lucas County, Ohio and situated between Survey Stations ——— and ———, in all 13 rods, which work you will preform according to the specifications given below, and complete the same fully by the 5th day of December next.

"They have also assessed to you \$.39 as your portion of the costs of viewing, hearing, locating and establishing said Ditch, which you will pay on or before the 7th day of November next.

"At meeting of Board

Alfred Yenzer,  
Township Clerk"

## Specifications

"Bank Slopes  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' Base to 1' Vertical

"All trees and stumps of which more than one half stand upon line of the Ditch, to be removed, and all trees and stumps at less than that distance upon the line of the Ditch to be cut down perpendicularly. When the ditch occupies the line of any road, the excavated earth is to be cast thereon; and all excavated earth to be removed at least 4 feet from the bank slopes; all flood-wood and fallen timbers to be removed at least 16 feet beyond the center of the line of the Ditch.

"Cutting in Feet	Width of Ditch in feet
3	Top Bottom
	10 ft. 2 ft."



# *Organizations and Development of Oregon Township*

## CHANGES

All the ditches were from three to four feet deep. As the mode of travel changed from horses to automobiles, accidents often occurred as automobiles went out of control and landed in the ditches. Then during the summer weeds grew in ditches and often interfered with the flow of the water. At various places the water remained and became stagnant. People living along these ditches petitioned to have large sewer pipes made of cement placed in these ditches and covered with earth which had to be hauled in for this purpose. To take care of this improvement the property benefited was assessed at a certain amount per rod.

This eliminated any further upkeep of the ditches and improved the appearance as well as providing safety in travel.

Many of the ditches are now covered, for example, ditches along Jerusalem, Seaman, Starr, Corduroy, Bay Shore, and other roads. Some of the ditches are still open, such as the Big Ditch, except in places where by special petition part of it has been covered. The portion that borders the property of Clay Chapel Church is an example.

## FUN IN THE DITCHES

Often the ditches were filled with water which afforded a fine place for a raft. Groups of children made their own rafts and each one secured a long pole, then with considerable effort placed the raft into the water. How exciting it was to mount the raft and sail down the ditch! The water moved quite rapidly and at times the raft would get out of control. What happened? The owner was thrown into the water and soaked to the skin. But that was part of the fun until Mother or Dad discovered what happened, then the fun was spoiled.

## SPEARING CARP

The high water also brought carp into the ditches. Then with spears or pitchforks the young people would go fishing.

## CATCHING FROGS AND TADPOLES

In time the water drained into the bay leaving shallow water in the ditches, especially under the bridges. Here the younger children screamed with delight as they captured tadpoles and frogs. On one such occasion the writer recalls that three little girls on their way home decided to follow

the ditch bank. Forgetting everything but the wonderful time they were having catching frogs, they were made aware of the fact that it was long past time for them to be home by the appearance of their aunt. Where did she find them? Under a bridge catching tadpoles and putting them in cans to bring home. What a sight they presented! Muddy feet, soiled dresses, but happy faces. How should this situation be met? They sat down and talked it over, then proceeded homeward feeling sure all would be well since their aunt would plead their case.

## FISHING IN THE CREEK

Children living near the creeks, armed with fishing poles and worms, sat hour after hour catching the little fish that found their way into the creek while others tried out their toys or home-made boats as they followed them along the creek bank.

## MAIL SERVICE

During the early days mail for the people of Oregon was received at a post office located in East Toledo. The people went to East Toledo to send or receive their mail.

As more people moved into the eastern portion of the township, there was a demand for better service.

## POST OFFICE ESTABLISHED

A post office was established at Momeneetown February 24, 1892, and Joseph E. Page was appointed as postmaster. On October 23, 1892, Enos Momenee became postmaster. This arrangement was convenient for the people of the surrounding territory. Most of them purchased their groceries and other supplies at Momenee's General Store so one trip could take care of the mailing of letters, checking to see if there was any mail for the family and doing the shopping.

Mr. Momenee served continuously as postmaster until July 15, 1900.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY

"Farmers' organizations, especially the National Grange, were active in getting Congress to provide money for free delivery of mail to rural areas." *World Book*.

The first rural deliveries were made in West

# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

Virginia. The number of routes increased and the service was extended to other states. By 1917, mail service was established in most of the states. Later the parcel post system was added and farmers were able to order supplies from great mail order companies. Many families sat around the table in the evening and enjoyed a shopping tour with the aid of Sears, Roebuck or some other company's catalogue.

In 1900, routes were extended from Station A post office through Oregon Township. Each route covered about twenty five miles. This was a long day for the mail man as he traveled over miles of mud road. During the winter and spring the horse often found it difficult to pull the buggy, but in spite of the roads and weather, the trip was made every day.

## IMPROVED ROADS

Mud roads and ditches provided the answer to the problem for some time, but people felt the need of better roads especially during the spring and winter. Farmers needed these roads so they could haul their grain, hay, and other produce to market, during the winter months. They were willing to sign petitions requesting that the roads be stoned. This meant they would not object when the county or state placed an extra assessment on their property to pay for this improvement. Some leading citizen residing on a particular road took the initiative. He obtained the petitions and went from home to home to secure their signatures. After obtaining the required number of signers and having the petition properly indorsed by a Justice of Peace or Notary Public, it was presented to the Commissioners. The signatures were checked to determine whether or not the people who signed lived and owned property along the particular road. Then a hearing was held to give anyone who would be taxed for this improvement an opportunity to protest. If the majority desired the improvement, the road was granted and a contract given for the building of same.

## EARLY STONE ROADS

In the building of the first stone roads, large slabs of stone were used to form a foundation. Then this foundation was covered with crushed stone over which a fine layer of stone was spread. Since the cost was so great, often just one side

of the road was improved. During the dry weather clouds of stone dust was raised by every passing vehicle. This led to further improvements and at present all roads are tarred or macadamized.

## DATES

The trustees have charge of unimproved roads. Their records give an account of the right of way, cleaning and grading of roads, but no record of stoning except in cases where they appropriated a certain per cent of the cost of stoning as in the case of Otter Creek Road. Unable to obtain any records the approximate dates are given based upon information obtained from two or three persons who recall when their particular road was improved.

## APPROXIMATE DATES OF IMPROVED ROADS

Jerusalem to Big Ditch Road	1888
Cedar Point to Big Ditch Road	1889
Corduroy to Big Ditch Road	1909
Bay Shore to Big Ditch Road	1918
Seaman to Big Ditch Road	1917
Starr	July 9, 1921
(This date was given by Mrs. Jennie Coy who had recorded it in her diary.)	
Pickle to Big Ditch Road	1914
Brown to Big Ditch Road	1911
Millard to Otter Creek	1918
Otter Creek to Bay Shore	1918
York Road	between 1917 and 1920
Wheeling	between 1892 and 1894
Wheeling from Pickle to Brown	1928
Yarrow	1927
Grasser	1916 or 1917
Lallendorf	1915
Coy	1923-25
Wynn	1924
Norden and Bury	1927
Big Ditch	1914

## MODERN ROADS

People enjoyed their improved roads, but progress demands changes. Increased traffic together with increased speed made the widening of many roads, resurfacing and repairing of others, necessary.

## DEMANDS FOR MORE ROADS

Oregon is growing rapidly. The problem of roads is one that is ever present as new additions are being developed.



# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

## ADDITIONS IN OREGON

—A—	—K—
Andes Rue Addition	Ketchman's Cresceus Heights
—B—	Ketchman's Home Gardens
Baumie Beach Addition	Ketchman's Little Farms
Baywood Addition	Ketchman's Suburban Homes
Brand's Addition	—M—
Brandville Addition	Maginnis Plat
Brookhaven Addition	Maginnis Plat I
Brookhaven I	McTigues Addition
Brynhaven I-II-III	Momenee Addition
Bury Addition	Momenee's Seaman Road Addition
—C—	Moundview Park
Case's Addition	—N—
Case Farm Beach	Nelms Auto Inn Addition
Case Farm Beach I	—O—
Cloverdale Heights	Oakdale Gardens Addition
Coy Place	Oregon Park
Coy School Addition	—R—
Crossett's Eastwood	Restmore Beach Addition
—D—	Restmore Beach Extension
Dakin's Addition	—S—
Dave Gribbins Dirst	Sanguishine Addition
Delta Addition I-II	Schmidlin Place
Dewhart Place	South Shore Place
—E—	Starr Avenue Addition
Earlwood Heights	Szabo Addition
East Harbor	—T—
East Harbor I	Tabernilla Place
Eastern Plains	Taylor Farms Addition
Easthighland I, II, III	—U—
East Hollywood Addition	Ulrich's Addition
Eastmoreland	—V—
Eastmoreland I, II	Valley Park
Eastport	Victory Place
Euclid Park	—W—
—G—	Willow Beach Addition
Granbrees Addition	Woodland Beach
—H—	Woodville Heights
Hillwood Gardens	
Hollandale Addition	
Homestead Addition	
—I—	
Immergrun Addition	

## ROADS IN ADDITIONS

The roads in many of these additions were not improved until 1934. The township had very little equipment with which to work. In 1934, the trustees purchased a one and one half ton truck, then a second truck in 1936, and in 1938, a two ton truck was added. By this time they had thirty four miles of roads in these additions.

The first improvement in the roads was made by purchasing cinders from Interlake Iron Corporation and Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company. The trustees employed men to haul and spread these cinders upon the roads in these subdivisions. Many complaints were received about the dust caused by the travel on the cinder roads. The trustees then had an opportunity to purchase scrap stone at forty cents a ton. In order to take care of the dust problem the roads were oiled. During this time the trustees made use of W.P.A. labor.

Euclid Park improvements were made by the county.

In time the trustees realized that they would save money by surface treating these roads therefore eliminating the oiling and the constant repairing of the roads. They began with Cresceus Road and continued year by year until all the roads had been improved.

## NEWER ADDITIONS

From previous experience the trustees found it a saving over a period of years to assume twenty-five per cent of the cost of the new roads being built in the subdivisions. Thus, good improved roads are built at the time the subdivision is being developed. This same policy has been continued by the city council.

At present there are one hundred thirty three miles of road and four traffic lights.

## HEALTH

A growing community soon brings a need of improving living conditions which will prevent the spread of disease, especially those of a contagious nature. The cholera and diphtheria epidemics were examples of the toll taken during such trying times when communities lacked facilities, knowledge, and protection. To combat such problems, the State appointed a Board of Health. Naturally the larger

# *Organizations and Development of Oregon Township*

communities received attention first, but in time the need of smaller and more scattered communities was brought to their attention. This led to laws which gave trustees the power to appoint health officers and the making of regulations to control the problems that arose.

## HEALTH OFFICES PROVIDED

The record shows that on April 27, 1894, health officers were elected as follows:

- Precinct 1 — J. J. Miller
- Precinct 2 — David Navarre
- Precinct 3 — John Tierney

## HEALTH REGULATIONS

On July 22, 1894, the trustees adopted regulations set up by the State Board of Health.

These regulations included duties of physicians in regard to reporting cases of contagious diseases such as cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, yellow fever, typhus fever, and scarlet fever. Physicians were to report within twelve hours to the clerk of the Board of Health of the township.

## QUARANTINE

The health officer was then required to post a quarantine card on the house which gave the name and character of the disease and forbade ingress or egress to or from the house without a permit from the Board of Health.

## FUMIGATION

After the patient recovered, the house was to be fumigated as specified by the State Board.

## DISPOSAL OF CORPSE

In case of death of the patient the corpse was to be buried as soon as possible. The body was not to be taken into any chapel, church, or public place. No children were permitted to attend services. Furthermore, the corpse could not be buried outside the township unless a certificate had been obtained from the Board of Health.

A corpse could not be interred or disinterred in any cemetery of the township or outside without a permit.

## OTHER REGULATIONS

Other regulations which pertained to food and water were included as follows.

No outhouse, sink or stable was to be drained within fifty feet of any well.

All outhouses were to be cleaned at least once a year.

All vegetables and meat were not to be offered for sale if infected with any disease.

All animals must be at least four weeks old before being killed for food.

Skimmed milk was not to be sold unless the buyer had been notified.

These and other items, pertaining to the protection of the health of the community, were printed and posted throughout the township.

The penalty imposed for violation of any of the regulations was a fine not to exceed \$100 or imprisonment not to exceed 90 days, or both.

## REPORT OF HEALTH SUPERVISORS

According to the minutes the health officers inspected the outhouses at each school and reported that they were filthy and should be cleaned.

The trustees ordered the clerk to notify the Board of Education in regard to the condition of the vaults and require the Board to have them cleaned immediately.

## PUBLIC WELLS

Pure water was important to the health of the community. Communities became interested in their water supply. In time an act was passed by the State Legislature to give the trustees authority to spend money to drill artesian wells.

## COPY OF AUTHORITY

"To Authorize Trustees of townships to provide watering places in their township.

"Section 1 — Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio that the trustees of any township in this state are hereby authorized to appropriate from the road fund of their township money to provide and maintain suitable places for procuring water for man and beast on any public highway in their township when they may deem it necessary for the convenience of the public, provided that not more than fifty dollars shall be expended in any township in any one year.

"Section 2 — This act shall be in force from and after its passage."

Passed April 5, 1866

F. Hitchcock, Speaker pro tem  
of the House of Representatives  
Andrew G. McBarney, President  
of the Senate



# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

## PETITIONS FOR WELLS

The minutes record petitions that were filed with the trustees and granted for wells in the following locations: Debolt's Corner in 1873, The Northwest corner of Peteau Track on Bay Shore Road 1878, at Vic Metzger's store 1886, near Henry Munday's farm on Pickle Road, and corner Big Ditch and Seaman Road in 1894. In addition to providing these wells, watering troughs were to be installed at each well to take care of the animals.

The same type of well was provided for each school by the Board of Education.

## INCREASED COST

It is interesting to note the cost of the well at Seaman and Big Ditch in 1894 was \$110. By this time, farmers were drilling their own wells equipped in many cases with windmills which provided their stock and family with plenty of pure, fresh water.

## CLERK OF BOARD APPOINTED HEALTH OFFICER

In time the trustees appointed the clerk as Health Officer. It was his duty to enforce the health regulations.

## LACK OF AUTHORITY

Progress was made, but lack of authority, as well as knowledge in regard to the many types of diseases, made it necessary to consider a better method of solving these problems. This brought about the development of a county health system.

## COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The General Assembly of Ohio passed an act on March 29, 1887, giving cities the right to establish boards of health, but few cities exercised this authority. Physicians were urged to use their influence in getting municipal councils to establish health boards. "President Cretcher, of the State Board of Health in an address in 1888, urged a system of full time county health officers as the most effective means of administering public health." Quotation from *pamphlet of Lucas County Board of Health*.

The result of this suggestion was an act of General Assembly requiring every municipality with a population of five hundred or more to estab-

lish a Board of Health and employ a health officer. However, these boards lacked power and the rural districts were left without protection.

Gradually, changes were made. By January 1, 1920, county Boards of Health began operating. In Lucas County this Board had charge of all Lucas County outside of the city of Toledo. Thus, small villages, towns, and rural districts were given the benefit of a trained health commissioner and nurses.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors was composed of five men from various parts of the county who employed a health commissioner. He recommended nurses who were employed to assist in carrying out the health program for the county, outside Toledo.

## HEALTH COMMISSIONERS

The following health commissioners served:

Charles Koenig, M.D.	1920-25
Fred DeVore, M.D.	1925-35
M. R. Kukuk, M.D.	1935-36
T. W. Mahoney, M.D.	1936-49
F. E. Mahla, M.D.	1949-59
Dorothy Van Ausdal, M.D.	1959 to present

## NURSES

The following nurses have served Oregon and Jerusalem:

Minnie Minnick  
Blanche Wessling  
Ruth Kipp  
Vesta Humberstone

Mrs. Humberstone began her work in 1944, and has been serving ever since in solving the problems in this territory.

## SCHOOLS AS HEALTH CENTERS

Since the schools are community centers, especially in the rural sections, the nurse assigned a territory contacted the executive head of the schools. After discussing the health problems, visitations were made at each school in the district. With the help of the principals, students needing medical care were contacted. These contacts opened the home to the nurse and a process of education began.

Progress was slow and at times very discouraging. Much time had to be spent on contagious diseases, skin eruptions, and cleanliness. A manual was prepared by the Health Department and copies

# *Organizations and Development of Oregon Township*

placed in the hands of the teachers. Whenever a teacher observed any symptoms that might mean the child or children had some contagious disease, the children were sent home and parents notified that they were not to return until checked by the nurse.

## EXAMINATIONS

In time the eyes of every child in school were checked, then a program of checking for deafness was started. The Oregon Board purchased the machine for checking the hearing. An effort was made to give physical checkups and notify parents of any deficiencies. This program has been limited due to the need of more nurses and physicians.

## HOME CALLS

The nurse makes home calls. She talks with parents and when they are unable to provide glasses, correction for hearing, or other services, the nurse arranges with some organization to provide the services of physicians, or specialist.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Cases of tuberculosis are followed and patients are given necessary attention. When patients are willing to cooperate, the family is protected and cures are effected.

## EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Expectant mothers are visited and given instruction which is a blessing to the entire family and the baby.

## EMOTIONAL CHILDREN

Emotional children are given attention and arrangements made for visits to the Mental Clinic. Such treatments enable the child to adjust to normal life.

Many other services could be enumerated all of which are a help to the entire community. The greatest problem is that of lack of nurses and special workers to carry on the program.

## LECTURERS AND FILMS

In addition to what has been mentioned, an effort was made to inform parents through lectures and films in regard to such topics as venereal diseases, heart, cancer, and other diseases in which the community is interested.

## SHOTS

Arrangements are made to provide shots to prevent polio. The physicians and nurses set up a working clinic at a central place where parents bring children at specified times.

## X-RAY

A mobile unit is equipped to take X-ray pictures of the lungs to determine whether or not the children tested have tuberculosis.

Many other services such as have been enumerated were provided. Continuation of such services with many improvements are still being provided.

## THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

### FIRST CASES

During the fall of 1902, two oil men contracted smallpox. These men, Ed Findlay and Jim Severline, visited Pete Geoffrion's saloon on the corner of Big Ditch and Corduroy Roads. It is not known whether or not they knew they had been exposed to smallpox and were just beginning to show evidence of the disease. During this period a number of people were exposed.

## QUARANTINES

As soon as these cases were brought to the attention of the health officer, the men were isolated by being sent to what was known as the Pest House in Toledo where they were placed under quarantine and given medical attention.

The saloon of Peter Geoffrion was quarantined and guards employed to prevent anyone to enter or leave the place.

Others who had come in contact with these men were under quarantine in their homes. According to the minutes this included the homes of Lambert Navarre, Peter Navarre, Mike Hofbauer, Adolph Grotz, John Schacht, Lou Wells, Chris Meier, Charles Miller, Frank Vincent, John Mottmiller.

## DOCTORS COMPENSATED

Dr. Walker was in charge. Other doctors who took care of the patients were: Doctors Dale Wilson, A. D. Root, James LaSalle, Fred Ingraham, Stewart and Miller.

## COST

The cost of this service was \$1213.53. Other expenses included groceries, fumigation, and the guards mentioned above.



# *Organizations and Development of Oregon Township*

## ASSESSOR

A new law, enacted in October 1869, provided for the election of an assessor in each township and every tenth year thereafter.

Within ten days after election each assessor filed a bond of two thousand dollars with the county auditor at which time he took the oath of office.

In July 1870, and every five years thereafter, he returned to the county auditor descriptions and value of real estate that was subject to taxation.

He reported separately all public properties, giving description of each. This included cemeteries, school houses, institutions of charity and churches.

## CHANGE IN LAW

In 1954, a new law provided that the reappraisal of property be made by the county auditor. Thus, the office of assessor was eliminated.

The auditor now assigns the task to a number of men who are working in his office. The last reappraisal was made in 1960, and will be made every five years thereafter.

## CEMETERIES

Oregon has two public cemeteries, one located on Otter Creek between Corduroy and Cedar Point roads, and the other on Pickle Road between Woodville and Grasser.

## NORTH OREGON

This cemetery was established by the First Congregational Church which held its first services in the home of William Consaul in 1849. Written records of the transactions are not available. However, A. R. Fassett, Sr. and others with their teams helped to clear the ground for cemetery purposes. For their service they were given cemetery lots. The twelve grave lot given to Mr. Fassett is approximately 100 feet from the cemetery fence and about half way between the two driveways.

The church moved from its location on Consaul and Otter Creek roads to Fourth Street in Toledo in 1868.

The trustees of Oregon Township took over the cemetery March 1, 1856, providing paths, roadways, and completion of the laying out of lots. At this time it contained three acres.

On April 9, 1959, the trustees levied a tax of 3-10 of a mill on a dollar to take care of improvements and upkeep of same.

Mr. Maginnis reported on June 1, 1889, that a shed and speakers' stand had been completed at a cost of \$110 and that the G.A.R. would pay forty dollars toward this improvement.

## G.A.R. SERVICES

In memory of the men whose lives had been sacrificed during the Civil War, special services were held each year on Decoration Day. The members of the G.A.R. marched from the road to the stand with their flags flying and their band playing military music. The committee and speaker took their places. The speaker then delivered an effective patriotic speech after which the small squad of soldiers and a bugler gave a salute to the dead. This same procedure was repeated at each East Side cemetery. The final service was held on the Cherry Street bridge from which they scattered flowers on the water in memory of those who died in the navy.

## PUBLIC VAULT

In 1889, a public vault was built.

## THE CIRCLE

In time the stand and shed were removed and a monument erected, in the center of the circle to the memory of the soldiers by Ford Post and citizens. Around the edge of this circle a number of the veterans were buried.

## SERVICES CONDUCTED BY G.A.R.

### LADIES

The memorial services are now carried on for soldiers of all wars by the Ladies of G.A.R., the Spanish and World War Veterans, and their auxiliaries.

## ADDITIONAL LAND

From time to time more land has been purchased. At present there are thirty-five acres in this cemetery.

## WILLOW CEMETERY

Three acres of land was purchased on Pickle Road near Woodville in 1856. This is known as Willow Cemetery. The Ford Post and citizens erected a monument in the center of this cemetery where special services are held each year on Decoration Day.

On August 18, 1905, the trustees purchased

# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

four acres of adjoining property. More property was added from time to time. It now contains twenty-five and three tenths acres.

## CHURCH CEMETERIES

In addition to the public cemeteries some churches have provided burial places for the members of their congregations. They are St. John's Lutheran, St. Ignatius, and three Jewish cemeteries.

## ST. IGNATIUS CEMETERY

In 1880, Enos Momenec donated two and one half acres on Big Ditch Road for a church and cemetery. As the membership of the church increased, more land was purchased and the cemetery enlarged.

## ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY

This cemetery is now in the city of Toledo but when established was a part of Oregon Township. It is located on Seaman Road just a short distance back of the church.

## JEWISH CEMETERIES

There are three Jewish cemeteries in Oregon, each adjoining the other. These cemeteries are on Otter Creek Road south of and adjoining North Oregon. They are B'nai Israel, B'nai Jacob, and B'nai Shareizedeck.

## THE TOWN HALL

### MEETINGS IN HOMES

From the organization of Oregon Township July 4, 1837 to 1861, the trustees and members of the Board of Education met in the homes of the members. Quite frequently the home of the clerk was used for this purpose. For some time after the organization very few meetings were held. In time it was necessary to meet at least once a month to transact business. This resulted in an election to determine whether or not the voters were willing to build a town hall.

## RESULTS OF ELECTION ON TOWN HALL AND JAIL APRIL 1, 1861

For Town Hall	35	Against	18	Carried
For Jail	5	Against	42	Failed
Attest Ezra Howland, Clerk of Oregon Township				

## RESULTS OF ELECTION OF OFFICERS APRIL 1, 1861

Clerk — Ezra Howland  
Assessor — James Rideout  
Treasurer — Charles A. Crane  
Constables — Charles Brown and Wesley Hicks  
Trustees — Michael DeBolt, James Messer,  
Wesley Hicks  
Supervisors of Road Districts  
District 1 W. E. Witt  
District 2 J. F. Clausing  
District 4 John Bunce  
District 5 John J. Miller  
District 6 J. Thompson

## LEASE FOR GROUND FOR TOWN HALL

A lease for a plot of ground on which the Town Hall was built was arranged April 22, 1862, between J. F. Clausing and the township trustees, Michael DeBolt, Wesley Hicks, and Daniel Blandon. This included one eighth acre of land in the East  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 4 R. 8 Town 10 South. It was located on the corner of Coy and Jerusalem roads.

The contract was for ten years from April 22, 1862, to April 22, 1872, and as long after as they needed said premises for township purposes. The rental of one dollar for the first ten years and a like sum for each succeeding ten years that the land was used.

Later the rental was changed to one dollar a year.

## MONEY IN TREASURY

April 17, 1862, From County	
Treasurer for Town Hall	\$185.35
September 16, 1862, From County	
Treasurer for Town Hall	98.10
Total	\$283.45

## COST OF TOWN HALL

For lease	\$1.00
For labor	215.50
For chairs, stove, and tables	31.46
For disbursing	4.96
Total	\$252.92
Received for Town Hall	\$283.45
Cost of Town Hall	\$252.92
Balance	\$ 30.53

According to the records this balance was transferred to the poor fund.



# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

## FINAL SETTLEMENT ON LEASE

The records show that in 1894, a final settlement was made with Mr. Clausing as follows:

For lease from 1862 to 1894 —	
32 years @ \$1.00 per year	\$32.00
Paid on above lease first year	1.00
Balance paid	\$31.00

## SECOND TOWN HALL

On November 7, 1893, the voters authorized the building of a new town hall by a vote of 262 for and 112 against.

## BIDS RECEIVED ON BONDS

Duncan and Stalker bid \$2,000 at par, Union Savings \$2000 at par \$4.12 premium, East Side Bank \$2,000 at par \$5.00 premium. The East Side Bank bid, being the best was accepted.

## BONDS ISSUED

To raise money for the building \$2,000 bonds were sold. The following is a copy of Bond No. 1

No. 1	State of Ohio	\$100
	Lucas County	

"Oregon Town Hall Site and Building Bond.  
Know All Men by These Presents:

That the Board of Trustees of Oregon Township in the County of Lucas, State of Ohio, is indebted to and promises to pay The East Side Bank Company or bearer the sum of One Hundred Dollars lawful money of the United States of America, at the East Side Bank, Toledo, Ohio, on the first day of April 1895, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of April of each year, upon presentation and delivery of the proper coupon hereunto annexed, signed by the Clerk of the said Township of Oregon, Ohio, for the payment of which sum and interest the said Trustees and their successors are hereby held and firmly bound, and the faith and credit of said township are hereby pledged. "This bond is one of a series of twenty of like date and tenor, amounting in the aggregate to Two Thousand Dollars, issued for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting a Town Hall in said Township of Oregon Ohio, by virtue of a vote of the electors of Oregon, Ohio, at an election held November 7th, 1893, by authority of Section No. 2835 Rev. Statutes of the State of Ohio. as amended April 21, 1893. Also in accordance with a resolution of the said Board of Trustees, passed December 16, 1893.

"In testimony whereof, We, the trustees of said township of Oregon, County of Lucas, and State of Ohio, being duly authorized to execute this obligation on its behalf, have hereunto set our signatures this first day of April, 1894."

W. H. Shumaker,  
President

D. W. Maginnis  
George Navarre  
Trustees

J. C. Messer,  
Clerk

## SITE

One half acre was purchased as a site for the Town Hall located at the corner of Seaman and Wynn roads for \$75.00

## BIDS FOR BUILDING

The bids were opened February 24, 1894, at 1 P.M. They were as follows:

Joseph Jackson	\$1090.00
J. M. Packer	939.50
Joseph Kesting	904.00
Julius Comte	875.00
Andrew Ulrich	860.39
John Reichert	832.98
Jacob Romstadt	795.00
F. J. Shovar	790.50
Victor Gladieux	787.00

The contract was awarded to Victor Gladieux, the lowest bidder.

## BIDS FOR SHED

Victor Gladieux's bid of \$129.12 was the lowest and the contract was given to him.

## FURNITURE FOR TOWN HALL

D. W. Maginnis, Henry Lalendorff, and George Navarre acted as committee to purchase furniture. The best prices were offered by Graun of Toledo, Ohio. Therefore, they purchased

1 dozen arm chairs @ \$16	
a chair	\$192.00
5 dozen chairs @ \$8 a dozen	40.00
3 tables	9.00
Total cost	\$241.00

## SUPERVISOR OF BUILDING

By a motion G. Ackerman was allowed \$10 for supervision of the building of the town hall and shed.

# *Organizations and Development of Oregon Township*

## TRANSFER OF FUNDS

The clerk was instructed to obtain permission from State Legislature to transfer funds left in Building to Cemetery Fund and to transfer \$400 from Road to General Fund.

Permission granted by Special Act of Legislature March 16, 1894.

## FIRST MEETING AT TOWN HALL

The first meeting was May 31, 1894, when trustees accepted the new town hall.

## GROWTH BRINGS NEED FOR THIRD TOWN HALL AND EQUIPMENT BUILDING

### SUB-DIVISIONS

In time people were attracted to Oregon Township because of its accessibility to the city, its open spaces, and low tax rate. Sub-divisions developed such as Starr Avenue Addition, Brands, Cresceus Heights, Mound View, Eastmoreland, South Shore, Cace Farm, and others. This also brought the need for fire protection to the attention of the trustees.

### SITE

On May 20, 1937, the trustees purchased an additional acre adjoining the property on which they had erected the second town hall.

## BIDS FOR THIRD TOWN HALL KNOWN AS EQUIPMENT BUILDING

The bids were received and opened for this building and contracts awarded by the Trustees on September 12, 1940. The total contracts, general, plumbing, and heating, were awarded for \$12,798.

This was called an equipment building since the trustees had enough money to build the new building without a vote of the people. According to law if it had been designated as a Town Hall, a vote of the people would have been required.

## CONTINUED GROWTH BROUGHT NEED FOR EQUIPMENT BUILDING

The new building at the corner of Wynn and Seaman provided space for fire equipment, trustee's and other business meetings, members of the fire department, citizens' groups and others. The trustees realized, as the township grew, more machinery would be required and the building now

occupied would be needed for fire department and police. Since they had money that could be invested in another equipment building without the vote of the people they decided to work toward this goal.

## GROWTH OF POPULATION

The study of the population showed continued and rapid growth as follows:

1900	2,702
1910	2,568
1920	3,500
1930	5,756
1940	6,409
1950	10,193
1960	13,301

## RAPID GROWTH BRINGS PROBLEMS

New sub-divisions required new roads, more lighting, more fire and police protection and many other requirements necessary for dealing with problems which must be met.

Therefore, the trustees proceeded to prepare to meet the needs.

## NEW SITE PURCHASED

If another building was to be erected, a new site would be required. Property on Seaman, just east of the site at Wynn and Seaman, was chosen. Eight acres were purchased from Frank Pokornik on March 8, 1955, for \$9,000. Later they added ten acres to this site at a cost of \$10,000.

## EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE BUILDING

In October 1955, a contract was awarded to build a new building at a cost of \$160,685. Here they stored the equipment needed for the upkeep of their roads and meetings of the trustees. The fire and law enforcing departments were given the building at Wynn and Seaman.

## RECREATION CENTERS PRESQUE ISLE

Presque Isle is located at the mouth of the Maumee River. It is bounded on the south by Otter Creek and the river, on the west by the river, on the north by the bay and on the east by swampy ground which extends into farm land owned at one time by Byron Case. As stated previously, when Peter Navarre and his brothers came



# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

to this territory, they found it occupied by the Ottawa Indians. From a study it is assumed that Indians had been living here since 1763. It is possible that they lived in the vicinity at a much earlier date.

The government made a treaty with the Indians at Maumee in 1833. At that time Presque Isle with that portion of land shown on maps of Oregon marked Autokee Tract was given to Chief Autokee.

On the 4th of July, 1835, the Chief sold Presque Isle to Robert A. Forsyth and George B. Knaggs for \$1,000.

In time it became the property of F. N. Quale. A map in an old atlas of Lucas County shows it contained 40 acres of land.

In 1895, Mr. Quale converted Presque Isle into a summer resort. A bridge was built connecting it with Bay Shore Road just west of Otter Creek.

The Pastime, a river boat, carried families from Toledo to the Isle. Picnic tables invited them to spread their well filled baskets and enjoy themselves. The goodies displayed at the lemonade and ice cream stands attracted the children who were successful in obtaining nickles and dimes from their parents.

The Wilbur Opera Company entertained the crowds with afternoon and evening performances.

A dance hall, merry-go-round, and restaurant claimed their share of pleasure seekers.

The resort was closed in 1900, and the old Pastime sold to a company at Detroit where it was used as a garbage scow.

Presque Isle was sold to Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company. It is now owned by C & O Railroad and Lake Front Dock Companies.

## NILOSEAN BEACH

This was a large strip of land along the Bay Shore extending westward from Soncrant's Mill. This space was covered with tall native trees of elm, hickory, walnut, and ash. Among these trees a number of swings were placed where children and young people enjoyed themselves. There were also some small bath houses. The beach was sandy and many people enjoyed bathing and swimming.

Many picnics were held in this park and arrangements were made for boat rides. This included rowboats and sailboats.

At one of the Sunday School picnics a friend took a group of young people in his sailboat. While on the water a storm came up. The majority of the group had never been in a storm. The wind blew, the boat was difficult to manage, and the owner of the boat had a serious time getting his group back to the beach. When they arrived, they were far from being happy. Frightened, soaked to the skin, and worried about their best clothes and hats, they presented a sorry sight. However, when the sun came out and their clothes dried, their spirits revived with the exception of a few girls, who could not forget that their hats were ruined, and their dresses spotted with colors that dripped from their new hats.

## PEARSON PARK

The Metropolitan Park Board, with the help of the East Toledo and other civic clubs, awakened enough interest in a tract of three hundred twenty acres to purchase same at an auction.

## BRIEF HISTORY

A tract of land containing six hundred and forty acres was owned for a number of years by the Wabash Railroad. This land was often involved in litigations, during which times it was held by some bank. Owing to this situation it became known as the *Bank Land*.

About two hundred eighty acres were gradually cleared and developed into farming land. This left the remainder lying between Wynn Road on the east, Lallendorf on the west, Navarre Avenue on the south, and the Northwestern Electric Line on the north, still intact. It is covered with a wide variety of native trees, wild flowers, and ferns. After the purchase of the portion on which the Ohio Saving Bank and Trust Company held a mortgage, there were still forty acres desired to complete the new park. This was held by the Blodgett Estate, Mr. Blodgett being one of the original men identified with the Wabash Railroad. He died in 1925. Later the tract was offered to the people of Toledo and Lucas County at a price less than one-fifth of what had been asked in 1925. It was purchased and thus the park area was completed.

## IMPROVEMENT MADE

The Metropolitan Park Board interested the Federal Authorities in the Park. They assigned two

# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

hundred young men of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the work of developing this tract.

The Oregon Board of Education, by special arrangements and advice of the State Legislature to make the transaction legal, appropriated three thousand dollars for improvements. This made it possible to extend the city water to the Park.

Such improvements as a shelter house, artificial lake, tennis courts, skating rink, swings, see saws, picnic tables, and benches were provided.

Numerous civic clubs and individuals have contributed to the cost. Their names are on bronze plates placed on trees deep in the forest and along the bridle path.

The park has become noted for its groups of picnickers and groups who enjoy baseball, softball, roller skating, tennis, horseback and bicycle riding. Small children spend hours on the swings, see saws, and riding ponies.

## FIRE PROTECTION

The rapid growth in population and the development of the large number of subdivisions required careful planning on the part of the trustees.

As the subdivisions developed, the fire hazards increased. People living in these additions were eager to obtain adequate fire protection.

## CONTRACT WITH ROSS TOWNSHIP

On April 15, 1937, the trustees signed a temporary contract with Ross Township, Wood County for fire protection.

## PROVISIONS OF CONTRACT

### Services for First Hour

Use of fire truck	\$25.00
Labor of 5 men	20.00
Drying hose	8.00
The minimum charge for the first hour	50.00

### Services for Second Hour

Use of truck	\$50.00
Continued use of truck	15.00
Continued use of 5 men	5.00
Total charge for 2 hours	70.00

### Services for Third Hour

Use of truck	\$70.00
Continued use of truck	10.00
Continued use of 5 men	5.00
Total cost for 3 hours	85.00

### Services for Additional Hours

Continued use of truck	\$10.00
Continued use of men	5.00

## OTHER CONTRACTS

A contract with Harbor View was made in June, 1947.

In July 1947, a contract was arranged with Lake Township.

## INTERESTED CITIZENS

Before any action was taken in regard to contracts with nearby fire departments, citizens became aware of this great need and, under the leadership of Paul Blum, became active. Mr. Blum talked to the trustees to determine what could be done. Even though he knew they were unable to help at this time except by contracting with their neighbors, Mr. Blum believed in preparedness. Therefore, he became a pioneer in this field and succeeded in interesting about eighty or more who were willing to give their time and talents to the work. Mr. Blum expressed his views as follows: "Viewing with alarm the tremendous fire loss of Oregon Township in the past years, I often wondered why something could not be done about this loss. In talking with some of my neighbors and Floyd Yeomans, it was thought that the organization of a fire department might help. The idea was given a lot of publicity, and on September 15, 1936, (approximately) a meeting was held in the old Town Hall at Wynn an Seaman, now the location of No. 1 Department.

"A meeting was called to order by Chairman Floyd Yeomans and the following officers were elected:"

Howard Orns	— President
Leo Cramer	— Vice President
Charles Jackson	— Secretary
Floyd Welsh*	— Treasurer
Paul Blum	— Chief
Charles Carr	— Assistant Chief
Larry D. Cuture	— Assistant Chief

A year later another election was held and officers were:

John Korb	— President
Leo Cramer	— Vice President
S. S. Schardt	— Secretary and Treasurer
Paul Blum	— Chief
Charles Carr	— Assistant Chief
Larry D. Cuture	— Assistant Chief
Homer Brundage	— Captain
Ted LaBounty	— Captain
William Roe	— Captain
Charles Rossler	— Captain



# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

## MEMBERS OF 1936 FIRE DEPARTMENT

Floyd F. Arthur	Arthur F. Floyd
Harold Alexander	C. L. Fought
Clarence Ankele	Gordon Gould
R. O. Becker	George Groll
Arthur Berdice	Neil E. Hessick
Paul Blum	Calvin R. Hunter
Homer Brundage	Clayton C. Huss
E. Brower	Walter Johnson
George O'Brisin	William E. Jenkins
Howard Burgie	Altha Jones
Elmer Bitters*	John Korb
Anthony Balogh	Frank H. Kohn*
Charles Carr	Howard Kohn
Larry D. Cuture	Brice Kilburn
Leo Cramer	Elmer Krueger
James E. Close	Wilbur Krueger
Thomas Crandall	Theodore LaBounty
William Cluckey	Howard Lehman
Irwin Driftmeyer	Roland Lamb
Donald Dupont	Clifford Lanning
Charles Duckvite	Paul Lederman
George Dodson	Jerold Mathile
S. J. Fazekas	Gene Melick
Claude Fisher	James McKinly
Raymond McKinly	John Savage
Robert F. Miller	A. J. Schaghtor
D. E. Misamote	Ralph Silverwood
Glenn Olmstead	George Shebeanas
Jerom Phillips	Burl Snyder
Perry C. Purdy	Charles Shornalas
Jay A. Popp	F. M. Steele
E. B. Pearce	Sidney Thrush
William Roe	Daniel Tailford
William Roe, Jr.	Frank Tompkins
Charles Rossler	Thomas Ussher*
Fred Roy	M. S. Viers
Grover Rechin	Willard Weatherwax
S. S. Schardt	R. C. Ward
Delbert Sager	Irwin Wodtke

### Honorary Members

Henry Villhauer	Fred Rouiller*
Richard Momenec*	Floyd Yeomans*
Carl Kraus*	Erwood Shanks
	* Deceased

## TRAINING

Since Oregon Township had no fire equipment, these men were trained by the Fire Chiefs of the surrounding townships. This included the Fire Chiefs of Washington, Adams, Point Place, Trilby, Rossford, and Alexis. The drill master, Robert Dutton, Chief of Toledo Fire Department Training School, also devoted his time.

The members of Oregon Township Fire De-

partment traveled from one township to another to participate in these drills. This, with the fact that they had no equipment in the township, led a number to withdraw from the organization. Thirty two men and three officers remained with the fire department.

## ACCEPTED BY TRUSTEES

In 1937, the organization petitioned the township trustees for acceptance as a fire department. In 1938, the trustees took action and they became the official Fire Department of Oregon Township.

## RESOLUTION FOR BOND

The trustees knew that the township needed fire protection. They had faith in the ability of these men. Therefore, on August 27, 1938, the trustees adopted the following resolution:

Whereas: A voluntary fire company has been organized in Oregon Township, Lucas County, Ohio, of such character as to give assurance of permanency and efficiency: and

Whereas: There has been filed with the trustees of this township a request signed by thirty (30) per cent or more of the electors of this township, as shown at the last preceding election, that there be submitted to the electors of this township the question of issuing bonds in the amount of Twenty Thousand (\$20,000) Dollars for the purpose of providing two sets of fire apparatus and appliances for the use of said volunteer fire company; and

Whereas, It is necessary to issue bonds to pay the cost of said fire apparatus and appliances: and

Whereas, It is necessary to levy a tax outside the limitations imposed by Article XII, Section 2, of the Constitution of Ohio:

Be It Therefore Resolved, That the question of issuing bonds in the amount of Twenty Thousand (\$20,000) Dollars on or about the 8th day of November, with interest at the rate of per cent per annum, maturing on for the purpose of providing two complete sets of fire apparatus and appliances for the use of the volunteer fire department of Oregon Township, Lucas County, Ohio be submitted to the electors of the township at the next general election;

Be It Further Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be immediately certified to the Auditor of Lucas County, Ohio;

Be It Further Resolved That a copy of this resolution be certified to the Deputy

# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

State Supervisor of Elections of Lucas County, Ohio, upon receipt of the certification, by this board, of the County Auditor of Lucas County, Ohio, as provided by Section 2293-19 of the General Code of Ohio.

Mr. R. A. Momenec moved the adoption of the foregoing resolution and the roll being called upon its adoption the votes resulted as follows: Henry Villhauer, yes; R. A. Momenec, yes; Paul Cannon, yes. Thereupon the resolution was declared duly adopted this 27th day of August 1938.

## RESULTS OF ELECTION

The Board of Elections, Lucas County, Ohio reported the results as follows:

For the Bond Issue	768
Against the Bond Issue	708

The issue failed since under the law a bond issue required a majority of 65%.

## SECOND ELECTION

As shown by above results, over fifty per cent of the voters were in favor of a bond issue to provide equipment for the fire department.

Therefore, the trustees arranged for a second election by adopting a resolution August 31, 1939. The date specified for voting on this issue was November 7, 1939.

## RESULTS OF SECOND ELECTION

For the Bond Issue	879
Against the Bond Issue	752

This being only 53% the issue failed.

## LAW CHANGED

The law which made it necessary to submit the purchasing of fire equipment to a vote of the people changed. This gave the trustees authority to purchase such equipment if they deemed it necessary, without the vote of the people.

## EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

At a meeting of the trustees April 17, 1941, the trustees purchased a Buffalo Triple Fire Engine at a cost of \$6,895. Later the following equipment was purchased:

- 1944 — Water wagon for Fire Station No. 1
- 1945 — Rescue car for Fire Station No. 1
- 1951 — A fire engine, water wagon and rescue car
- 1953 — Water wagon to replace old one for No. 1

1956 — Rescue car for No. 2

1959 — Rescue car for No. 3

## HARBOR VIEW FIRE DEPARTMENT TAKEN OVER

In 1947, the Harbor View Fire Department was taken by the trustees and housed at what was known as Momenec Corners in Cousino residence. Steve Fazekas became chief of this division.

## ANOTHER FIRE STATION

In 1948, the trustees purchased a Buffalo Pumper which was placed in a garage behind Coy School under Chief Irving Wodtke.

## NEW STATIONS BUILT

As noted above, the need of two more stations made it necessary to award a contract for two new fire stations. John Nauman's bid of \$29,098, being the lowest, was accepted. Oregon Township now had three stations known as

Fire House No. 1 corner Seaman and Wynn

Fire House No. 2 Wheeling near Pickle

Fire House No. 3 Bay Shore and Mominee

## FIRE CHIEFS

Paul Blum — August 1937 - October 1940, resigned.

Charles Carr — 1940 - 1943

Larry Couture — 1943, resigned in 1944

Clair Huss — October 1944, resigned in 1959

Beginning in October a fire chief was appointed for each fire station.

Arnold Gladieux — No. 1 - 1949 - 1953

Irving Wodtke — No. 2 - 1948 - 1955

Steve Fazekas — No. 3 - 1949 - 1955

Ward Ensign — No. 1 - 1953 - 1955

Beginning in 1955 one chief was appointed to take charge of all stations.

Ward Ensign, Chief of the three departments 1955-1961.

Melvin Weiler, District Chief, No 1 1955-57

Philip Breno, District Chief No. 2 - 1955

James Blade, District Chief No. 3 - 1955 - 1960

Harold Konoff, District Chief No. 1 - 1957

Philip Breno, District Chief No. 2 - continued

Robert Carpenter, District Chief No. 3 - 1960



# *Organizations and Development of Oregon Township*

## ORIGINAL MEMBERS

Only two members of the original group of Volunteer Firemen have continued to the present time, Theodore LaBounty and Clifford Lanning.

## COMPENSATION

For a number of years the firemen received no compensation. This arrangement left a man without any protection in case of injury or death. This problem was discussed at various times and different methods were used. At one time the trustees appropriated a stated sum to be divided equally among the group. This was unsatisfactory since each one received the same amount regardless of the time and effort put into the work.

In 1951, points were established. The points were changed at various times. At present, they are as follows:

- 2 points for fire or rescue
- 1 point for fire drills
- 1 point for meeting

This system rewards each according to the time spent on the job. The present rate established is thirty seven cents per point earned.

## SERVICE

Oregon has eighty volunteer firemen with three fire stations located so that any point in the city may be reached within a few minutes. In addition, two Volunteer Rescue Squads are on call twenty four hours a day, one squad located at No. 1 and the other at No. 2 fire station. The rescue cars are fully equipped manned by men who have completed the Red Cross First Aid Courses and are qualified to handle all types of rescue work.

## VALUE

The development of an efficient fire department has reduced the cost of the insurance of every taxpayer. The loss of property by fire has been greatly reduced. Lives are saved by the prompt reply to a call by firemen and rescue squads.

Its value continues to increase as more and better equipment is purchased to replace the old.

## ZONING

Oregon Township's rapid growth brought problems. Without regulations, such a growth fails to develop in an orderly fashion. People living in or near the subdivisions discussed those problems with

the trustees. To meet the situation, the trustees considered the need of zoning.

## TRUSTEES TAKE ACTION

Their first step was to consider appointing a commission. After much discussion and some action the following Zoning Commission was appointed on September 27, 1947: Lyle Meadows for a period of five year; Frank Daney four years; Anton Munding three years, Burton Nopper two years; and H. H. Beckhusen one year.

## PLAN AND WORK

This commission made a careful study of the problems. Much time and energy was spent in an effort to meet and consider all the situations that might arise. In general, consideration was given to the portions of township best suited to industrial, commercial, and residential development. In their attempt to solve the problems in detail, the regulations established often gave the owner of the property little or no choice.

After conscientiously working out a plan, it was submitted to the Lucas County Planning Commission who approved it on August 20, 1948.

## TRUSTEES APPROVE PLAN

The plan was then presented to the trustees and approved. On September 30, 1948, a public meeting was held at which arguments for and against the plan were considered. Further publicity and study were given to the question which was submitted to the electors on November 2, 1948.

## RESULTS

The issue was defeated at the polls. Shortly after, the members of the Commission resigned. Evidently, the people were not ready to accept zoning at this time.

## REQUEST BY PETITION

In the meantime, growth continued and problems multiplied. On July 26, 1954, a petition signed by eight hundred free holders, was presented to the trustees. This petition requested that Oregon Township be zoned from the county line on the south to a line two hundred feet north of, and parallel to Corduroy, and extending from the city line on the west to the boundary between Oregon and Jerusalem on the east. The trustees accepted the petition on August 31, 1954.

# *Organizations and Development of Oregon Township*

## ZONING COMMISSION APPOINTED

The Board of Trustees appointed the second Zoning Commission November 3, 1954. The following were appointed: John Bachman for five years, Robert Shultz four years, Lehman Richardson three years, George Kuebler two years, and Theodore Momenee one year.

## WORK OF COMMISSION

The commission studied the problems. In their study they consulted the Lucas County Planning Commission, the Board of Trustees and others. According to the plan the territory was zoned in the following method: as agriculture A-1; agriculture A-2, which included rural residential; suburban R.A. near city limits; R-1 one family; R-3 multiple family; C-1 limited commercial; C-2 general commercial; M-1 limited industrial; M-2 light industrial, such as the area in the vicinity of Stadium and Navarre Avenue; and M-3 heavy industrial, as in the vicinity of Sun Oil Company. The cost of preparing the plan was paid by the trustees.

## PLAN ACCEPTED

On May 25, 1955, the trustees voted to accept the plan and set the date for a public hearing.

## PUBLIC HEARING JUNE 27, 1955

At this meeting the plans were read and discussed. Suggestions were made during the meeting. On the evening of the above date the trustees met and arranged for an election November 8, 1955.

## RESULT OF ELECTION

For Zoning Plan	1548
Against the Plan	643

## ZONING BECOMES EFFECTIVE

By order of the Board of Trustees a notice was sent which declared zoning was to be effective in that portion of Oregon Township south of the line two hundred feet north and parallel to Corduroy Road on November 21, 1955. This notice was mailed to the Chief Building Inspector, the Lucas County Planning Commission, and the Board of Health.

## COMPLAINTS AND REQUESTS

After zoning became effective, those dissatisfied or wishing changes met at various times with the Zoning Commission and Trustees. Some requests

were granted and other refused. Changes and requests are now being considered from time to time.

## CONTINUED WORK OF PLANNING COMMISSION

The Commission now began studying plans for the zoning of that portion of the township north of the line two hundred feet north and parallel with Corduroy Road. Much time and effort was spent in this study. Men from industry as well as those residing in this particular area were consulted. A plan was formulated which recommended that the portions that were residential continue as such and the remainder be zoned as heavy industrial. It also specified that, if and when industry desired the property, it be purchased in sections to prevent small owners from being surrounded by industry.

## PLAN SUBMITTED TO COUNCIL

At the time this plan was ready, Oregon Township had changed its status from that of a township to a village by means of incorporation. Thus, the plan was now submitted to the Council. After much discussion the plan was rejected. Later some changes were made in the personnel of the Commission due to resignations. However, the Commission is still working on the zoning of this portion of Oregon. A hearing was held March 2, 1960, at which about three hundred citizens were present. Definite and specific objections to the plan were presented.

## CHANGES

At present changes are being considered. More time will be given to the problems, and an effort made to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

## CLOSING PERIOD OF OREGON AS A TOWNSHIP BUSINESS AS USUAL

In a township where growth continued rapidly, the trustees found responsibilities increased. Petitions from new subdivisions, for lights, roads, water, and other improvements were received and considered.

Regular business of upkeep of roads, cemeteries, ditches, handling and purchasing of supplies, and various other problems that called for action had to be considered.



# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

## ATTITUDE OF TOLEDO COUNCIL

The attitude and action of members of the Toledo Council indicated that they were concerned with annexing to their city any portions of the surrounding territory that would add to their wealth and growth regardless of the effect of same on the townships concerned. This brought about the formation of an Area Study Committee in Oregon Township. It also aroused the trustees and led them to consider what would be best for Oregon Township.

## TRUSTEES MAKE DECISION

As the trustees considered the situation, they, like many of the residents of Oregon, preferred to remain as a township. Progress had been made, and a change in status would mean higher taxes and greater responsibilities. However, after considering the situation from all angles, they concluded it would be impossible to remain status quo, due to the determination and work of the Toledo Council. Therefore, they declared themselves as favoring incorporation. During this difficult period they continued to serve efficiently as township trustees.

## MEETING WITH AREA STUDY COMMITTEE

On May 20, 1957, the trustees met with the Oregon Township Area Study Committee to discuss the matter of incorporation.

Leo Kelly legally presented the required, authorized, and certified petition and map of the area and boundaries of Oregon Township to the clerk and trustees for the purpose of proceeding with the incorporating of Oregon Township, Lucas County, Ohio. This transaction was witnessed by approximately twenty five people. The trustees then set the date for the public hearing for June 10, 1957, at 8 P.M. at the Maintenance Service Building.

## THE PUBLIC HEARING

At the appointed time the Area Study Committee with approximately one hundred twenty five citizens met with the trustees.

The trustees and clerk had been given the original signed petition which contained the required number of free holders and registered voters, and a map of Oregon Township boundary limits. The trustees examined and discussed the legal requirements. After some discussion they reached the

decision that all legal requirements had been met. Therefore, a date was to be set for an election.

## DATE SET FOR ELECTION

According to law, the trustees were obligated to set the date for an election not sooner than thirty days, nor more than ninety days after the public hearing. The meeting was opened for discussion. Mr. Boxwell, a representative of the Pure Oil, stated that they were neither for nor against incorporation, but preferred that the date be set as near the ninety day limit as possible in order to give more time for study of the question. A similar request was made by Mr. Wilson Snyder, attorney for the Toledo Edison Company. Mr. Hart, a representative of Gulf Oil, requested a map of boundary limits. This request was not fulfilled. Mr. N. L. Souter of Sun Oil requested that the date be set as near the ninety day limit as possible. Mr. Harold Sherman presented a recommendation that the Trustees of Oregon set the date for the special election on July 16, 1957. No action was taken on this recommendation.

## TRUSTEES MEET JULY 12, 1957

A resolution was adopted at this meeting setting the date for the special election on August 6, 1957.

## REPORT OF AREA STUDY COMMITTEE

This committee met with the trustees and a report in incorporation was given on July 23, 1957.

## RESULTS OF ELECTION

For Incorporation	2925
Against Incorporation	735

## MEETING OF TRUSTEES AUGUST 26, 1957

The office of clerk was declared vacant as a result of the death of Earle Fox. John Fletcher was employed to fill the vacancy.

The regular business such as payroll, changes in zoning of particular properties, and other matters of routine were acted upon.

## MEETING OCTOBER 17, 1957

After the regular routine business was disposed of Mr. Villhauer made a motion, which was seconded by Mr. Myers, that a legal notice be placed in the *Toledo Blade* and the *East Side Sun* as follows:

# *Organizations and Development of Oregon Township*

## Legal Notice

Notice is hereby given that as of November 12, 1957, the Township of Oregon, Lucas County, Ohio will cease to exist.

All claims against said Township should be presented to the clerk on or before November 8, 1957.

Also, notice is hereby given that all contracts, now in effect with said Township, for various services, will terminate as of November 12, 1957.

W. E. Carpenter  
Henry Villhauer, Jr.  
Stanley E. Myers  
Board of Township Trustees  
John A. Fletcher  
Township Clerk

## LAST MEETING NOVEMBER 4, 1957

The last meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on November 4, 1957. Bills were paid. It may be of interest to know the business that was transacted at the final meeting. A motion was made and passed establishing a ninety minute parking on the west side of Grasser Street four hundred feet south from Navarre Avenue.

The next motion included insuring of three items of property in the Maintenance and Service Building; namely a boiler, a Crane Electric Storage Water Heater, and a Scife Air Receiver, with \$50,000 limit any one accident. Premium \$136 for three years. Thus ended the long, upward climb of Oregon Township as a political unit. It now awaits its initiation into a new form of government.

## TRUSTEES OF OREGON TOWNSHIP

Joseph Prentice, Hiram Brown, Gabriel Crane 1837

Note: No record could be found between 1838 and 1845 inclusive.

Elijah J. Woodruff, Gabriel Crane 1846

Elijah J. Woodruff, Gabriel Crane, John Consaul 1847

Asa W. Maddocks, Gabriel Crane, Elijah J. Woodruff 1848

John Brown, E. J. Woodruff, Gabriel Crane 1849

Orlin Phelps, E. J. Woodruff, Gabriel Crane 1850 - 1852

Oliver Stevens, John Consaul, Gabriel Crane 1852

Oliver Stevens, Alonzo Rogers, Gabriel Crane 1853 - 1855

Charles A. Crane, Wm. W. Consaul, Sylvester Brown 1855 - 1857

Charles A. Crane, Wm. W. Consaul, Luther Whitmore 1857

Wm. W. Consaul, Augustus Brown, Horace Howland 1858

Charles A. Crane, Horace Howland, Sylvester Brown 1859

Peter B. Porter, Wesley Hicks, James C. Messer 1860

James C. Messer, Wesley Hicks, Michael DeBolt 1861 - 1863

Wesley Hicks, Darius Blandin, Michael DeBolt 1863

Charles A. Crane, James Rideout, A. Benedict 1864

J. L. Wynn, Charles A. Crane, Albert Royce 1865

J. L. Wynn, Wesley Hicks, Fredrick Burger 1866

Peter B. Porter, Albert Royce, Jacob Langendorf 1867

Edward Burt, James Croft, Gilbert Bartley 1868-1870

Charles A. Crane, James Croft, Wm. Consaul 1870

Charles A. Crane, Wm. E. Cummings, C. F. Roberts 1871

Charles A. Crane, Cutler F. Roberts, James Croft 1872

George J. Miller, Gilbert C. Bartley, Edward Burt 1873

Wesley Hicks, Edward Burt, Gilbert Bartley 1874

Charles H. Brown, Thomas Wynn, Patrick McHenry 1875

Wm. Nixon, Gilbert Bartley, Horace Coy 1876

George Gladieux, Enos Momenee, Conrad Smithlin 1877

Daniel Maginnis, George Navarre, John B. Kohne 1878 - 1880

D. W. Maginnis, Gilbert Burr, George Navarre 1880

D. W. Maginnis, James S. Metzger, George Navarre 1881 - 1883



# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township

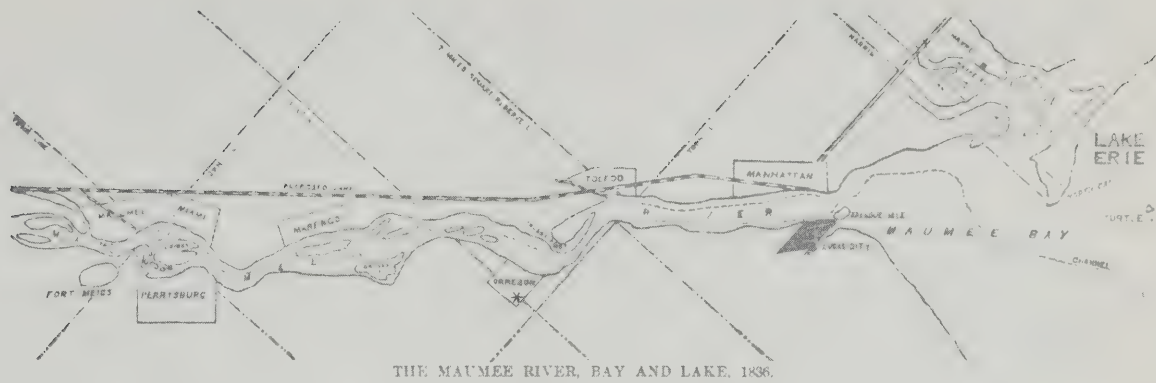
Amos DeBolt, Charles Cook, George Miller, John Mominee	1884 - 1886
George J. Miller, Fred Matthews, Lloyd Albertson	1886
Enos Momenee, George J. Miller, Fred Matthews	1887 - 1888
I. N. Gardner, Enos Momenee, Henry Shoemaker	1889
Fred Murphy, Enos Momenee, Henry Shoemaker	1890
Henry Shoemaker, I. N. Gardner, Charles Cook	1891
M. G. Witty, E. H. Diekman, Henry Shoemaker	1892
Henry Shoemaker, George Navarre, D. W. Maginnis	1893
D. W. Maginnis, George Navarre, Henry Lallendorf	1894
H. Lallendorf, George Navarre, Louis Bihl	1895
Adam Shelles, Henry Lallendorf, Louis Bihl	1896 - 1898
Lloyd Albertson, Henry Lallendorf, Louis Bihl	1899 - 1901
Adam Shelles, Henry Lallendorf, Louis Bihl	1902
Henry Kohne, Louis Bihl, Adam Shelles	1903 - 1904
Charles Croft, Henry Kohne, Adam Shelles	1905
Henry Norden, Henry Kohne, Charles Croft	1906 - 1909
Henry Kohne, Charles Croft, Adam Shelles	1910 - 1913
Walter Grove, Charles Croft, Adam Shelles	1914 - 1915
Walter Grove, Horace Coy, S. A. McLeary	1916 - 1921
Walter Grove, James Coy, S. A. McLeary	1921 - 1931
R. A. Momenee, S. A. McLeary, James Coy	1932
R. A. Momenee, S. W. Bullock, James Coy	1933
R. A. Momenee, Henry Villhauer, Jr.,	

Carl Krauss	1934 - 1937
Henry Villhauer, Jr., Paul Cannon, R. A. Momenee	1938 - 1939
Henry Villhauer, Jr., R. A. Momenee, Carl Krauss	1940 - 1942
Henry Villhauer, Jr., R. A. Momenee, Charles Crom	1943 - 1944
Henry Villhauer, Jr., R. A. Momenee, Charles Crom	1945
Henry Villhauer, Jr., R. A. Momenee, George Wolfe	1946 - 1948
Henry Villhauer, Jr., R. A. Momenee (Nov.), S. S. Schardt	1949
Henry Villhauer, Jr., Waldo Carpenter, S. S. Schardt	1950 - 1953
Henry Villhauer, Jr., Waldo Carpenter, Stanley Myers	1954 - 1957

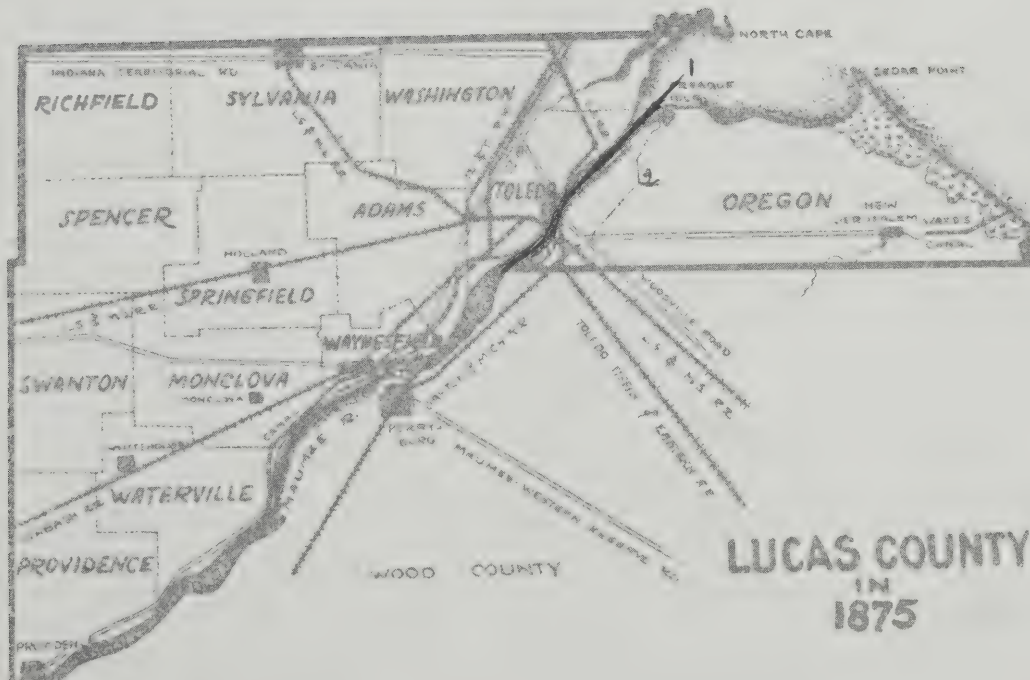
## TREASURERS OF OREGON TOWNSHIP

Leonard Whitmore	1837
No record could be found between 1838 - 1842 inclusive	
James Maddocks	1843 - 1846
William Prentice	1846 - 1855
Alonzo Rogers	1855 - 1857
Oliver Stevens	1857
John Consaul	1857 - 1860
Sylvester Brown	1860 - 1866
Charles Crane	1866 - 1869
James Messer	1869 - 1871
Wesley Hicks	1871 - 1873
Thomas Croft	1873
Victor Metzger	1874 - 1875
James C. Messer	1876
Victor Metzger	1877 - 1880
Wesley Hicks	1880 - 1882
George Gladieux	1882 - 1886
Victor Metzger	1886
Gottlieb Johlin	1887
Victor Metzger	1888 - 1896
Enos Momenee	1897 - 1901
Jacob Johlin	1901 - 1905
Enos Momenee	1905 - 1908
Jacob Johlin	1908 - 1924

# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township



Map Showing Towns On Maumee, 1836.



\* The town of Oregon. See Village of Oregon, Page 38. This map and those following taken from Historical Atlas of Lucas County and part of Wood (1875)

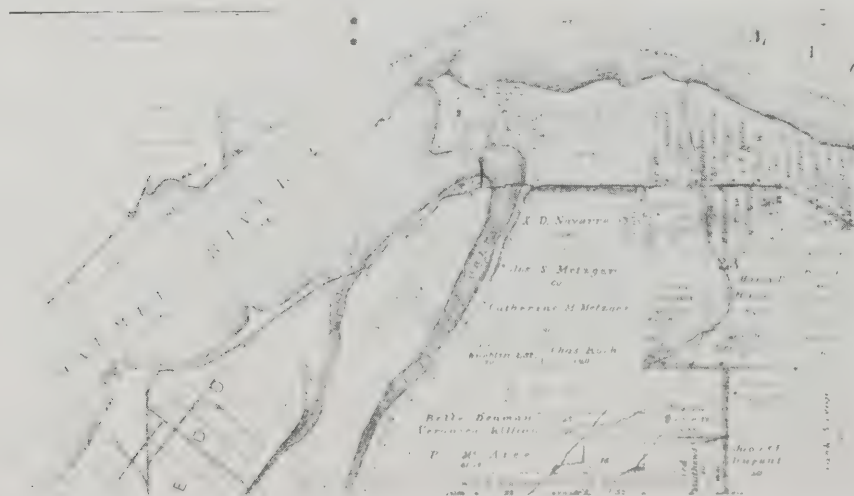


# Organizations and Development of Oregon Township



Map Showing New Jerusalem and Ship Yard With Ward's Canal.

Historical Atlas, 1875



Bay Shore Road follows bay with bridge over Otter and Duck Creeks and continues along bay and river to Perry'sburg. Note — Bridge from Bay Shore Road over Otter Creek to bridge — to Presque Isle, which was owned by F. N. Quail. Road continues with bridge across Duck Creek. The road then follows river and continues to Perry'sburg.

Historical Atlas, 1875.

## *Organizations and Development of Oregon Township*



Picture of the old Eckville School, showing the railroad built with wooden rails. This road was built to carry lumber from the saw mill to Ironville.  
Donated by Ora Livingston



A picture of bridge over Otter Creek, known as Case's Bridge.  
Donated by C. D. Keller



## *Organizations and Development of Oregon Township*



The first members of our Fire Department used above equipment during the time they were training.  
This and following picture donated by Mr. Blum.



Mr. Blum ready for action with first fire equipment.

## *Organizations and Development of Oregon Township*



Fire House No. 1 — No. 10. This building was originally built as a Town Hall in which the first fire equipment was kept.

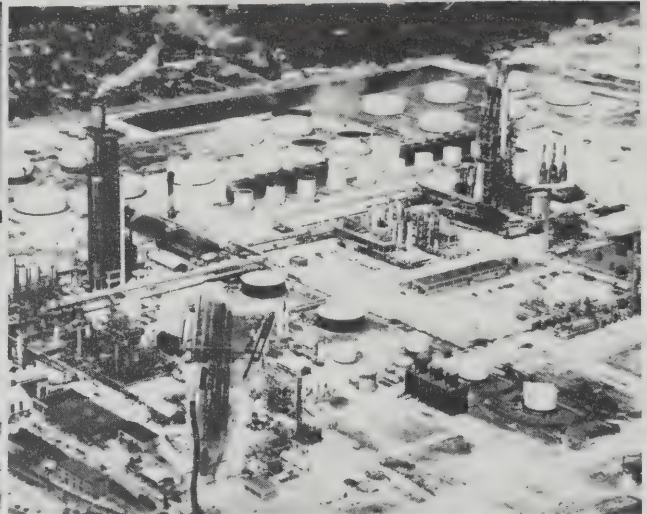
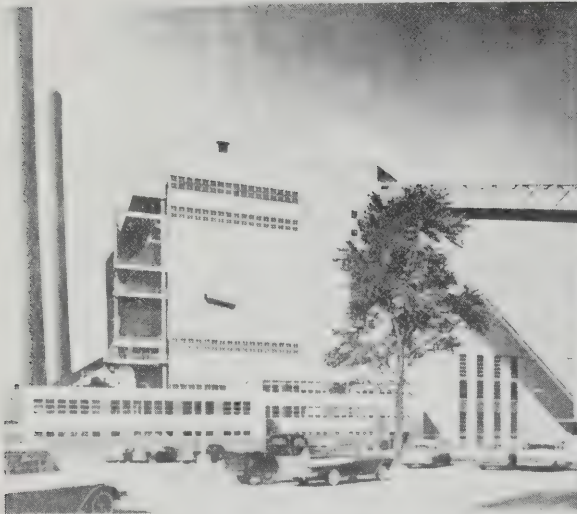


Built as a Town Hall, the above building was then used for fire department. This is now the City Hall.



## Chapter V

# Oregon, the City of Opportunity



### INTRODUCTION

A better understanding of Oregon, its boundaries, and development will be appreciated by turning back the pages of history. The organization of the village of Oregon followed by that of Oregon Township is given in chapter four. However, closely connected with Oregon and later becoming a part of it, is Manhattan Township.

### MANHATTAN TOWNSHIP

The East Manhattan Land Company became interested in the land east of the Maumee river near its mouth. This included the Indian reservation of Fish-quagum, and his son Wa-sa-on of the Ottawa tribe, and the reservations of Autokee, the Navarre and Aush-kus and Kee-puck-ee and other lands. The company was expecting the town of Manhattan, on the west side of the Maumee, to develop into a thriving city. For a time the lake vessels stopped at Manhattan but found that they were losing considerable business, so they transferred to Toledo. The company lost interest in the project and the land was finally purchased by a number of people interested in developing homes among whom were Thad Taylor, Byron Case, D. E. Ford, Thomas Tompkins, Peter Momany; Jonathan Wynn, Thomas Wynn, Robert Denman, John L. Brown, and others. Manhattan Township included land on both sides of the river, but this history is interested in that portion east of the Maumee.

In June, 1840, Manhattan Township was organized. No early records of this township giving the first officers and other transactions are available. However, a Justice of Peace docket shows a case tried as early as 1854.

On November 2, 1874, the portion of Manhattan Township east of the Maumee river was annexed to Oregon Township. This portion was bounded on the north by the Maumee River and Bay; on the east by Big Ditch Road; on the south by York Street to Lallendorf Road; thence directly east to Big Ditch; and on the west by the Maumee River. Thus, Oregon by the annexation of part of Manhattan Township gained what has become a gold mine for the city of Oregon.

### DIRECTORY OF MANHATTAN TOWNSHIP 1875

Name	When From	Address	Occupation
Arquette, Steve	1839 Ohio	E. Toledo	Farmer
Brown, John L.	1835 New York	E. Toledo	Fruit Grower
Baldwin, John W.	1848 Ohio	E. Toledo	Farmer
Bowles, Thomas	1852 Ireland	E. Toledo	Farmer & Butcher
Brown, N.	1868 France	E. Toledo	Farmer & Blacksmith
Culver, Horace	1851 Ohio	Toledo	Manhattan Proprietor Exchange
Engel, George	1835 France	Toledo	Farmer
Engel, Joseph	1841 Ohio	Toledo	Farmer
Ford, Deming	1852 New York	E. Toledo	Farmer
Hoag, Charles	1839 New York	Toledo	Real Estate Dealer

# Oregon, the City of Opportunity

Hoag, George W.	New York	Toledo	Real Estate Dealer
Hofman, G.	1861 Germany	Toledo	Farmer
Kaiser, George	1853 Germany	Toledo	
Kramer, John	1846 Germany	Toledo	Hotel & Saloon Proprietor
Lundy, Jonathan	1833 New Jersey	Toledo	Farmer & Merchant
Miller, Peter	1859 Ohio	E. Toledo	Farmer
Messner, G. A.	1854 Germany	Toledo	Farmer
Navarre, E. D.	1839 Ohio	E. Toledo	Farmer
Nixon, Capt. Wm.	1868 England	E. Toledo	Farmer
Pate, Edward	1873 Michigan	Toledo	Blacksmith & Carriage Maker
Probeck, H.	1868 Germany	Toledo	Farmer
Robinson, Wm.	1827 New York	Toledo	Farmer
Reed, J. F.	1873 Ohio	Toledo	Farmer
Roof, C.	1852 Germany	Toledo	Farmer
Stuckney, O.			Real Estate Dealer
Taylor, T. W.	1854 Ohio	E. Toledo	Fruit Farmer
Tompkins, T.	1853 England	E. Toledo	Farmer
Torgler, Ernest	1852 Germany	Toledo	Farmer
Wynn, Thomas	1851 Pennsylvania	E. Toledo	Farmer
Wynn, Jonathan	1853 Pennsylvania	E. Toledo	Farmer
Wynn, Samuel	1862 Pennsylvania	E. Toledo	Farmer & Carpenter
Winter, R. W.	1837 New York	Toledo	Farmer
Wilkinson, Wm.	1854 Canada	Toledo	Farmer
Wendel, Conrad	1831 Germany	Toledo	Farmer

NOTE — One may assume that those who gave their address as Toledo lived in that portion of Manhattan Township west of the river. In most cases those with addresses of East Toledo were prominent residents of what became Oregon Township.

## RAPID DEVELOPMENT ALONG EAST BANK OF RIVER

In 1850, the land along Front street extending toward Ironville, and that along Oak was still farm land. Large fields of corn and wheat enhanced the shores of the Maumee. However, even at this early date enterprising business men took advantage of the location. Victor Plumey built the first grocery store on Front street near Oak in 1849, and Ambrose Rogers erected a hotel at the corner of Front and Oak. People soon began building homes.

## UTAH AND YONDOTA

The portion known as Bridge Street, now Main, Cherry Street, now Euclid; and Oak and Front Streets developed into a business section. Dr. John Fassett moved near the foot of Cherry Street Bridge and his home became a place for the distribution of the mail. He called it Utah. Later this section became known as Yondota. This name was given by Wesley Hicks to his estate, and later was applied to this section. In the vicinity near by, at

Fourth and Steadman, a school house had been built. The school and vicinity now became known as Yondota.

## PROBLEMS OF ANNEXATION

After Vistula and Port Lawrence united at Toledo, proprietors and those interested in investments, realized, to make Toledo grow, sub-divisions must be annexed. Watching the growth of Yondota, a movement was started to annex it to Toledo. On February 14, 1853, Toledo annexed to their territory all the land between the river and Toledo Bay Terminal to Duck Creek. This included Yondota School which brought an acute problem. On April 17, 1851, the electors of Oregon Township had voted a levy to raise \$800 to build a school on the site now occupied by Franklin School. The Oregon Board of Education refused to turn over this money which resulted in a controversy extending over a period of time. The case was taken to court and in due time Oregon Township Board of Education was requested to pay the eight hundred dollars to the Toledo Board of Education.

## PROTEST

On April 3, 1854, the Oregon Board of Education presented a protest to the County Commissioners in the form of a resolution.

## RESOLUTION

Resolved:

1. That we present a remonstrance to the County Commissioners at their next meeting against the annexation of any part of Oregon Township to the City of Toledo.

2. That the clerk prepare such a remonstrance.

Signed:

E. Howland, Clerk

## SECOND ANNEXATION

For the second time the city reached out for more land. The territory annexed at this time was between the city limits established in 1853, and the M.C.R.R., Lindell Drive, Duck Creek, Koester and Belt Street. Thus, Toledo gained, 4,446.1 acres of land.

## COMPLICATIONS

This brought complications in regard to school



# *Oregon, the City of Opportunity*

districts and buildings. The board of Education of Oregon Township changed district lines, and arranged with the Toledo Board of Education to have pupils residing in the dismembered school districts bordering the city, attend the Toledo schools.

## THIRD ANNEXATION

In 1922, Toledo annexed the territory north of Navarre Avenue and west of Toledo which added sixty-four acres to Toledo.

## FOURTH ANNEXATION

In 1942, one hundred and two acres between York and Otter Creek were annexed to Toledo. Since no one was living on this property and no problem was involved, the transfer took place without any protest. Toledo then established its water plant on this property.

## INTERNAL PROBLEMS

The extreme easterly portion of Oregon began developing rapidly. With rapid development continuing in the western portion and limited funds with which to develop both eastern and western portions of this large township, it is not surprising that the state legislature, by a special act of Congress, established a new township in the eastern portion of Oregon known as Jerusalem Township on March 10, 1893. Thus, Oregon Township lost that portion of her territory east of a line eighty rods west and parallel to North Curlice Road. This was a loss of 34 square miles.

## INCORPORATION

The people living on a small tract of land between Bayshore Road on the south and Maumee Bay on the north were offered land for a park. To accept this land, it was necessary to incorporate. A petition was circulated and signed by the required number of free holders. An election was set for April 30, 1921, and the majority of people voted to incorporate. On May 1921, under the name of Harbor View, the following officers were elected: Levi Shovar, mayor; George Volk, treasurer; Ed Quigg, clerk. Thus, a small portion of territory bordering on Maumee Bay was lost to Oregon Township.

## SECOND PETITION TO INCORPORATE

The population in the southwestern portion of the township had developed rapidly. Many prob-

lems arose and quite often the people were dissatisfied with the services they received. When Toledo arranged with the Oregon Township trustees to purchase a site on Pickle road for an incinerator, the group living in this vicinity protested. The protest was taken into consideration; but after the trustees discussed their contract with the city, they decided that the location of the incinerator would not be objectional as the city had made provisions to eliminate odor and other objectional features.

However, the citizens still opposed to having the plant located in their vicinity. They then decided to circulate a petition to incorporate.

On May 7, 1927, they filed a petition with the trustees requesting, that the territory beginning with Section 33 on Corduroy Road; thence south to Wood County line; thence west to city line; thence back to the beginning on Corduroy Road be incorporated and known as Oregon Village.

The clerk was authorized by the trustees to check the number of signatures of free holders. The signatures were verified and on May 11, 1927, the trustees ordered the clerk to call an election. The date for the election was called for May 26, 1927, with the results as follows:

For incorporation	28
Against incorporation	438

## SOUTH SHORE PARK

A committee of citizens residing in South Park presented a petition on June 16, 1928, requesting that the trustees call an election for the incorporation of the village of South Shore Park. The signatures of the free holders were checked, and the clerk reported that there were not a sufficient number of free holders who had signed the petition. Therefore, according to law, the trustees rejected the petition and an election was not called.

## RESULTS

Thus, both issues failed and no more territory of Oregon Township was taken out of its jurisdiction.

## A PROSPEROUS TOWNSHIP

By 1950, the population was 9,801 and the tax duplicate was \$36,000,000 with a tax rate of 13.6.

Such an enviable position was sure to attract attention and tempt our neighboring city to reach

# *Oregon, the City of Opportunity*

out and take, as its own, the western portion of Oregon Township. How far would it reach this time? We could expect it to at least include the refineries, railroads, and docks. What would be left? A large high school building, a Junior High, and an Elementary building or two with little or no wealth left to support them. This situation had often been discussed, but each time leaders were lulled back to sleep. "Our officials are alert, all will be well, why change our status and thereby raise our taxes?" So time went on and the pastures became greener and more desirable until Toledo Council expressed its opinion in a definite form.

## ORIGINAL STEPS

After Toledo Council expressed its desire to annex part of Oregon Township, Leo Kelly with Edward Brice, Harold Sherman, Irving Woodtke, Edward Decker and Arnold Laurell met in Mr. Kelly's office to consider the best method of handling the situation. Realizing this would be no easy task and that they needed the cooperation of the majority of the people of Oregon Township, they decided to organize into a working group.

## AREA STUDY COMMITTEE

The original group talked over the situation and interested others in the problem. The first added to the list was Robert Fondessy and Ancel Reihing but they needed more men. They renewed their efforts. They also arranged to have Dr. Harold T. Towe, professor of Political Science, of Toledo University talk to them about incorporation. Previous to this, Dr. Towe had answered a letter sent to him by Harold Sherman. He sent Mr. Sherman a copy of a form for an incorporation petition. He informed him that the law required the signatures of three hundred free holders but it would be desirable to obtain a larger number of signers. Later they secured the services of Dr. Towe who attended their committee meetings.

Guided by Dr. Towe, and with the help of the devoted members of the O.T.A.S.C. and conscientious citizens of the township, the work moved forward. The trustees and members of the Board of Education were contacted. The problem was explained and both boards went on record as favoring incorporation. All legal documents and a map of the boundaries and the petition with the required number of signatures had been properly filed. The

date of election was set as August 6, 1957. The committee continued to work, sending out information releasing news items through *The Sun* and *Curtice News*. In spite of the fact that a group working for *Status Quo* used every means possible to defeat incorporation the results were very decisive.

For incorporation	2925
Against incorporation	735

## A VILLAGE

Following the August election the community became a village under the guidance of the three Township Trustees until the November General Election when village officials were elected.

## PETITIONS FILED BY 23 CANDIDATES

For mayor: Erwin C. Hagedorn, Lee R. Karl, Lawrence S. Ross

For clerk: Hildred A. Fox, John A. Fletcher, Harold Sherman

For treasurer: Carl Becker, Angelo T. Tokles, Earl L. Kepler

For council: Henry Villhauer, Frank J. Daney, Eugene Brunt, Edwin Brice, William O. Roe, Jr., Stanley E. Myers, Jesse J. Brown, Ellis N. Dunn, Waldo E. Carpenter, George Evans, Carlton Haas, S. S. Schardt, Edward R. Metzker, Henry Kline, and Ted G. Mominee.

## OFFICIALS ELECTED NOVEMBER 5, 1957

Mayor — Erwin C. Hagedorn

Clerk — Hildred A. Fox

Treasurer — Carl Becker

Council — Henry Villhauer, Ellis N. Dunn, Waldo E. Carpenter, Stanley Myers, Jesse J. Brown, and Edward R. Metzker.

## FIRST COUNCIL MEETING NOVEMBER 26, 1957

At the first meeting of the newly elected officials of Oregon Village Probate Judge Edgar W. Norris administered the oath of office.

## APPOINTMENTS MADE

The following appointments were made: Ward Ensign, fire chief; James Bake, assistant fire chief;



# *Oregon, the City of Opportunity*

Harold Konoff and Phillip Breno, district fire chiefs; William C. Moore, solicitor; Stanley Kwiatkowski, zoning inspector; and Robert Nelson, labor foreman.

## ORDINANCES PASSED

Ordinances were made regarding the establishing of a depository for village funds; appropriating \$14,365 to the general fund for operating expenses until December 31; fixing salaries of all elected and appointed officials; approving a village fire department; adopting all existing zoning regulations, plans, maps, plats, and rulings of Oregon Township. Also providing for engaging a solicitor, employment of a consultant to assist in municipal government, establishing bonds for officials and employees, providing for the employment of municipal employees as needed, confirmation of the appointment of three cemetery employees, establishing rules and regulations about "overtaking and passing school buses," fixing places and dates of council meetings and providing for publication of ordinances, resolutions, statements, and proclamations of the council.

## POSITIONS OF POLICE FORCE POSTPONED

To give more time to study qualifications and to investigate qualifications of the applicants these appointments were postponed.

## SERVICE IN THE MEANTIME

The sheriff offered use of his deputies as long as Oregon needed them. In addition the five constables elected would continue to serve the village as needed.

## COUNCIL MEETINGS

Regular meetings to be held the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:30 p.m.

## COUNCIL CHAIRMEN APPOINTED

Buildings, lands and recreation	—Jesse Brown
Safety	—Waldo Carpenter
Streets	—Henry Villhauer, Jr.
Public Utilities	—Stanley Myers
Water and Sanitation	—Ellis Dunn
Finances	—Edward Metzker

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR CEMETERIES

Kermit L. Meinert, Roger J. Shelles, and Howard A. Wolfe

## SOME FACTS

### Property Owned by Village:

At City Hall	18 acres
Cemeteries	57 acres
Fire Stations	3 acres approx.

### Number of Employees:

Cemetery	4	Inspector	1
Road	8	Chief of Police	1
Secretary	1	Police	7
Clerk	1	Provision to add	4
Zoning		Engineer to be employed later	

## OREGON FINANCES

Budget	
Tax duplicate	\$91,056,080.00
Tax millage	2 mills
Appropriation	389,689.04
For police and fire departments	98,500.00
For service department	82,147.00
For additional street fund	79,264.00
For police pension fund	29,117.00
For General Fund	7,500.00
For administration	62,550.00
For operation of cemeteries	30,610.00

## SOURCE OF REVENUE

From general property tax	\$194,954.08
From classified property tax	4,881.30
Balance in General Fund	12,051.70
Balance in Street Construction and Maintenance Fund	35,234.09
Sales tax	14,417.09
Cigarette and Inheritance	3,753.83
Liquor Permits	10,838.36
Mayor's Court	16,762.69
Building Inspection	5,314.65
Auto License Tax	17,963.23
Street Lighting	8,595.36
Gas Tax	28,200.00
Traffic Fees	100.00
Miscellaneous	9,149.43
Total	\$362,215.81

## PROBLEMS FACING NEW VILLAGE

1. Oregon had been declared a city on November 21, 1957, by Secretary of State Ted W. Brown. This meant that Oregon had inherited a village budget with village officials but must meet the problems confronting a city government.

# *Oregon, the City of Opportunity*

2. There was immediate need for more building space to provide for courts, offices, police department and a jail.
3. Further supply of water. The former contracts with Toledo were renewed which would take care of those who had been receiving water. There was no assurance that Toledo would extend services to others.
4. Sewage and drainage would require careful planning and financing.

## HOW PROBLEMS WERE MET

At the November 5, 1957, election there were more than five thousand voters registered. Because of this fact, Oregon was proclaimed a city by the Secretary of State, but it continued under the elected village officials until city officials were elected November 3, 1959.

Without a Charter the election would be under the state laws which would interfere with home rule. To meet this problem the Area Study Committee proposed that a Charter Commission be elected to prepare a charter for the city of Oregon and that said charter be submitted for approval to the people.

## PETITIONS FOR OREGON CHARTER COMMISSION

Twenty-four names were presented as candidates, fifteen of which were to be elected. On June 10, 1958, the following were elected as members of Charter Commission:

Joseph Wetli	Carlton R. Haas
Erwood S. Shanks	Leo F. Kelly
Mrs. Olga M. Zimmerman	William A. Matile
Miss Josephine Fassett	Theodore G. Mominee
Edwin L. Brice	George Morse
Rolland F. Buehrer	Thomas M. Robinette
Robert L. Fondessy	Angelo T. Tokles
Irving R. Wodke	

The commission met, organized, and elected Joseph Wetli, chairman, Erwood S. Shanks, vice-chairman, and Mrs. Olga M. Zimmerman, secretary. The different types of charters were discussed. Committees were appointed to prepare different phases of the charter. Each committee reported to the Commission as a whole. The report was then accepted or rejected. If rejected, changes were made

and then submitted for approval. In time the charter was completed, read, corrected, and approved.

## ELECTION SET

Copies of the charter were mailed to the residents to allow them time to study the charter before voting. The date set for the election was November 4, 1958.

## RESULTS

The charter was approved. Now it was possible to provide for an election according to the charter which gave the people the right to set up their own form of government.

## SECOND PROBLEM

The problem of providing more space for offices, jail, and police department was financed from money appropriated for capital outlay.

## THIRD PROBLEM

Much study and discussion was given to the supply of water. Many efforts were put forth to contract with Toledo. No satisfactory agreement could be reached.

## FINANCING OWN WATER SYSTEM

It was believed that Oregon voters would approve financing their own water system by means of a pay roll tax.

## OREGON WATER PROBLEM SITUATION BEFORE INCORPORATION

Part of Oregon Township was served by city water through extension of water mains from the city of Toledo. The balance of the township supplied by individual sources in the form of drilled wells.

## WATER LINES UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF LUCAS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

The extension of water mains had been sponsored by the Lucas County Commissioners and tax assessments were made against abutting properties. One living off the main line could obtain water by paying for the extension of the line to his property.

## STATE LAW

After the Commissioners extended water mains the state law provided that these lines be main-



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tained by the County Sanitary Engineers Department and that revenue for the upkeep be collected by means of special tax assessments.

## COUNTY PROBLEM AND PROPOSED SOLUTION

Prior to incorporation of Oregon Township, similar conditions existed throughout the county. To solve the county problem the County Commissioners contracted with Finkbeiner, Pettis, and Strout early in 1957, to compile and prepare the necessary engineering information for the development of a water system or water systems for those portions of Lucas County outside the City of Toledo. After careful study the consulting engineers recommended two separate systems. The one known as the S.A.W.S. system to serve the portion west of Toledo, and the J.O. system east of Toledo serving Oregon and Jerusalem Township. The report of the J.O. system was given by the Lucas County Commissioners in July, 1957. The cost was \$5,120,000 with added expenditures as the system grew. The cost was to be paid by increasing the prevailing rates to \$11.55 per quarter for the first two years. Thus, the plan showed that the water situation was not an impossibility, but was uncertain.

## AFTER OREGON INCORPORATED

Immediately after Oregon incorporated, Toledo established policies of no further water line extensions and no additional water taps to existing mains. This policy was revised. The extension of water lines was permitted if approved prior to the Incorporation Election, and installed within one year after approval. Later the policy of forbidding the addition of any taps to existing mains was removed.

## ACTION FOLLOWING ELECTION OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS NOVEMBER 1957

A Water and Sewer Committee composed of Ellis Dunn, chairman, Edward Metzker, and Stanley Meyers, was appointed by the mayor.

## PROPOSAL MADE TO TOLEDO

Early in 1958, the Oregon officials made an offer to the Toledo officials. It was proposed to purchase water in bulk quantities at the Collins Park filtration plant and redistribute it through the Oregon mains. The two groups met but the pro-

posal was rejected by the Toledo officials. Furthermore, it was made clear that Oregon would be the last one to be considered in the plan of extension of Toledo's water system.

## OREGON CONSIDERS POSSIBILITY OF OWN PLANT

During the summer of 1958, the City of Oregon studied some twenty engineering firms. In time three of these firms were considered and in September of 1958, Finkbeiner, Pettis and Strout were given authority to prepare a preliminary report on the development of suitable water supply and distribution system for the City of Oregon. The system was to be adequate and also adaptable for extension of service to adjacent areas. This had taken ten months of extensive study and discussion but it was a step forward in the right direction.

## FOUR PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Plan *A* showed the water taken from the Edison Company ship channel and pumped to a treatment plant located near Wynn and Cedar Point Roads. From this plant feeder mains extended eastward and southwestward to serve the population along the north and west edge of Oregon. This provided for a million gallon per day filtration plant with an estimated cost of \$2,970,000. This was the cheapest plan, but was rejected since there was an uncertainty about satisfactory treatment in the future.

Plans *B*, *C* and *D* were basically the same except for the source of water used to supply the treatment plant. The filtration plant in all these cases was planned to be located in the vicinity of Cedar Point and Norden Roads.

Plan *B*. This provided for the intake facilities just north of the filtration plant northwest of Little Cedar Point. The approximate cost was \$4,685,000.

Plan *C*. The cost was estimated at \$4,720,000 with the intake east of Little Cedar Point.

Plan *D*. With an intake in Lake Erie off Reno Beach the cost was estimated at \$5,245,000.

## WATER PLANS STUDIED

Each of the plans were given careful study. Numerous meetings were held to analyze the proposed plans.

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## RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED

On March 9, 1959, the following recommendations were adopted:

1. That the Finance Committee allocate 100% of the 1% Payroll Tax to the water fund to be accepted and endorsed.
2. That Plan D as proposed by the consulting engineers be adopted and accepted as the source of water and general plan for the Oregon water system.
3. To reduce the bonded indebtedness and borrowing cost, the following plan be followed to be completed by January 1, 1962.
  - a. Start detail engineering of the distribution system May 5, 1959.
  - b. Start actual installation of distribution system August 1, 1959.
  - c. Start detail engineering of intake pumping and filtration facilities September 1, 1959.
  - d. Start construction of filtration pumping and intake facilities May 1, 1960.
  - e. Activate entire facility (including filtration plant and entire distribution system) January 1, 1962.

Other recommendations, covering relocation of main lines, the filtration facilities, the size of the local and main lines, and other details necessary, were included.

## PAYROLL INCOME TAX PASSED

On May 5, 1959, the voters of Oregon approved the payroll income tax. This indicated they approved the plan of council in regard to the water plant.

## FIRST PHASE OF WORK

Contract for the first phase was given to the V and C Construction Company for \$50,000.

The city officials are planning to continue until the water plant is complete.

## ADDITION TO CITY HALL

There was an urgent need for more room. After careful consideration, the council decided to provide for this added expenditure from the capital outlay. An architect was employed on March 10, 1958, plans were drawn and in time accepted. These plans provided for three offices, a police department, jail facilities, and the portion now used for the income tax department. On July 23, 1958, the contract was awarded for \$80,000.

It was completed July 13, 1959.

## OPEN HOUSE

Open House was held March 13 to 15, 1959 inclusive. In addition to the building being open for inspection, many interesting displays were exhibited. They included: Lake Front Display, Proposed Oregon Water Plant, Toledo Edison, showing generating and distribution of electricity, Standard Oil Refinery, Presque Isle Docks, showing the new seven million dollar coal loader, and the mayor with his secretary and State Senator Frank King looking over the mayor's docket. During the three days approximately three thousand people visited City Hall.

## OREGON, CITY OF OPPORTUNITY

The Council planned a contest inviting the pupils of grades one to eight inclusive to take part. Their task was that of finding the best slogan for the new city of Oregon. About five hundred slogans were submitted. A committee checked the slogans and accepted the ten considered the best. Each person visiting Open House was given a ballot. He or she was requested to vote for one of the ten slogans.

## RESULTS

The slogan, *City of Opportunity* was presented by Kathy Morse of Clay Elementary School. It received the greatest number of votes. *Gateway to Industry*, received the second highest. It was entered by Eddie Hunt of Clay Junior High. *Seaway City*, received third place. It was submitted by Bruce Wallace of Clay Elementary.

## OREGON POLICE

Nelson L. Danford was appointed as chief of police December 30, 1957. He began his duties on January 1, 1958. Previous to this appointment he had sixteen years of experience in the police service.

On March 14, 1958, Mr. Danford, recommended the following to serve on his staff: Clarence Huss, Harold Veler, John Ousky, Henry Hess, Francis Durivage, Richard Christensen, and Paul Bedra. These men were sworn in by the clerk and began their duties on March 23, 1958. In time three new police cars were purchased and the staff was well on its way to efficient work. To assist these men in



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carrying out their work a one hundred page traffic code was adopted June 2, 1960.

## OREGON CITY POST OFFICE

On March 6, 1958, a sub-station was awarded Oregon. This was located at 410 South Wheeling Street in Mel Lewis' Save Way Super Market. Later the market was purchased by Food Town, but the station remained in the building. Plans are in the making for a regular post office.

## CITY GOVERNMENT UNDER CHARTER

On June 10, 1958, the charter prepared by the Commission was approved by the voters of Oregon. This opened the way for the election of officers of the city under the new charter.

## PRIMARY HELD

According to the charter the city was divided into wards as follows:

*Ward No. 1* That portion of the city lying north of the center line of Cedar Point Road and said center line extended to westerly corporate boundary line.

*Ward No. 2* That portion of the city bounded on the north by the center line of Cedar Point and said center line extended to the westerly corporate boundary line, on the east and west by the corporate line and on the south by the center line of Seaman Street.

*Ward No. 3* That portion of the city bounded on the north by the center line of Seaman Street, on the west by the corporate boundary line, on the south by the center line of Navarre Avenue (formerly Jerusalem Road) and on the east by the center line of Wynn Road.

*Ward No. 4* That portion of the city bounded on the north by the center line of Navarre Avenue (formerly Jerusalem Road) on the west and south by the corporate boundary line, and on the east by the center line of Wynn Road.

*Ward No. 5* That portion of the city bounded on the west by the center line of Wynn Road, on the south and east by the corporate boundary line, and on the north by the center line of Seaman Street.

## THE COUNCIL

The council shall be composed of seven members — one from each ward and two at large.

## NON-PARTISAN PRIMARY

A non-partisan primary election was held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May 1959. Thereafter, it will be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May in the odd numbered years.

## PRIMARY HELD MAY 5, 1959

Candidates for the following offices were placed on the ticket:

For Mayor — Erwin C. Hagedorn, Jesse J. Brown

For Clerk — Hildred Fox, Earl W. Woodworth  
Council-at-large — Carl Becker, Waldo Carpenter, Clair Huss, Henry Wilhauer and L. Brice  
*Ward Councilmen*

Ward No. 1 — Alton L. Brown, Carlton R. Haas

Ward No. 2 — Richard Johlin, Ted Mominee

Ward No. 3 — Ellis N. Dunn, John P. Holly, Lee Karl

Ward No. 4 — Leo F. Kelly, Stanley E. Myers

Ward No. 5 — Willard Draper, William Harris

## RESULTS OF THE PRIMARY

Since in the cases of the candidates for mayor, and clerk, in Wards No. 1, 2, 4, and 5 there were only two candidates for each office, these remained as candidates for the November election. In the case of the candidates for councilmen at large, two were elected on each ticket eliminating Edwin L. Brice. In Ward No. 3, John P. Holly was defeated.

## RESULTS OF REGULAR ELECTION NOVEMBER 5

For Mayor — —Erwin C. Hagedorn

For Clerk — Hildred Fox

For council-at-large — Carl Becker, Henry Villhauer

*Ward Councilmen*

Ward No. 1 — Carlton Haas

Ward No. 2 — Richard F. Johlin

Ward No. 3 — Ellis N. Dunn

Ward No. 4 — Leo F. Kelly

Ward No. 5 — William H. Harris

## OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS BOARD OF HEALTH

There was some difficulty in reaching an agreement about health services for the year 1958. In due time a contract between Lucas County Board of

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Health and Oregon was arranged providing health services for the sum of \$18,000. A Board of Health was appointed by the Mayor composed of: Dr. R. J. Swindaman, Dr. F. Price, Harold Potter, Bernard Overmier, and Mildred TenEyck.

## CONTRACT 1960

After discussing the health problems for some time, the Board of Health requested that Oregon be given the services of a full time nurse. That the head-quarters for this nurse be established in the City Hall and a part-time secretary be employed by the city to take care of the routine work. In addition to these services, permission was given for Oregon to call upon a sanitarian whenever he was needed. The cost of this service was \$20,000. A schedule for the nurse and sanitarian has been adopted.

## RECREATION

Many people were interested in a recreation program for their city. This included citizens, civic, religious and social organizations, city council, and Board of Education. This interest resulted in establishing a definite program.

## OREGON RECREATION BOARD

The council appointed an Oregon Recreation Board. This board is composed of Howard Swartz, Ben Henry, George Ackerman, Richard Baumgartner, and John Seimanski. In the beginning William Coontz served on this committee. He resigned to become Director of Recreation.

## OREGON ADVISORY RECREATION COMMITTEE

This is a group of about sixty parents, business men, and representatives of Oregon industry. They work closely with the council appointed Oregon Recreation Board. They organized, electing the following officers:

Mrs. Beatrice Reihing, President  
Bernard Cedoz, Vice-President  
Mrs. Lillian Warnke, Secretary  
Georgette Evans, Corresponding Secretary

## FACILITIES

The Board of Education has given permission for the Recreation Board to use the high school gymnasium, the diamonds on the school grounds, and the tennis courts. They also have access to the athletic facilities of Pearson Park.

## PROGRAM

A program has been carefully planned which includes games, educational tours, cookouts, roller skating, and craft work.

A pee-wee baseball league was formed with about two hundred boys between the ages of 10 and 12; also a pony league for boys 13 and 14. Teams from each elementary school district compete. The girls participate in soft ball leagues, craft work, and other activities.

## PROGRAM TO BE EXPANDED

The committee is working with the National Recreation Association. This will include definite planning for city recreation.

## OREGON RECREATION DAY

During the summer of 1959, a recreation day was planned with a parade, contests, craft projects, and many other activities. Similar events will be continued in the future.

## IMPORTANT OFFICIALS

Since it was necessary to employ a solicitor and consultant immediately these two offices were filled at the first meeting November 26, 1957.

## SOLICITOR

William Moore, an attorney, who was well qualified, had been advising in regard to legal matters during the time petitions and other legal documents had to be prepared for incorporation. He was employed at the rate of fifteen (\$15) dollars an hour during the time his services were needed and ten (\$10.00) dollars an hour while attending meetings.

## MUNICIPAL CONSULTANT

During the time the group worked on incorporation Mr. Reimer had acted as consultant. He secured copies of charters, and answered questions that arose in regard to probable cost and the best type of charter for this particular community. He was employed as municipal consultant at the rate of eight (\$8.00) dollars an hour.

## TREASURER

James Hancock was appointed treasurer January 1, 1960, at a salary of \$600 a year. This was in accordance with the charter which provides for the appointment of a treasurer by the Mayor.



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## TAX COMMISSIONER

On July 1, 1959, Frank Britt was employed as tax commissioner at a salary of \$7000.

## IMPORTANT OFFICIALS

On May 13, 1958, Norman R. Druland was employed as engineer for the city of Oregon at a salary of \$9,500.

His duties are specified in the Charter namely: he has charge of public works, water supply and distribution systems, sewage disposal, sewer systems, improvements, construction and operation of same. When Oregon became a city he became Director of Public Service which placed him as executive head of Police and Fire Departments.

## RECREATIONAL DIRECTOR

William Coontz was employed as recreational director June 15, 1958, at the rate of three hundred sixty dollars (\$360) during the summer months and eighty dollars (\$80) a month from September 1st to May 31st inclusive making a total of \$1800 a year.

## MAYOR'S COURT

The State Statutes provide for a mayor's court in village and cities. The jurisdiction of the mayor is specified in Section 1905.19 of the General Code as follows:

"The mayor of a municipal corporation is a conservator of the peace throughout the municipal corporation, and within limits thereof has the jurisdiction and powers of a justice of peace in civil cases. The mayor's proceeding in civil cases may be received in the same manner. The mayor has jurisdiction in criminal cases as provided in Section 1905.01 to 1905.37 inclusive of the Revised Code."

A docket must be kept in which all cases are recorded. An account of all fees, fines, and forfeitures must be given. No money obtained by means of fees, fines or forfeitures can be used by the mayor.

## ORDINANCES

From the beginning traffic offenses were tried in the mayor's court. However, to take care of other types of cases the council passed ordinances which made it possible to bring the offenders into the mayor's court — such as cases of assault and battery and drunken disorderliness.

## JAIL

The jail was built in 1959, provides space to take care of male offenders. The women are sent to the county jail for which Oregon pays three dollars per day.

## FOOD FOR PRISONERS

Food is provided for the men by a contract with one of the local restaurants, as no facilities have been provided for serving meals.

## VALUE OF MAYOR'S COURT

By establishing a mayor's court, the city is in charge of the three phases of government — the legislative, judicial, and executive. It brings the government in closer relation to the people and a more satisfactory disposal of cases.

## COST

The cost of the court is met by fees, fines, and forfeitures. In 1959, the income exceeded the cost. This money is placed in the general fund and used for general running expenses.

## GROWTH BRINGS CHANGES BOARD OF HEALTH

On March 31, 1960, a unit of the county health department was arranged to be located in Oregon Municipal Building.

Mrs. Vesta Humberstone, the full time nurse for Oregon, was scheduled to be in her Oregon office two days a week and the sanitarian, Cyril Brenerman, was to give Oregon two days a week at which time he would be in the office.

Mrs. Eleanor Fabian was employed as part time secretary for the department.

## CHANGES IN 1961

On March 14, 1961 the Oregon city council voted to merge its city health district with the Lucas County general health district. The merger became effective immediately. The district comprises Oregon, Maumee, and all villages and townships in Lucas County. The contract arrangement and services remain the same as given above. For this service Oregon contributes \$21,900 for the year 1961.

Other provisions in the contract are (1) Oregon will be required to give six months' notice of any intent to withdraw (2) Oregon will be entitled to

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have a member on the board of the county health district. This member will be selected by the district advisory council upon recommendation of the mayor of Oregon.

## INCOME TAX

On May 6, 1959 the voters of Oregon approved a one per cent payroll tax to finance construction of a city water system. The vote was 2,204 to 479. This law was effective July 1, 1959 and continues through December 31, 1963.

## APPLICATION OF TAX

The tax applies to all salaries, wages, and net profits of individuals and businesses within Oregon. It also applies to nonresidents who work in Oregon.

## RENEWAL OF TAX

This tax can be renewed by a vote of the electors of Oregon at the expiration of the present term.

Another method could be provided by amending the charter of the City of Oregon. This would require a vote of the Oregon electors.

## TAX COMMISSIONER

Frank Britt of Maumee was appointed Tax Commissioner of Oregon June 22, 1959. On August 12, 1959 Mrs. Mary Rettenberger was named bookkeeper-clerk of the Income Tax Department, Mrs. Hazel Warrington as secretary and Mrs. Alice Horvath as clerk typist.

## FINANCIAL RESULTS

Reports of collections as given by Mr. Britt's office are as follows:

July 1—December 31, 1959	\$216,504.22
January 1—December 31, 1960	391,058.06

The above is the total amount of money taken in. This amount will be reduced by the administrative cost.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Section 7 of the charter provides for a Civil Service Commission. The members of this commission are appointed by the mayor subject to the confirmation of the council.

The duties and powers of this commission are specified in the charter. Jobs are classified and applicants are required to take a test, the result of

which determines the merit and fitness of applicants for the appointment.

It may be of interest to know that a municipal civil service commission is compulsory as provided in the State Code 143.30.

## APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION

On January 2, 1960 the following members were appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council: Lawrence Fisher, Rolland F. Buehrer, and Roger J. Shelles. Later Mrs. Louis J. Fabian, Jr. was added to the commission.

After careful study of the types of tests given in cities of about the same size as Oregon, the commission prepares each type of test for each particular position to be filled.

## THE MUNICIPAL PLANNING COMMISSION

This commission is composed of the mayor and four electors appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council. The duties are specified in the charter.

This is a very important commission as it deals with platting and subdivisions of land, as well as location of streets, playgrounds, parkways and other problems. Such planning requires time, patience and foresight.

The members of this commission are the mayor of the city, Jack Bachman, George Kuebler, Joseph Wetli and Clair Huss.

## PROGRESS IN WATER SYSTEM

Much has been completed on the water system as of May 1961.

Section 1 is completed. This includes the lines along Wheeling, Navarre and Coy roads. The work was done by the V & C Construction Company for \$225,631.00.

Section 2 includes the lines on Cedar Point and Otter Creek roads. The work was completed by Leon Boulton for \$327,449.00.

Section 3 includes Lallendorf Road and was completed by Briggs Construction for \$234,840.20.

Sections 4, 5 and 6 includes the Pumping Station and Intake which is to be considered later.

At present the city has an option on twenty acres owned by the members of the Little Cedar Point Hunting Club of Cleveland.



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Section 7 is the Treatment Plant. The site has been acquired. It is located at the corner of Cedar Point and North Curtice roads and contains 20 acres. It was purchased for \$26,400.

Section 8 includes Cedar Point Road from Stadium east. This portion is now under construction. The contract was let to Marcelleth Construction Company for \$463,817.00.

## BONDS

At present the city is planning to submit a bond issue for the completion of the water system. If the voters favor the General Obligation Bonds in preference to Revenue Bonds there will be an estimated savings of \$550,000. However, the plan is to continue using money collected from the one per cent income tax. Therefore, the voting of Obligation Bonds would guarantee the meeting of the indebtedness but by renewal of the income tax it would be unnecessary to sell the bonds.

## A CHANGE IN PERSONNEL

Norman R. Drulard resigned as Safety Director to accept a position with the city of Toledo. This vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Edward D. I. York of Monclova. He began his services September 28, 1960.

## SOME NEW PLACES OF BUSINESS

A professional plaza located on Navarre Avenue is now under construction. The building will have eight suites with space for 15 doctors and dentists' offices. The entrances will be on an enclosed landscaped court.

A section will be devoted to treatment by cobalt. Walls are constructed of concrete, four feet thick to prevent radiation.

A drug store under the name of VonEwegen Plaza Pharmacy will cover 6,500 square feet of floor space where a complete line of prescriptions, hospital equipment and surgical appliances will be handled.

The building is owned by Herbert VonEwegen, his son Roger and Donald Preston who are residents of Oregon.

## OREGON BRANCH OF TOLEDO TRUST COMPANY

The Toledo Trust Company erected an Oregon Branch of their bank at 3160 Navarre Avenue. This

branch contains about 4000 square feet and has all the banking services including safe deposit, drive-up window, night depository, saving, checking and loan.

In addition to this there is a fully equipped community room which is open to clubs and organizations for meetings without cost. Various organizations are making use of the room.

Frederick A. Hansen is manager of this new branch. He is a resident of Jerusalem Township. He has been in the employ of the Toledo Trust Company since 1931 beginning as a bookkeeper. He was transferred to the East Toledo Branch in 1936 and named assistant treasurer in 1945.

## THE OHIO CITIZENS BANK OF OREGON

The Ohio Citizen Trust Company purchased a four acre site at the corner of Wheeling and Navarre for \$80,000. Upon this site one of the landmarks of Oregon stood, the general store of Victor Metzger. The store has been closed since 1924.

The Ohio Citizens Trust Company decided to use the old landmark as a branch bank of Oregon. It was remodeled by making use of the old material and decorating it with many articles that had been a part of the store. Upon entering the building one is confronted with the old scales and the coffee mill used by Mr. Metzger. Looking about one sees the spice cans, the old kerosene pump, the organ, and the safe. All these articles remind the older citizens when Victor Metzger and family extended credit with understanding, good service and cooperation to all his customers.

Amidst this delightful historical environment, the Ohio Citizens Trust Company has opened its Oregon Branch Bank with all the modern facilities at the command of their customers who find the friendliness and cooperation of the past still pervading these rooms.

Robert J. Werner who formerly served the company as assistant manager at the Colony is manager and Ronald A. Hill is assistant manager.

The branch opened on May 20, 1960 with Mrs. Margaret Stoldt, savings teller, Richard E. Rumer and Douglas D. Dennis, commercial tellers and Mrs. Gwenn M. Wisner in charge of accounting.

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## SOHIO REFINERY NEW OFFICE BUILDING

The Toledo Refinery of Standard Oil Company of Ohio on Cedar Point Road is adding a new office building at a cost of \$325,000. It will be used for administration of the operation of the refinery. The old office will be remodeled and connected to the two-story new building by a central arcade.

## SUN OIL ADDITION

On the Sun Oil property just north of the Willow Cemetery a new eight million dollar plant for the making of naphthalene is being constructed.

The company has developed a new process which makes it possible to use intermediate petroleum products from other refining units to produce naphthalene. From the naphthalene such products as alkylated resins for baking enamels, interior flat paints and exterior marine and automotive finishes are created. In addition to these products are moth balls, insect repellents, fungicides, dyes, medicines, disinfectants and laminating resins for exterior grade plywood. Completion of the plant is expected by the latter part of 1961.

## OREGON NEWS

The Oregon News now has a new home at 2154 Woodville. It is an odd shaped structure painted blue and white. Here the staff spends many hours to keep its readers posted about what is taking place in Oregon.

In the office you will find Mrs. Mary Taylor always willing to serve you over the telephone or by giving you a personal interview.

Gathering news, taking pictures and searching about to learn more about Oregon, its needs and what its citizens are thinking, keep Robert Fondessy, George Kuebler, T. M. Robinette, and their special reporters busy as bees.

## THE FUN HOUSE

A large structure recently erected as the Expressway and Earlwood Avenue provides clean and wholesome fun for groups of young people in the form of roller skating.

Al Kish has charge of this center. He also manages the amusements at Pearson Park.

## THE CARDINAL STRITCH HIGH SCHOOL

The co-educational high school is now under construction on a 20 acre site at the corner of Pickle and Coy roads.

In September 1961 its doors will be opened to freshmen living in this and adjacent territory. Thus, the freshmen will become the first graduating class in 1965 of the Cardinal High School. The school was named in honor of the late Samuel Stritch, a former bishop of Toledo.

In this building there are 19 regular classrooms, besides a large library, 2 large study halls, 4 commercial rooms, 4 science laboratories, a 3 room home economics suite, and a room for art, mechanical drawing and visual education. A one-story wing in the front provides offices for the administration.

Across the lobby from the administration offices are rooms housing the counseling and health department, work and storage rooms and a small chapel. At the rear of the building there is a combination auditorium and gymnasium with rollaway bleachers accommodating 1700.

The basketball court is 84 by 50 feet. Locker facilities for regular students and varsity teams are provided. This will afford the CYO space in which their recreation programs may be held. Adjoining the gymnasium music rooms are available for students pursuing this course.

## OREGON MEDICAL CENTER INC.

A building which provides offices for from 8 to 10 doctors or dentists was sponsored by a group of resident doctors, dentists and business people of Oregon. This building is located at 2467 Woodville at the corner of Norcross. It was opened July 1, 1960.

## FINANCIAL STATUS

	State County		
	Township	Schools	Total
Before Incorporation	1.90	19.50	21.40 (1957)
After Incorporation	2.00	18.50	20.50 (1958)
After Incorporation	2.00	19.60	21.60 (1959)
Note: The drop in overall taxes in 1958 was caused by an adjustment made by the Budget Commission because the bond retirement fund of the schools			



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1960

Fund	Balance 1-1-60	Receipts	Expenditures	Balance 12-31-60
General	\$20,312.31	\$422,744.77	\$375,998.28	\$67,058.80
Street Construction, Maintenance & Repair	26,015.70	68,161.19	78,401.42	15,775.47
Water System Construction	43,987.06	3,739,070.46	2,586,473.13	1,196,584.39
General Bond Retirement	135.56	16,257.15	16,392.71	0.00
Income Tax	27,906.57	408,268.66	418,019.49	18,155.74
Street & Water Line Improvement	10,341.40	18,500.00	28,482.54	358.86
Cemetery Perpetual Care	18,087.64	920.79	0.00	19,008.43
Water System Assessments	00.00	22,028.50	13,500.55	8,527.95
Street Lighting Assessments	00.00	13,395.22	11,894.11	1,501.11
Water Taps & Extensions	00.00	3,925.25	7,100.00	-(3,174.75)
Dunbar Trust	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
Police Pensions	38,484.69	8,143.16	5,139.74	41,488.11
Ditch Improvement	00.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Capital Improvement	00.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
Total	\$185,770.93	4,727,415.15	3,541,401.97	1,371,784.11

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had accumulated funds in excess of their requirements.

In 1959, this adjustment was reinstated in the taxes. This plus the county millage for retarded children caused the increase shown in 1959 taxes.

## SUMMARY OF FACTS ABOUT CITY OF OREGON

Area — 28.56 square miles

Population 1960 — 13,301

Became village August 6, 1957

Mayor Hagedorn took oath of office August 6, 1957

First officials

Hildred Fox, Clerk

Members of Council — Henry Villhauer, Waldo Carpenter, Stanley Meyers, Edward Metzker, Ellis Dunn and Jesse Brown

Carl Becker, Treasurer

Became city, November 21, 1957

Land owned — 18 acres on which City Hall is located

3 acres for fire department

57 acres in two cemeteries

Offices in Municipal Building

Director of Public Safety

Clerk Auditor

Police Headquarters

Income Tax Commissioner

Building Inspector

Board of Health

Civil Service Commission

Meeting places for

Council, Planning Commission, Civil Service Commission, Mayor's Court

Number of Councilmen — 7, 1 for each ward and 2 at large

Number of Maintenance men — 17

1 cemetery superintendent

1 maintenance superintendent

Number of police — 1 chief, 2 sergeants, and 8 policemen

Number in Income Tax Office — 1 tax commissioner, 3 clerks and 2 part time clerks

Recreation Department — 1 director and 14 part time workers

Board of Health — 1 nurse, 1 sanitarian, 1 part time clerk

Civil Service Commission — 1 part time secretary

Director of Public Safety

Director of Public Service

1 Administrative Assistant

Building Inspector

1 secretary for Director of Public Safety and Building Inspector

Mayor — part time

1 secretary to Mayor

Clerk Auditor's Office

Clerk auditor

Deputy clerk auditor

Volunteer Fire Department

Fire Department No. 1 corner Seaman and Wynn Road

Fire Department No. 2 Wheeling near Pickle

Fire Department No. 3 Bay Shore and Momany  
25 volunteer firemen serve at each station

1 deputy chief at each station

1 fire chief for entire city

Wards

Ward No. 1: From Maumee Bay to center of Cedar Point Road.

Ward No. 2: From center of Cedar Point Road south to center of Seaman Road.

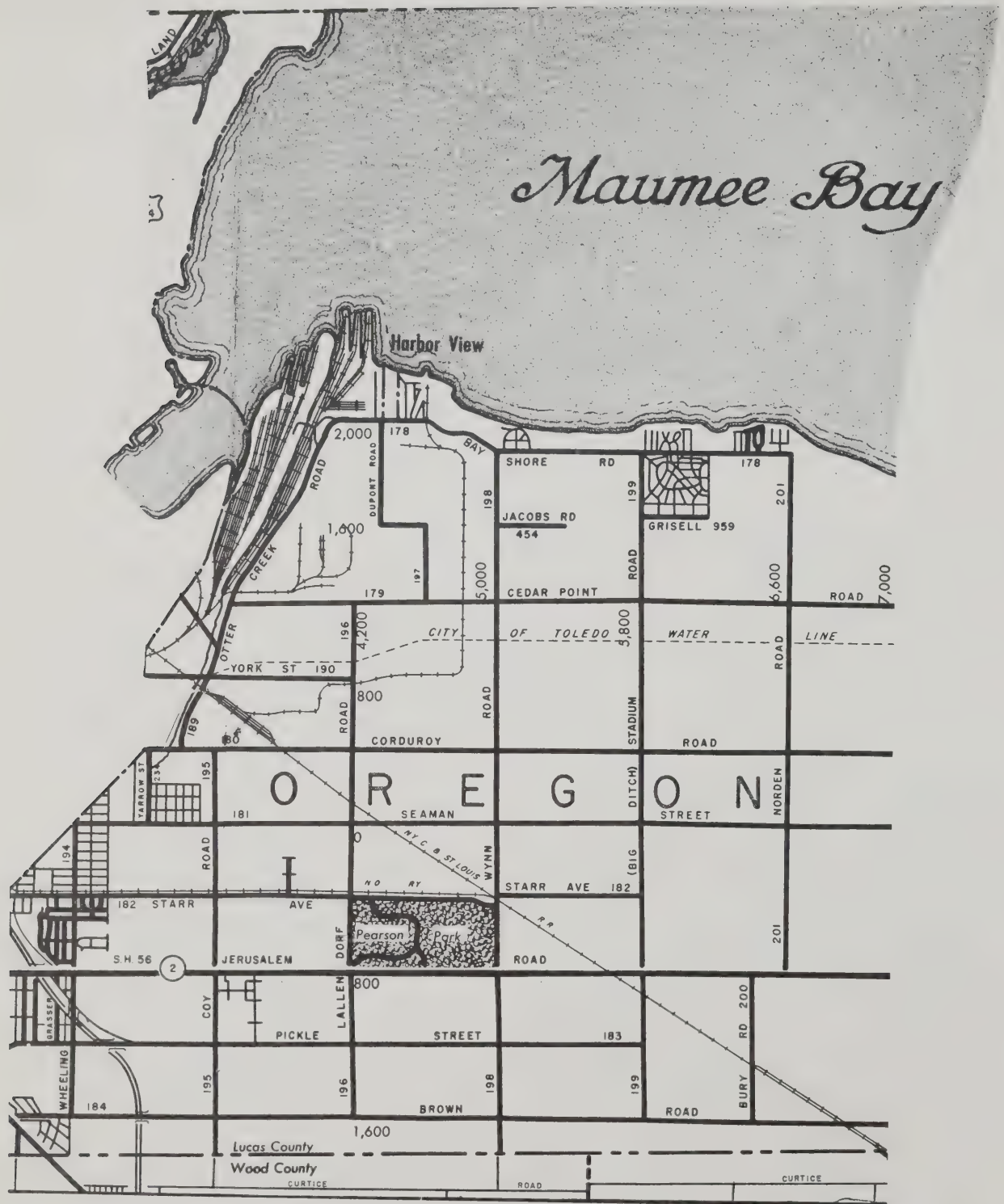
Ward No. 3: From center of Seaman Road south to center of Navarre Avenue, from the center of Wynn Road on east to the city of Toledo on west.

Ward No. 4: From the center line on Navarre south to Wood County. From boundary line between Toledo and Oregon on west to the center of Wynn Road on the east.

Ward No. 5: From the center of Wynn Road on the west to the boundary line between Oregon and Jerusalem Township on the east. From the center of Seaman Road on the north to Wood and Ottawa county lines on the south.



# Oregon, the City of Opportunity



Map of Oregon City

## *Oregon, the City of Opportunity*

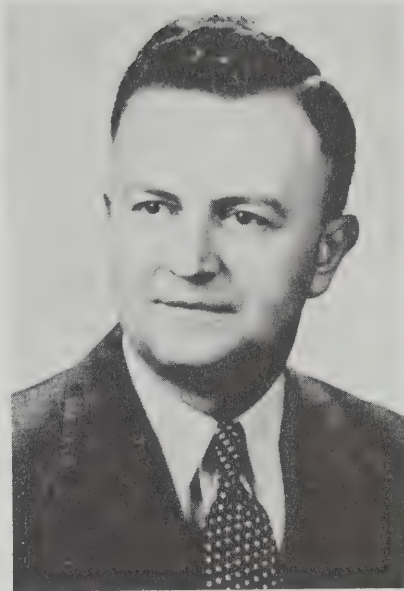
### Village Sets Up Shop To Become A City



OREGON GETS A GOVERNMENT—SIX COUNCILMEN ARE SWORN IN  
From left, Councilmen Vilhauer, Metzker, Myers, Dunn, Brown and Carpenter

Photo by Toledo Blade

The Mayor takes the oath of office.



Police Headquarters with the three scout cars.  
From Chief Danforth

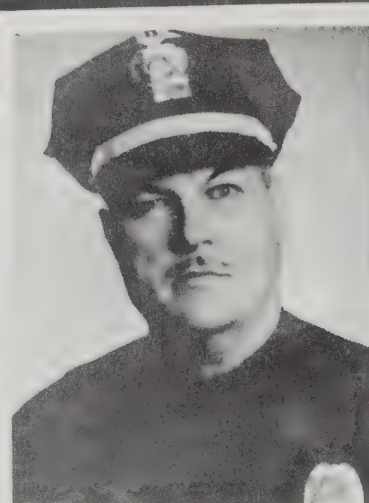


# *Oregon, the City of Opportunity*



Police Staff

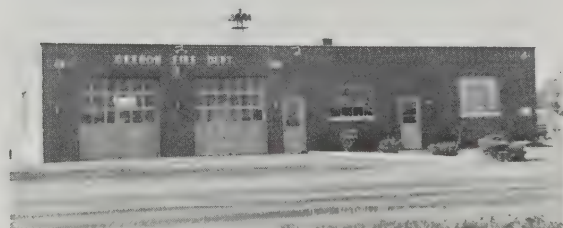
Left to right, Back Row: Frank Durivage, Paul Bedra, Sidney Beker, Ernest Stencil, Carl Armstrong, Jake Huss. Left to right, Front Row: Maurice J. Vonck, Sergt. Harold J. Veler, Chief Nelson L. Danforth, Sergt. Henry Hess, John Ousky.



Chief Nelson  
L. Danforth



Fire Station No. 2 on Wheeling near Pickle.



Fire Station No. 3 on Bay Shore Road.

# Oregon, the City of Opportunity



Fire Equipment and Firemen

Chief Ward Ensign

Fire Equipment and Firemen at Station 1.



Fire Equipment and Firemen at Coy Station.

Arrangements for pictures of equipment and firemen made by Ward Ensign, Chief of Fire Department.



## ROSTER OF VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

July 1961

*Kenneth Ward Ensign — Chief*

### #1 Station

Gene Groll  
David Warner  
James Swanson  
Andrew Clark  
Joseph Barrett  
Melvin Lauman  
Robert Masters  
Thomas Ball  
Thomas Berger  
Charles Clark  
James Christiansen  
Leland DeGood  
Bernard Jaeger  
Paul Loomis  
Joseph Zsigrai  
David Allen  
Michael Dippman  
John Fletcher  
Warren Harding  
Norman Schuffenecker

Norman Schumaker  
Harold Vanderluit  
Emmitt Walsh  
Edward Schweizer  
James Besgrove

### #2 Station

Phillip A. Breno  
Dewain Hartsing  
Douglas Stone  
Robert McNutt  
Donald Johns  
Howard Kundts  
Robert Miller  
Phillip J. Breno  
Firmin Clark  
Kenneth Dartt  
Thomas Downey  
Leonard Gladieux  
Marvin Gladieux  
James Keeling

Halleck Kelley  
Robert Lamb  
Howard Lehmann  
Joseph Molnar  
Gordon Penney  
Robert Roe  
Forest Seleck  
Michael Snyder  
Charles Stone  
Eugene TenEyck  
Albert Wallake  
Willford Moore  
Rev. George Haynes

### #3 Station

Robert Carpenter  
Warren Lewinski  
Theodore LaBounty  
Harold Christoffer  
William Schnee  
Harold Cotty

Clifford Lanning  
Lester Bailey  
Robert Berlincourt  
Carl Hartford  
Lester Hartford  
Paul Hileman  
Steve Jadlocki  
Warren Kopp  
Ralph Lott  
Harold Robeson  
Charles Snyder  
James Tholl  
Harry Wise  
Virgil Ball  
Paul Busson  
Carl Canton  
William Keaton  
Charles Prottengeier  
Arthur Bedee  
James Sherry  
Frank Roper



# Chapter VI

## Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township



### EARLY HISTORY

For a period of fifty-six years from 1837 to 1893, the eastern portion of this territory east of Maumee River was a part of Oregon Township. The dense forest and swamps made it difficult to penetrate so there was little development and growth until 1860.

Previous to 1837, it was inhabited by Indians of the Ottawa tribe with some Frenchmen and half-breeds who were interested in trapping, hunting, and fishing.

A group of Indians settled just east of Bono and others, to the north. There are evidences of a burial ground where the Howard home is located just north and east of Bono. Another group lived on Jerusalem Road at Cedar Creek. No doubt other members of the tribe lived at various points along the trail they formed as they traveled to and from Presque Isle. Part of this trail is now Jerusalem Road. Evidences of their having lived along Lake Erie and Maumee Bay to the north are found in the form of arrowheads, stone hatchets and burial places. Another trail was established along the northern boundary of Lake Erie and Maumee Bay.

Part of this trail is now Bay Shore Road. The trail east of Norden Road has disappeared. At one time the trail extended to North Curtice Road. However, the lack of development to the east made it possible for it to be lost in the growth of trees and bushes. Furthermore, erosion has changed the shore line to a great extent.

These trails led to Presque Isle where the Indians met for their religious ceremonials.

### CEDAR POINT COMMUNITY

A number of families moved into the territory between Cousino and DeCant Roads.

A right of way had been given to extend Cedar Point Road eastward from Big Ditch as early as 1859. This afforded an opening for the families of St. Johns, Bourdos, LaCourses, Larges, Yeupells, Gongias, and Cousinos to settle along the eastern portion of this road as far as what is now the DeCant Road.

Another group moved south about one half and opened a narrow trail later known as the Arquette Road.

Both groups were engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping. Travel was very difficult and time consuming on these narrow mud trails. To overcome this problem they took their furs and other products by boats to Toledo.

By 1860, a number of families had settled on the north side of the Arquette Road. Among them were Mills, Cousino, DeCant including Peter, John Duff, Peter and Dennis Arquette, Glodi and January Cousino.

Richard Cousino opened a general store where he sold groceries, machinery, tools, shoes and other articles of various kinds. Frank Mills, near the eastern end of the road, had a meat shop and also sold a few groceries.

The first schoolhouse was located on Cedar Point Road where Earl St. John now lives. Later this school was discontinued and a new one built on the Arquette Road.

# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

## ALEX ST. JOHN

In an interview with Alex St. John the writer learned that his father, John, was driven out of Montreal by the Indians. He came to Cedar Point where he purchased a tract of land covered with forest. He began clearing the land and farming the patches he cleared. To obtain ready cash, he cut the trees into cordwood which he sold for fuel. The Board of Education was one of his customers. Like other pioneers he hunted, fished, and trapped.

Alex attended the little school on Cedar Point Road, but his attendance was irregular as he had to help his father haul wood, farm, trap, and fish. His father joined the 182nd O.V.I. Co. D during the Civil War. This placed even greater responsibilities upon the family as they struggled to make a living. When Mr. St. John returned from the service, he was in poor health which meant that the family continued carrying the responsibilities.

## E. B. WARD — EARLY PROMOTER OF EASTERN JERUSALEM

Mr. Ward, a prosperous business man from Detroit, visited the eastern portion of what is now Jerusalem Township. He purchased 8,177 acres near the mouth of Crane Creek for \$14,996 from J. B. Kilbreth and 320 acres from H. D. Cornwell for \$1,950. Part of this large amount of land purchased extended from the lake to North Curtice Road. This was covered with forest of oak, walnut, hickory, ash, and maple. He sent Mr. Lyons, an expert lumberman, with his son, Charles, to build a shipyard and sawmill.

## WARD'S SHIPYARD AND MILL

He located the shipyard north of what is now Bono on north side of Jerusalem Road. The sawmill was located about one and one fourth miles west on Cedar Creek on the south side of what is now Jerusalem Road. A large canal was dug connecting the sawmill and shipyard with Lake Erie, a distance of approximately two and three fourth miles. This was a large, deep canal with about fifteen feet of water in it all all times. It served two purposes. Steamers came in with supplies and it drained the land making it possible to get into the forest to cut and haul the timber.

A double plank road was built so the lumber could be hauled in wagons to the shipyard.

## WARD'S SHIPYARD

In addition to the shipyard, a blacksmith shop was built to take care of the shoeing of horses or oxen, the setting of wagon tires and other repair jobs. Wells were drilled to supply good water. Barges and tugs were built at the shipyard. Large timbers 24 x 24 inches x 40 feet and mud scows were shipped to the Soo.

Mr. Tank recalls that a steamer named *Fred Tank* was built.

According to Jerome Navarre, Mr. Ward purchased the land in about 1867; and the shipyard opened in 1870. It was operated between 1870 and 1873, after which Fred Tank operated a stave mill making barrels which he shipped through the canal to the lake and thence to Kelly's Island.

These activities attracted men who were interested in working in the mill. At times as many as one hundred men worked in the shipyard. The stave mill employed about thirty-five families. These industries brought the village of Shepherdsville and the settlement of New Jerusalem into being.

## SHEPHERDSVILLE NOW BONO

D. C. Shepherd purchased land between Jerusalem and Veler Roads, most of which was plotted. The lots were sold to the mill hands. The town was called Shepherdsville. Captain Rueben Grant purchased some of the land. He plotted ten acres and the remainder was known as Rueben's Reservation. Mr. Tank purchased this reservation which he plotted under the name of Tank's Subdivision.

## GROCERY STORE

A grocery store was opened by Mr. Green. It catered to the needs of the people. The population grew since men were needed in the shipbuilding business and in the sawmills. The government employed a man to carry the mail to and from Trowbridge. This trip, a distance of ten miles, was made daily on foot. The mail was deposited in a basket at the store. As customers came to purchase supplies, each one examined the pile of mail taking any letters, papers or packages addressed to him or his family. In some cases an individual took his neighbor's or friend's mail which he promptly delivered.

## NEED FOR POST OFFICE

The people felt the need for a post office of their own. A petition was sent to the government. A reply



# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

was received stating that they must change the name of the town if they desired a post office since there was another town by the name of Shepherdsville in Ohio.

The people discussed the problem and decided to name it after Bono, the only Indian family who refused to move when the government transported the Indians to Walpole Island. Thus the town's name was changed from Shepherdsville to Bono. The post office was opened December 17, 1898, and the following served as postmasters:

Henry A. Murphy — December 17, 1898 - April 26, 1900  
Stephen D. Aubry — April 27, 1900 - October 18, 1901  
Dona Aubry — October 19, 1901 - January 31, 1907  
August W. Tank — February 1, 1907 - December 12, 1926  
Emil L. Kaiser — December 13, 1926 to present

## CHANGES IN THE TOWN

The local school has been abandoned and the children are transported to a modern centralized school some distance away.

The two large general stores of August W. Tank and Lyman Cousino have been closed. A new store located on Jerusalem Road replaces these stores and also houses the post office.

On Main Street the saloon is still operating while on the opposite side of the street is a small barber shop and another small building where groceries are sold. Auction sales are held in the old building of Lyman Cousino's grocery store.

The Baptist Church is active and has added an educational building to meet the needs of the children.

The Catholics have erected a church and a hall which indicates their growth and ability to meet their needs.

## NEW JERUSALEM

Mr. Ward was a world traveler. As he looked upon the vast tract of land, desolate and cut off from all communication, except that made by his canal to Lake Erie, he was reminded of Jerusalem. He applied the name of New Jerusalem to his little community built near his sawmill on the corner of Lyons and Jerusalem roads. Here he built a large

home, a boarding house, stables and a race track for their riding horses.

Fred Buehler purchased the property on which the house and race track were located. One of his sons lived in the house for some time. It has been replaced by a new home which Fred Buehler, Jr., built. The old mill was remodeled by Mr. Reno and used for several years as an onion storage. Part of the name of this remote village still remains as Jerusalem was the name given to the trail which later became a busy highway. In 1893, when the eastern portion was organized as a township, the name Jerusalem was chosen as being the most appropriate.

## DEVELOPMENTS WEST OF LYONS ROAD

The Indian trail leading westward to Toledo was now used as a wagon road to bring some of the supplies to New Jerusalem. Others became interested and soon more industries were developed.

## ALBERT DIER'S COKE OVENS

A demand for coke by laundries led Albert Dier to build coke ovens on the south side of this trail just west of where St. Luke Church is now located. Mr. Smarkel was employed to deliver the coke to the various laundries. For a description of coke ovens see Chapter VIII.

## O. B. DEAN

O. B. Dean built a sawmill on the Brown and Cousino Roads. He built a home nearby for his family. Later he purchased a large tract of land at the corner of North Curtice and Jerusalem roads where he lived a number of years. This home has been converted into an eating place called *Eastwood*. Here truck drivers stop to eat and rest.

## YONDOTA

Not far west of Ward's Mill on Jerusalem Road between what is now DeCant and Yondota roads, M. G. Witty opened a grocery store. In addition to groceries, he ordered other supplies for his customers. A saloon including a dance hall was opened and it became a center for the people for miles around.

## NEED FOR POST OFFICE

On March 4, 1895, this center, now known as Yondota, was given a post office. M. G. Witty was

# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

appointed as postmaster in which capacity he served until it was closed August 16, 1906.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY

By this time many homes had been built along the main highway and on the crossroads. The government discontinued some of the small post offices and organized routes ranging in length from twenty-five to thirty-five miles. Routes that began at Curtice served most of the people of Jerusalem Township. However, the post office at Bono was retained and still serves the people of that vicinity.

## SAWMILLS AND THEIR INFLUENCE

Good timber land induced many to invest in sawmills. In a short time mills were in operation throughout the entire territory. Some of the most prominent were Ward's at Cedar Creek, Dean's on Brown Road, Stang at the Ottawa County line, Ames-Feller's at Amesville, Johnston's at North Curtice and Jerusalem, Soncrant's at end of North Curtice and Maumee Bay, and Heller's south of the Corduroy Road.

Small settlements developed around each sawmill. Many came to find employment in the mills, others were interested in purchasing land which they planned to clear and improve as a home for their families.

## SONCRANT'S MILL

A description of the community that was developed around this mill is given in Chapter VIII.

## HELLER'S MILL

This mill was somewhat different from that of the others since a settlement was not developed in its vicinity. It was located on a knoll south of Corduroy and west of Teachout Roads. The workmen were from Canada. They lived in a camp near the mill and purchased their supplies from Emos Momenec's General Store.

Between the mill and Jerusalem Road, the land was quite swampy. To bring wagons loaded with timber into the mill, a single track train road was built. At different points along the road, by-passes were built. When a driver reached a by-pass, he stopped his team and listened. If he heard a team coming toward him, he drove his team on the by-pass and waited until the road was clear. If all was quiet, he continued on to the mill with his load.

Near the mill a large reservoir about twenty foot square had been dug. This provided the water necessary to run the mill.

The lumber was hauled to Lake Erie where it was sent by boats to Canada.

## JOE CHIO

At the time this mill was operating, Joe Chio was a young boy of eight or ten years of age. He lived with his parents on Teachout Road a short distance north of Jerusalem Road. He described his home as being located in a low, swampy place. At times the water in the lake rose and flooded the land. During such times, the family could hear the waves dash against the house.

Their water supply came from a hole which his father dug near the house. Water drawn to the surface often contained frogs and snakes. These were thrown out of the water pail and the water taken into the house to be used for cooking and drinking purposes.

Under these conditions the members of the family contracted fever which continued over a long period of time. Young Joe battled the disease over a period of six or eight years. At the age of about ten, he gradually improved and developed into a strong man.

When a doctor was needed in the home, his father had to make a trip on horseback to the doctor's office. Such a trip would take two or more hours; thus it would be several hours before the doctor arrived. Living under these conditions people developed into courageous, self-reliant citizens. Homes were equipped with the bare necessities. Heat was supplied by a small stove in which wood was used as a fuel. Meals were prepared on a small kitchen stove. The food consisted of hominy, corn bread and salt pork. Part of the time homemade white bread was available. Fortunately wild game was available and salt meat could be replaced by wild duck, turkey or some other wild meat at various times.

Strangers were welcome and members of the family were willing to share what they had with anyone who called at their homes.

## JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED THE LAW

The law provides that when eighty or more people reside within a district of five or more square



# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

miles, they may petition for the organization of such territory into a township. At this time the population was increasing. Many men were employed in the various communities where sawmills were in operation.

These people found it difficult and inconvenient to travel so far to transact business with the clerk and trustees. Therefore, a petition was sent to the legislature requesting that the eastern portion of Oregon Township be organized as a new township. This request was granted on March 10, 1893. The act provided, "That the Township of Oregon, in the County of Lucas and State of Ohio be divided as follows: All that part of said township lying west of a line running north and south, commencing on the county line between the counties of Ottawa and Lucas, eighty rods west of the southeast corner of Section seventeen (17), Town ten (10) south, of Range nine (9) east; and running thence north through the center of the east half of sections seventeen (17), eight (8) and five (5), town and range as before described; thence through the center of the east half of sections thirty-two (32), twenty-nine (29) and twenty (20), Town nine (9) south of Range nine (9) east, shall be known as Oregon Township."

"All that part of said township lying east of said line shall be known as Jerusalem. Provided, that so much of the election precincts as remain in Oregon shall be and remain as they now are and all in said Township of Jerusalem shall be one precinct."

This act further provided that the trustees of Oregon Township should hold an election in the new Township of Jerusalem on the first Monday in April, 1893. — Vol. 1 — *Killeys Toledo and Lucas County*

## ELECTION

As provided by law the trustees of Oregon arranged for the election of officers for Jerusalem Township. The results were as follows: Trustees: John St. John, Lambert Navarre and Thomas Ames. H. A. Schabow, clerk; M. G. Witty, treasurer.

Now, Jerusalem, a township of 34 square miles with two small villages—Shepherdsville, later known as Bono just off Jerusalem Road at the extreme eastern portion of the township, and Yondota on

Jerusalem Road about two miles west of Bono, was ready for business as a township.

## POWERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS

This phase of township government has been covered in Chapter IV under Oregon Township.

## FIRST MEETING

The first meeting was called April 8, 1893, for the purpose of determining the amount of bonds required for each official elected. The bonds as established were H. A. Schabow, Clerk \$500; F. R. Navarre, *Assessor*, \$100; James Emeline, *Constable* \$500; and Charles Reese, road superintendent \$100. The bond of M. G. Witty as treasurer was to be considered at a future meeting.

## SPECIAL MEETING

On April 12, 1893, the Board of Trustees met in special session and appointed John St. John as chairman of the trustees.

There was some disagreement in regard to the bond of M. G. Witty and no action was taken.

On April 24, 1893, another special meeting was called. At this meeting arrangements were made to rent a room from H. A. Schabow, clerk for the sum of \$12.00 per year. This room was to be used for meetings and elections and the rental was to be paid from the township fund.

The time of the regular meetings of the board was set for the first Saturday of June, and every other month thereafter.

## JOINT MEETING WITH OREGON

On May 13, 1893, the trustees, clerks, and treasurers of the two townships met at Oregon Township Town Hall for the purpose of dividing funds. This division had been specified by law. Two funds had to be considered, the road and sparrow. Since the other funds had been spent leaving no balance they were not mentioned in the minutes.

It was determined that Jerusalem Township was to receive .247% of the balances. Therefore, \$52.16 was turned over to the road fund and \$5.56 to the sparrow fund.

## SPARROW FUND

This is an unusual fund in which the reader might be interested. Sparrows multiplied so rapidly that they became a menace to the country destroying crops and driving away other birds that were a

# *Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township*

benefit to the farmers. To help eliminate them, a law was passed which gave the trustees authority to pay a bounty for sparrow heads. Young teen age boys were interested in collecting the bounty and spent evenings in farmers' barns hunting sparrows.

## PROBLEMS FACING THE NEW TOWNSHIP

Some of the problems facing the new officials were as follows: (1) The upkeep and improvement of roads and building of new roads, (2) Drainage which meant cleaning of ditches and opening new ditches, (3) Care of the poor, (4) Building of a town hall, (5) Purchasing land and planning for a cemetery, (6) Health, (7) Subdivisions and other problems that arose from time to time.

## ROADS

One of the most important responsibilities of the trustees was concerned with roads. As more people moved into the territory, the need for more and better roads continue to increase. To obtain new roads the residents signed a petition which they presented to the trustees. It then became the duty of the trustees to view the site and decide whether or not the road should be granted.

When Jerusalem was still a part of Oregon, a right of way had been granted for each of the main roads running east and west. Therefore, these roads were extended eastward as the population in this portion of the territory increase. These main roads are Cedar Point, Corduroy, Seaman, Jerusalem, and Brown. In addition to these roads, a few shorter roads were opened namely: Arquette which extended eastward from Causino to DeCant, Sacks from Yondota to Teachout and Veler from Lyons to Bono-Port Clinton Road.

## THE CEDAR POINT ROAD

This road was opened in 1851. By 1857, it was extended east to Big Ditch. In 1859, another extension eastward was added and in time it was opened to what is now the DeCant Road. During the winter and spring it was very difficult to travel over this road. An effort was made to make it passable by grading and draining but at times it was next to impossible to travel with a horse and buggy.

In 1899, a ten foot wide stone road was built from Big Ditch to the DeCant Road. Running parallel to this, the other half of the road was mud.

Since the part stoned was built from one to one and one half feet higher than the mud road, those traveling west found it difficult when passing an approaching vehicle. Some years later the entire width of the road was improved and macadamized.

## THE CORDUROY ROAD

This road had been stoned as far as Big Ditch leaving a long stretch of muddy road to be traveled by those residing east of this point. The cost of improving these roads was exceedingly high since so much stone was needed for a good foundation. However, in 1916, it was stoned as far east as DeCant Road. Perhaps the fact that Mr. Ames succeeded in getting the County Surveyor to survey the road when travel was at its worst helped the situation. He took the surveyor over the road in a one horse gig. In 1936, the road was improved as far east as the Howard Road. This improvement was financed by money appropriated from the Gasoline Fund after being approved by the County Surveyor.

The remainder of the road from Howard to the Lake was improved later by special arrangements with the county.

## THE SEAMAN ROAD

The roads running east and west had been improved to Big Ditch. In 1920, Seaman was improved as far east of North Curtice Road. However, the eastern section was unimproved for a number of years.

## SEAMAN EAST OF NORTH CURTICE

It is interesting to know that Victor Anderson purchased forty acres of land in 1888, at the corner of what was later known as North Curtice and Seaman roads. At this time there was no road running south from Seaman to Curtice, or east to DeCant. This portion was covered with dense forest. Strange as it may seem, the road leading north from Seaman to the lake had been opened. No doubt Soncrant's sawmill had made this possible. Trails were opened to the east and south. These were improved by draining and widening of the roads. In about 1930, Seaman was stoned as far east as DeCant where the trail ended.

## THE JERUSALEM ROAD

This, as you recall, was the old Indian trail which was one of the first to be improved as far as



# *Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township*

Big Ditch Road. It was improved to Lyons Road before 1900. In 1904, another section was improved. A number of people recall the large slabs of stone used to make a foundation. After the slabs were dumped on the road bed, two workmen, one on each side of the road, were assigned the task of breaking up the stone with sledges. At regular intervals along the road men were engaged in the this same task. Upon this foundation smaller stone was spread after which a steam roller pressed it into a smooth surface.

The old mud road had followed the north side of the canal bank. However, when the road was improved it was moved to the south side. By 1910, the road was improved to Bono.

## THE BROWN ROAD

This road had been improved to North Curtice. In 1930, the trustees arranged with the County Commissioners to stone it from North Curtice to the Martin Williston Road. By means of a special contract with the commissioners the county paid 75% of the cost, the township 15% and the abutting property 10%.

## THE VELER ROAD

This road runs eastward from Lyons to Bono-Port Clinton Road. In the early days it was part of a trail which was used as a detour in going around the sawmill. The detour turned south on Lyons thence east on Veler to a point east where it turned north and returned to the canal bank. Later it was extended to Main Street in Bono. In 1933, the extension was stoned to the marsh.

On August 1, 1936, \$1,950 was appropriated to improve this road from Lyons to the end of the road. This was assigned as W.P.A. project. A road ten feet wide was constructed and treated with macadam continuing east to the Pin Tail Marsh Farm.

On September 10, 1937, the trustees requested the County Commissioners to place this road on the County Highway System. This request was granted thus relieving the trustees of some of their burdens.

## THE SACKS ROAD

This road extends from Yondota to Teachout and was improved in 1934.

## THE ARQUETTE ROAD

This road, extending from Cousino to DeCant, was only a mile in length. Here one of the earliest settlements of Jerusalem Township, then Oregon, thrived. From a narrow dusty trail it gradually was improved by the regular method of digging a ditch that ran parallel to the road. Using the earth removed from the ditch to grade the road, it served the community until 1929, when it was stoned.

## THE NORTH AND SOUTH ROADS

These roads are important since they are the crossroads which connect the main roads and make it possible to reach all portions of the township. They include North Curtice, Cousino and DeCant which extend from Brown to Cedar Point; the Yondota Road from Brown to one-half mile north of Corduroy; the Teachout and Howard from Jerusalem to Corduroy, and later the Howard was extended to the lake, the Lyons-Elliston road and Bono-Port Clinton roads which extend south from Jerusalem into Ottawa County.

## NORTH CURTICE ROAD

In 1910, the County built the North Curtice Road under State Aid. Under the law the state paid 25% of the cost; the county, 50%; the township, 10%; and the abutting property, 15%. This improvement extended from Jerusalem Road to the County Line and the cost amounted to \$9,960.12. Later it was improved from Jerusalem north to Cedar Point Road. In 1943, the portion from Cedar Point to the lake was improved.

## COUSINO ROAD

In 1919, this road was graded and drained. This served as one of the crossroads for a period of ten years at which time it was stoned and the farmers were able to travel in and out freely regardless of the weather.

## DeCANT ROAD

In the early days this was a narrow trail. However, in 1919, the trustees had the road graded and drained which made it passable even during the winter months. In approximately 1932 it was stoned.

## YONDOTA

When the trustees planned for improving the DeCant Road in 1919, this road was included. Part

# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

of this road was stoned in 1936. Later the remainder from Jerusalem to the lake was constructed.

## RAPID IMPROVEMENTS

The rapid building of roads was a blessing, yet a burden to many farmers. Many of them were paying taxes on from three to five roads for a period of years. The County Commissioners and many of the farmers felt the roads were a necessity so the majority were willing to pay higher taxes.

## THE TEACHOUT ROAD

The original right of way for this road was approved by the Commissioners in 1901 and provided for a sixty foot wide road from Jerusalem to Corduroy. The first improvement made was from Corduroy to a distance of eighty rods south of this point. This improvement provided for a ten foot wide road with two courses of stone ten inches thick. In 1943, it was continued to Jerusalem Road.

## THE HOWARD ROAD

This road passed through low, swampy ground and at times was impassable. Howard and others presented a petition to the Board of Trustees and in 1923, the petition was granted on the basis of abutting property paying 75% and the township 25% of the cost.

## ROADS IN BONO, RENO AND OTHER SUBDIVISIONS

The trustees met the problem of stoning the various streets and roads in their subdivisions by use of the gas tax fund with the approval of the County Surveyor. There are too many of these roads to give the detailed procedures on each one.

To enable the reader to understand just what action was taken, the following resolution on First Street in Bono will explain transactions necessary for the improvement of the streets or roads when requested.

Copy of Resolution

October 18, 1933

"Resolution to Improve First Street in Bono. Force Account Gas Tax Fund Section 5541-8

Resolved, that after careful inspection, we, the Trustees of Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio, find that for the welfare and best interests of said township, Street No. -- known as First Street, beginning at Main Street and running in a west-

erly direction to end of First Street, being a distance of 650 feet, should be improved by grading, draining with tile and constructing a ten foot wide, one course six inches compacted water bound stone road and do hereby request the County Surveyor to approve the improvement of same."

Signed: Christian Heiber  
John M. Hansen  
Charles Herman

Attest: Otto Klaege, Clerk Trustees of  
Jerusalem Township  
Surveyor's Approval

"I, the County Surveyor of Lucas County, Ohio, do hereby approve the above Resolution, to be constructed per plans and specifications prepared by me."

Signed: B. Kesting,  
Surveyor, Lucas  
County, Ohio"

## ROADS CONTINUE TO BE IMPORTANT

On July 2, 1959, the County Engineer of Lucas County, Ohio supplied the Trustees with information on the cost of patching, surface treating and constructing seventeen roads. The total cost of the material was \$12,193.92. The County Surveyor agreed to provide the labor and the Trustees provided the material.

With the help of the County and the use of the Gasoline Fund the Trustees have provided their citizens with fine roads which have encouraged many to buy homes in this township.

## DITCHES

Another important duty of the Trustees was to provide for proper drainage. This was an important and costly transaction for owners of property. The surface of Jerusalem Township is flat, low and in the extreme eastern portion below the lake level. Two small streams enter into the southwestern portion of the township, namely Cedar and Crane Creeks and flow in a northeasterly direction to the lake.

To drain this land it was necessary to construct many ditches. Therefore, along each road large ditches ran parallel with the roads. Ditches running eastward emptied into other ditches running north to the lake. These ditches not only drained roadbeds and farms but provided the extra soil for grading the roadbed.



# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

## OTHER DITCHES

Farmers realized that if they increased their production, they must plan to drain their farms. To do this, they depended upon having trustees open new ditches as the need arose. Therefore, they were willing to sign petitions and cooperate in solving the problem.

A petition describing the course the ditch should take and the necessity for it was signed by owners of the land and presented to the Trustees. They checked on same by following the course requested. If they decided it was necessary, the petition, was granted and notices were given to farmers whose land would be benefited by the ditch. Each was assigned the number of rods of ditch he must dig. If anyone failed to dig the sections assigned, the work was advertised and sold to the lowest bidder. The cost of the same was added to the taxes of the individual for whom the work was done. For further discussion of procedures see Ditches, Chapter IV.

## OTHER DRAINAGE

The land in the eastern portion being below lake level was swampy. During severe storms when the wind was blowing from the northeast the water from the lake covered the land. To provide drainage under these conditions, the owners built dikes around the farms to be drained. To assist in the drainage projects, pumps were installed. At times the water in the lake rose and backed onto the farms. This started the pumps and the water was forced out into canals or ditches. By this method hundreds of acres have been converted from swampy lands into fertile farms. This method of drainage is still in use.

## POOR RELIEF

When Jerusalem was organized as a township, all the money that had been in the poor fund had been used. This meant they started without any funds. To take care of this situation the Board of Trustees levied .4 of a mill for the year 1894, which produced \$117.90.

## SERVICES PROVIDED

According to the minutes, those unable to support themselves were supplied with food, clothing and medical services. In case of death, the burial expenses were paid by the Trustees.

## FIRST PAYMENT

The first payment made as recorded in the minutes were:

December 24, 1894

To Dr. Bowman for medical services	
Eli Berry	\$14.00
To Dr. Bowman for medical services	
John Burn	91.60
Total	\$105.60

## MEDICAL SERVICES

For a period of time bills went sent to the Board of Trustees by the physicians. After investigations were made the bills were paid. Their March settlement indicated they paid Dr. Bowman \$105.60 and Dr. Walker \$109.60. This put the fund in the red again and another levy had to be made to take care of the needs.

## BIDS BY PHYSICIANS

The Board of Trustees decided to request bids for medical care. Accordingly notices were sent to the physicians November 19, 1900, inviting them to send in bids.

On November 24, 1900, they received two bids and accepted the bid of \$125.00 by Dr. Ingraham of Curtice.

As time elapsed the method of accepting and paying bills of physicians was resumed. Later they returned to the method of inviting physicians to send in bids for this service.

## DURING DEPRESSION

The task of taking care of the number who needed help was so great that the trustees requested the County officials to take over the problem. Under this arrangement food was distributed from a given point at certain times.

## THE STATE RELIEF COMMISSION

This Commission was set up by law as the problem became so acute that it was necessary to have the State help. Laws were passed providing for projects giving work to the unemployed. During this time the CCC camps for the younger men were established and the WPA projects came into existence.

Whenever possible, the improving of roads, cleaning of ditches, and building schools were used as projects to give men work. The state, county and township worked together to supply the needy with employment.

# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

## STATE RELIEF COMMISSION DISCONTINUED

On April 15, 1937, the State Commission was discontinued. The County Commissioners then notified the townships that they must assume the responsibility of caring for their poor.

## TRUSTEES TAKE OVER

On April 24, 1937, the Trustees making use of Section 3476 of the General Code adopted a schedule stating amount allowed each one needing help.

## SCHEDULE

1 in the family	\$1.50 per week
2     "	2.50     "
3     "	3.50     "
4     "	4.25     "
5     "	5.00     "
6     "	5.70     "
7     "	6.35     "
8     "	7.00     "
9     "	7.50     "
10    "	8.00     "

In addition to the above a certain amount was allowed for fuel, light, cooking and heating.

## APPROPRIATION IN 1938

On May 7, 1938, the Board of Trustees appropriated \$971.81 as their share of funds to match the State Poor Relief Fund. For this same year \$991.00 was the amount of the bill for medical services and \$500 for burial.

## REQUEST TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

On July 31, 1939, a request was made by the Trustees that the Commissioners administer poor relief under House Bill No. 675.

In time the problem became less acute and the township again resumed the responsibility.

## THE TOWN HALL

When Jerusalem became a township there was no town hall. To meet this problem a room was rented by the trustees on April 24, 1893, from H. A. Schabow, Clerk, for twelve dollars a year. On May 5, 1894, Witty's Hall was rented for township purposes at fifteen dollars a year. Mr. Witty was to furnish a table, chairs, stove and lamps. On March 2, 1897, the contract was renewed with the under-

standing that in addition to the furniture, he was to build a cupboard for the books, voting booths, and put on a new lock. The rent was raised to twenty five dollars a year.

## INTEREST IN A TOWN HALL

An interest in acquiring a site and building a town hall was aroused. On January 11, 1897, the trustees discussed the possibility and ordered the clerk to post notices about the need for a town hall.

## TRUSTEES TAKE ACTION

At a regular meeting of the trustees on March 12, 1898, a motion was made and carried that a levy be made to purchase a site and build a town hall the cost of which was not to be over six hundred dollars. The Clerk was ordered to post notices. The record does not give any further account of their action on this motion.

On March 2, 1900, a motion was made and carried that the electors be given the opportunity of voting on a tax to build a town hall, the cost of which was not to exceed one thousand dollars. The date of election was set for April 2, 1900.

## RESULTS

As recorded in the minutes April 6, 1900, the majority voted yea.

The trustees decided to purchase a site. A levy of 3 1/4 mills was established which would produce \$995.64.

## SECOND REQUEST

Evidently the cost as set by trustees did not provide enough money for the site and building. Therefore, the trustees on March 4, 1901, made a motion which carried, requesting the electors to vote an additional levy for town hall not to exceed \$1,000. At this time the clerk reported there was \$641.70 in the Town Hall Fund.

## RESULTS OF ELECTION

On April 5, 1901, the minutes stated that the levy passed. On May 3, 1901, the trustees levied 3 mills on the tax duplicate or \$981.75 for the Town Hall.

## FURTHER ACTION ON TOWN HALL

On June 3, 1901 specifications for a town hall were presented. Provisions were made to advertise for bids which were to be received July 2, 1901.



# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

The bids were opened and all rejected. The trustees made a motion to readvertise and open bids August 3, 1901.

On August 5, 1901, the bids were rejected for the second time. At this same meeting a motion was made to purchase one acre of land as a site for the town hall.

Lyman Brough, one of the trustees, was given authority to see contractors in Toledo and ask for estimates on cost of a town hall similar to the one in Oregon Township.

## SITE PURCHASED

On September 3, 1901, an acre of land was purchased from Otto Laboschefski for \$113.50. This site was located on Jerusalem Road between DeCant and Yondota roads.

## ARCHITECT EMPLOYED

O. B. Dean, one of the trustees, was authorized to employ A. Liebold as architect and have him provide plans and specifications.

A special meeting was held on September 16, 1901, at the home of O. B. Dean to study the plans. The plans were accepted and arrangement made to advertise for bids. Plans and specifications were available to bidders at Wolf's Hardware.

On October 7, 1901, O. B. Dean made a motion to employ Hans Jensen to build the town hall for \$1437. This motion was seconded by Anthony Veler, all voting yes.

A motion was made and carried to pay A. Liebold, architect, nine dollars for the plans and specifications.

## PURCHASE OF STOVE AND FURNITURE

The trustees acted as a whole in purchasing these items. They met at Wolf's Hardware on January 2, 1901, where they purchased a stove for \$28.60. They finished their shopping tour at Kieffer Brothers where they purchased a nine foot table for \$19.00 and 7 chairs for \$20.00.

At a later date they purchased 100 chairs from Kieffer Brothers for \$40.00.

## THE FIRST MEETING IN TOWN HALL

The first meeting was held in the Town Hall April 11, 1902.

## CHANGE

The Town Hall was used until 1947, when the new fire house was accepted and trustees now meet in the Fire House which serves for both purposes.

## CEMETERY

A number of the people requested the trustees to place before the people the issue as to whether or not they were in favor of providing a township cemetery for the people of Jerusalem Township.

On November 5, 1912, the question was placed before the electors with the following result:

For a cemetery	151
Against	31

## SITE

The above issue also included a site which the trustees had viewed and accepted. This site included two acres located on Brown between Cousino and DeCant roads.

## PURCHASE

On April 4, 1914, two acres were purchased from Catherine Henninger for \$600.00. The land was surveyed by Arthur Hatch for which he received \$19.20.

## IMPROVEMENTS

The trustees arranged for the grading and fencing of same. The grading was given to Gus Lorenzen for \$86.00 and the fencing to Frank Laboschefski for \$50.00.

Gradually other improvements were made such as the building of a tool house, outhouses and walks.

## DEDICATED

The cemetery, now known as Oakwood, was dedicated on Sunday, October 25, 1914, with Reverend A. C. Koester as speaker. Fred Murphy, Justice of Peace, also participated. All officers of the township were invited. About fifty people gathered at the services.

## SEXTON

On October 3, 1914, Pierce Heltebrake was appointed sexton. He was paid on the basis of work he did, such as mowing the lawn and digging graves.

# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

## PRICES ESTABLISHED OCTOBER 3, 1914

For Residents	For Nonresidents	Nonresidents
		July 7, 1959
Full lot \$10.00	Full lot \$15.00	\$20.00
One half lot 6.00	One half lot 8.00	15.00
Single grave 2.00	Grave 3.00	5.00

## APRIL 5, 1958 PRICES AMENDED

For Residents	For Nonresidents
Full lot \$25.00	Full lot \$75.00
Three fourths lot 20.00	Three fourth lot 60.00
Half lot 15.00	One half lot 40.00
Single grave 10.00	Single grave 20.00

## FOR DIGGING GRAVES

### OCTOBER 3, 1914

For wood roughbox	\$3.00
For steel roughbox	4.00
For stone roughbox	5.00
Amended May 4, 1958	
For wood roughbox	5.00
For steel or stone roughbox	6.00

## HEALTH

### EARLY DEVELOPMENT

This is given under Chapter IV on Organization and Development of Oregon. A description of the method now used under the County Health Department is also described.

### SOME INTERESTING DETAILS

As mentioned in a previous discussion the clerks were appointed as health officials for the townships. There were times when some other person acted as health officer. The minutes record the appointment of Dr. O. L. Butterick as Health Officer beginning January 2, 1909. Others were appointed at various times. Later the clerk served. This was not changed until the law provided for a County Board of Health who in turn appointed a County Doctor to supervise the program for the entire county except any cities located within the boundaries.

### SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

On February 2, 1903, the Board of Trustees authorized a doctor to visit McNutt, Bailey and Yondota schools and vaccinate all the pupils. If any parent refused to have his children vaccinated, these children were excluded from school.

### SPECIAL MEETING

A special meeting of the Board of Health and Trustees were called February 10, 1912, to discuss

means of obtaining money to defray expenses caused by the smallpox epidemic.

A resolution was passed by the trustees to borrow \$1,000 as an emergency to keep the epidemic from spreading.

Legal procedures were set up whereby the trustees were authorized to borrow \$1,000 from the Commercial Savings Bank and Trust Company. This was to be paid by arranging the Commercial Savings Bank and Trust Company. This was to be paid by arranging for two notes. One note was for \$600 dated March 1, 1912, payable three months after date with interest at 6% per annum. The other note given on the same date was payable in 18 months at the same rate of interest.

## THE NURSE

A nurse from the County Health Board is assigned a definite territory. Previous to incorporation of Oregon one nurse was assigned Oregon and Jerusalem. At present Oregon has requested a full time nurse. Thus the nurse who travels Jerusalem Township is responsible for some other part of the county.

Among the many duties of the nurse is that of visiting the school to check on contagious diseases, eye sight, hearing, and other problems. This gives her a direct contact with the homes of children needing attention. Much is being accomplished by these visits.

## THE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

This Board has recently added to its staff a health educator, Charlotte Richards. This official assists in educating the citizens on the problems of health and their responsibility in solving these problems. She will work with lay and professional groups for the promotion of continued progress in sound health practices.

## SANITARIAN

Another official who is a great help in improving the County Health Program is the sanitarian. An example is the inspection of migrant camps. The State of Ohio has adopted regulations regarding the living quarters of these migrants. Before these camps are approved these regulations must be met and approved by the sanitarian.



# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

## CLINIC FOR MIGRANTS

Each summer arrangements are made by the County Board of Health for a clinic to take care of the needs of the migrants. Headquarters for the clinic for the past two years were at Bono Catholic Hall. This year it is at Oregon City Hall. Various types of "shots" are given and a general check up. If anyone needs special treatment, arrangements are made through the Health Department to have such care provided.

## SUBDIVISIONS

During the early development of the eastern portion of Jerusalem Township Shepherdsville, now Bono, was platted. It was the first subdivision in Jerusalem Township.

After a period of time the following subdivisions were developed: Reno, Howard, Ingraham, Sacks, Curtice Gardens and the one between Donovan and Howard roads.

Old Reno, as it is called, was the development of ten acres on the lake. It has grown now to include the land between Coolie and Corduroy Roads extending all along the lake. The one on Howard Farm is known as Reno-by-the-Lake and is the development south of the Corduroy Road to Ward's Canal and west to Howard Road. Ingraham is north of Curtice extending to Brown Road and west to North Curtice Road. Curtice Gardens is at the corner of Jerusalem and North Curtice roads.

There is a question about Sacks as it has only one street. The trustees have requested the Planning Commission not to consider an addition unless it has two or more streets.

The division between Donovan and Howard roads has been established for some time. Fire Department of Jerusalem Township

## INTRODUCTION

The residents of Jerusalem Township realized some measures should be taken to provide for a fire department. This problem was discussed with the trustees who found that equipment could be obtained through the Office of Civilian Defense.

## FIRST STEP

The trustees met September 2, 1944, to discuss the requirements that must be met to obtain fire fighting equipment. It was learned that in order to obtain equipment the Office of Civilian Defense re-

quired the signature of the Chief of Auxiliary Department and Property Officer.

Since Jerusalem Township did not have a Fire Chief the Board of Trustees met the problem by adopting a resolution. This resolution provided that the trustees be authorized to sign for the equipment. Arrangements had been made previously with the Office of Civilian Defense and the following receipt was signed.

## COPY OF RECEIPT FOR TRAILER PUMP

"Toledo District Defense Council  
315 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio  
To: Jerusalem Township Fire Chief and  
Property Officers, C.D.  
From: Chief Fred T. Schlorf, Toledo Fire  
Department  
Date: August 24, 1944

Received from Fred T. Schlorf, City of Toledo Fire Department, one Trailer Pump complete with attachments to be used by Jerusalem Township for Civilian Defense Auxiliary Fire Services. The undersigned assumes responsibility for the equipment and will be held accountable for its use on a loan and recall basis and will pick up the above described property at #8 Engine House, Division and Indiana Avenues, Toledo, Ohio

Signed: John M. Hansen  
Ferdinand Lehman  
Charles Herman,  
Trustees of Jerusalem Township,  
Lucas County, Ohio"

## THE SECOND STEP

The Board of Trustees met on September 6, 1944. Captain Schroeder of the Toledo Fire Department and Chief Huss of the Oregon Volunteer Fire Department were invited to attend this meeting. In addition, several interested residents of Jerusalem Township were present.

Captain Schroeder explained how to use the Trailer Pumper.

Chief Huss told them of ways and means of organizing a volunteer fire department.

## FURTHER PREPARATION

The trustees passed a motion to have a Fire Fighting Trailer demonstration on Sunday, September 10, at 2 P.M. at Reno-by-the-lake. Arrangements were made to have a fireman from Toledo take charge of the demonstration.

# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

A second motion was passed which provided for a meeting September 13, for the purpose of organizing a volunteer Fire Department.

## SPECIAL MEETING

At the special meeting Captain Schroeder gave the following rules required for Civilian Defense Auxiliary Firemen and care of Pumper Equipment.

1. Members of Civilian Auxiliary Fire Department must fill in the information and sign the Civilian Defense Cards, which were furnished by the Office of Civilian Defense.

2. That one chief must be appointed for the Jerusalem Township Auxiliary Fire Department.

3. It is necessary for each member to have 10 hours instruction on First Aid.

4. That each member of the Auxiliary Fire Department must learn to operate the Pumper and be properly qualified to handle every type and kind of fire fighting equipment.

5. That the following name shall be painted on the Trailer Pumper, "Jerusalem Township Auxiliary Fire Department, CCD."

6. That the hose must be properly dried after same is used and that the Pumper must be housed in a heated building during the cold months.

The following signed as member of the Jerusalem Township Auxiliary Fire Department:

Elmer Baker	Fred Martinez
Calvin Carter	James Perry
Burton Cousino	Elroy Pfeiffer
Leo Cousino	Edward Romstadt
Clifford Diefenthaler	Gilbert M. Sanford
Alden Dreier	A. Scheerer
Emery Foreman	Milton Siglow
Edward Habegger	Arthur Tank
Harold Habegger	Emery Tank
John Hirzel	George Tachann
Murl Kuhn	Ralph Turnow
Rollin LaCourse	Louis Vogelbacher
Virgil LaCourse	Melvin Wright
Edwin Lenter	

The group elected Elmer Baker as temporary Fire Chief of Jerusalem Township Auxiliary Fire Department.

A meeting of the Fire Department was held September 20, when Mr. Speiber Fire Inspector of Toledo Department demonstrated the different kinds

of fire extinguishers and chemicals. He explained the various fires and which chemicals to use on each type of fire.

At the next meeting September 27, 1944, two more men signed as members: William Carstensen and Donald Tank.

The following officers were elected: James Perry, Assistant Fire Chief; Alden Dreier, Engineer; Murl Kuhn, President; Arthur Tank, Vice President; William Carstensen, Secretary-Treasurer.

The trustees applied and later received a Skid Mount Pump from the Toledo District Civilian Defense. They also rented a garage at Bono which had been used as an onion storage for a period of seven months. A Reo schoolbus was purchased from the Board of Education and converted into a water wagon by removing the body and mounting a tank on the chassis.

## NEED FOR FIRE EQUIPMENT AND GARAGE

A fire department had been organized and had been given a limited amount of equipment by the Civilian Defense Office. On July 24, 1945, the trustees, by resolution, requested the electors of Jerusalem Township to vote a \$20,000 bond issue for erecting a fire house and purchasing equipment. The date of the election was set for November 6, 1945.

## RESULTS OF ELECTION

For	230
Against	27

## BIDS

The trustees advertised for sale of notes and accepted the bid of Ryan Sutherland and Company. A note dated April 1, 1946, bearing 1 3/4% interest was delivered to above company April 23, 1946, and in return the money was placed at the disposal of the trustees of Jerusalem Township.

## ARCHITECT

Britsch and Munger had been employed as architects. They presented the plans for the Fire House which had been approved by the Civilian Production Administration.

## BIDS

Bids were opened May 24, 1946, and the general contract was given to Rinker for \$10,700; the



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plumbing and heating to Gibboney for \$3,863; and the electric contract to Romanoff for \$2,105.

## FIRE TRUCK

On May 18, 1946, a new fire truck was purchased to replace the old 1935 Reo.

## CHANGE IN BOILER

On July 10, 1946, the Board of Trustees changed the type of boiler to be used in the Fire Station which reduced the bid from \$3,863 to \$3,663.

They also appropriated \$460 for a fire siren which was to be paid from Fire Building and Equipment Fund.

## CHANGE IN ELECTRICAL CONTRACT

On September 7, 1946, changes were made in electrical contract which increased the cost \$103 making it \$2,208.

## CHANGE IN PLUMBING HEATING CONTRACT

On April 5, 1947, there was added to this contract a deep well Duro-Jet ejector at a cost of \$240. Other changes were required which added \$190.64 to the contract.

## APPROVED FIRE HOUSE

At a meeting August 13, 1947, the Fire House was accepted and approved. Later the building and equipment were insured.

## COMPENSATION FOR VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

Under the Workmen's Compensation regulations volunteer firemen were unable to collect in case of injury or death. Therefore, to protect these men who gave freely of their time and service, the Board of Trustees passed a resolution which provided that each volunteer firemen be paid the sum of one dollar a year payable in December of each year.

First Payroll for Volunteer Firemen January 17, 1948.

Elmer S. Baker, Service as Fire Chief	\$1.00
Charles Bench, service as active Fireman	1.00
Arthur Bodi	" 1.00
Martin R. Busse	" 1.00
William C. Carstensen	" 1.00
Calvin H. Carter	" 1.00

Earl R. Carter	"	1.00
John F. Combs	"	1.00
Leonard Davis	"	1.00
Clifford Diefenthaler	"	1.00
Richard Diefenthaler	"	1.00
Frank Dobrosky	"	1.00
Robert C. Draper	"	1.00
Alden A. Dreier	"	1.00
Harold C. Dreier	"	1.00
Erwin I. Eisham	"	1.00
Otis Goulet	"	1.00
Harold Habegger	"	1.00
John P. Hirzel	"	1.00
Herbert Lehman	"	1.00
Alfred W. Matthews	"	1.00
James Perry	"	1.00
Elroy Pfeifer	"	1.00
Donald C. Rietz	"	1.00
George C. Schupp	"	1.00
Richard Smarkel	"	1.00
John W. Sorensen	"	1.00
John Spetz	"	1.00
Emery Tank	"	1.00
Ralph Turnow	"	1.00
Louis Vogelbacher	"	1.00
Fred Witty	"	1.00
Total		\$32.00

"I hereby certify that the amount of \$32.00 required to meet the payment of the above has been lawfully appropriated or authorized or directed for such purpose and is in the treasury to the credit of the General Fund.

Otto Klaege, Clerk  
John Hansen  
Ferninand Lehman  
Charles Herman  
Attest  
Otto Klaege, Clerk"

## FOR FURTHER PROTECTION

On May 24, 1946, a contract was made between Allen Township Board of Trustees and Jerusalem Township stating in case of dire need each department held itself in readiness to send their volunteer firemen and equipment into the territory of the other township to fight fire. Later a similar contract was signed between Oregon and Jerusalem.

## THE DEPARTMENT

From time to time appropriations are made to keep the equipment and fire house in good condition

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and to add equipment as needed.

The men are faithful and are doing a fine service for their community.

The fire house is located in about the center of township so that any point can be reached within a short time after a call is received.

## CHANGE IN ALLOWANCE FOR FIREMEN

On June 3, 1959, the trustees allowed each Volunteer Fireman two dollars per month. This is not to compensate the firemen for the services but as stated previously to meet the requirements of the Workmen's Compensation.

Development of Howard Farm

## EARLY TRANSACTION

From the early settlers it was learned that John J. Gillette and a partner by the name of Parks purchased the vast tracts of marsh land. After making some changes they sold it to the Howard Company.

## GEORGE A. HOWARD

From a twenty-nine page pamphlet entitled, *The Story of the Howard Farm* (author's name omitted), the following information was obtained.

George A. Howard was a cultured, widely traveled man who was interested in the development and growth of living things. With others, he bought approximately 1,485 acres of marsh land which included Ward's Canal and almost two miles of beautiful sand beach.

The purchase of the land and development of same amounted to about three hundred thousand dollars.

## DRAINAGE BY CANALS

A dredge was purchased to be used to drain the marsh. A dike was built along Lake Erie. The bank of Ward's Canal formed a bank on the southern side of the tract and a canal and dike were dredged upon the north and western sides. A deep and wide canal was put through the center of the tract. This canal was crossed by another which was almost at right angles with the center canal. All the canals were graded toward the pumping station, and gradually the water was pumped and drained from the marsh.

## MUCK

This left a very fertile bed of land. Seven hundred and fifty acres were of muck which was made up of decayed vegetation from six to eight feet in depth. The remainder was a rich clay subsoil with a more shallow deposit of muck. The stumps were then removed and tiles were laid in the lower places which were drained into the canals. This was a wonderful accomplishment. Mr. Howard had studied drainage and irrigation in Holland and the west. He made use of this knowledge in carrying out this project by planning to use a combination system of drainage and irrigation. To accomplish this he had a sluice constructed at the mouth of Ward's Canal. When the water was needed it could be raised so that the soil could be refreshed by absorbing the lake water from the tile and from the banks of the canal. This became a profitable investment for several years.

## ILL HEALTH CHANGES PLANS

Mr. Howard became ill and on advice of his physician he was required to rest and spend some time on Gulf of Mexico for several years. During this time the farm was not kept up, repairs were neglected and financial difficulties arose. Mr. Howard was unable to cope with the problem which would necessitate his returning to a strenuous life so he decided to sell in 1916.

## NEW OWNERS

The new owners took care of the indebtedness and spent many thousand dollars dredging the old canals. More tiles were laid, new buildings were erected and modern farming appliances were purchased at enormous cost. New bridges were built and roads were developed. At times reverses came when the dikes broke through and the land flooded, but by constant vigilance and hard work the farm is still very productive. The name of the George A. Howard Farming Company has been retained and many changes have been effected.

## HENRY RENO

Henry Reno became interested in the farm. He rented it with the idea of raising onions and using other portions for general farming. He interested other people to move from Hardin County since they had experience in the raising of onions. Dur-



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ing this time he employed many people including men, women, and children.

He bought the old Ward's mill in 1899, and converted it into a storage. At times he stored as many as eighty carloads of onions.

## PURCHASED LAND

In 1902, Mr. Reno bought 900 acres of land from the Little Cedar Point Club. In addition to this he purchased more land at \$35 an acre from Niles.

## OLD RENO

This included forty acres along the lake which was divided into lots. Many of the lots contained one fourth acre while a few were larger. People bought the lots as they were interested in living near the water. This led Mr. Reno to organize the Reno Amusement Company. For further details see Recreation Facilities.

## ONION FARMING

Edward Stoddard, who had been engaged in onion raising in Hardin County, decided to move on the Howard Farm and try his hand at raising onions in this new muck land that had been reclaimed from the marsh.

In 1897, he planted twenty acres of onions. The seed was planted by means of a hand drill in rows one half mile long. These rows were thirteen inches apart. A man with a hand drill planted two acres a day.

## LABOR

Men were paid at the rate of one dollar a day of ten hours duration. The hours were long and the work of the back breaking type. When weeding the onions an adult took three rows at a time, while children weeded one. A number of boys ten and twelve years of age were employed.

## METHOD OF HARVESTING

Workers pulled the onions and threw them into heaps. Six rows were pulled and heaped by each worker. Then onions were topped with sheep shears and put into crates. The workers were paid two cents a crate and were able to fill about one hundred crates a day.

## SALE OF ONIONS

The onions were sold by the carload to commission men in Toledo. About two thirds of the crop was sold directly from the field, the other third was stored.

## RECREATION FACILITIES

The Reno Amusement Company under the leadership of Mr. Reno developed facilities on the lake. A space was devoted to picnic benches where people brought basket lunches or planned weiner roasts.

A sandy beach was kept clean and people enjoyed boating and swimming.

## GOLF COURSE

In addition to this Mr. Reno developed 400 acres into a golf course. To induce people to purchase lots, each lot owner was given a membership ticket and had the privilege of using the course.

Non-residents were charged a fee. This was developed in 1921 but was not profitable and was discontinued in 1945.

## FLOOD

During a severe storm the dike gave way in places and this territory was flooded. It took some time to pump out the water and restore the homes. No effort was made to continue the amusement park facilities.

## COMMUNITY HALL

Alfred Matthews became interested in a community hall for the township. He succeeded in interesting the other volunteer firemen and citizens in the project. After some discussion he and the others convinced the trustees that it would be a good investment for the township if they donated the old town hall for this purpose. However, previous to this the trustees had advertised for bids for the old town hall. The highest bid received was \$100. They discussed the problem and rejected the bid as being too low.

It was then arranged for the members of the fire department and citizens to raze the old town hall and use all the material they could salvage for the building of a community house. They arranged to rent the back portion of the township's site on which the firemen built the community house.

This gave them a good start, but more money

# *Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township*

was needed to buy equipment and furnish the building as a recreation center. Again the firemen and citizens led by Alfred Matthews contacted the various firms with which the trustees and Board of Education did business as well as other business organizations. By this method they collected about \$5,000.

The recreation center was completed and certain regulations established. Many organizations used it. The clubs that were organized for the welfare of children and young people were given permission to use the building free. This included such groups as the Scouts, Four H, and others.

## NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS

The hall needed to be modernized and an addition added. To meet requirements this was considered as a Town Hall thus giving the trustees authority to take over and make improvements and regulations.

## BIDS

The trustees advertised for bids to provide an addition and install heating, plumbing and electricity. Johnson's Lumber Company's bid of \$8,240 was accepted on March 21, 1955.

## RENTAL

The rental of the building was raised from ten dollars per night to twenty-five dollars.

## PUBLIC BEACH

A public beach is available to those interested in in boating and swimming at Lakemont Landing.

## BOAT MARINAS

The lake front has brought about the development of marinas which make it possible for owners of boats to rent a convenient space in which to keep their boats during the summer. Among these are Anchor Point, Howard's Farm Marina and Romstadts.

## ANCHOR POINT

An illustration of one of these marinas, that has been developed is that known as Anchor Point. It is located on the back twenty acres of swamp land of Diefenthaler's farm north of Corduroy Road.

Carlton E. Diefenthaler owns 220 acres of land. Mr. Diefenthaler was engaged in raising of cattle and sheep. The twenty acres bordering Lake Erie

had been kept dry by a diking system and was part of the regular farm. The dike crumbled a few years ago and the waters of Lake Erie poured in. This led Roland Diefenthaler, a graduate of Clay High School, to think of developing the twenty acres into a boat marina. He and his father talked it over.

## STOCK COMPANY

A stock company, Anchor Point Inc., was formed. It is composed of the members of the family with one exception. Roland Diefenthaler is president of the company.

At present the company has developed facilities for 400 boats with plans to add space for an additional 100 by next summer.

## RENTERS OF DOCK SPACE

The renters are residents of Toledo and surrounding area. The season begins May 1 and extends through October. There is the special attraction of perch fishing during the months of September and October. The rental of space is no problem. They have a waiting list.

## ENTRANCE TO MARINA

This entrance is on Corduroy near Teachout Road. The road extends northward for some distance following a canal bank part of the way. As one enters the marina more canals come into view. These have been dredged through the swamp with banks built up for docking space. All canals lead to the opening into the lake.

## A STORE

This enterprising company has established a store which sells fishing gear, boat equipment and light refreshments. Mr. Diefenthaler is at the store to provide for the needs of the customers.

## THE FARM

Henry Diefenthaler purchased the farm in 1910. In 1950, Mr. Diefenthaler sold it to his son, Carlton. At the present time they are raising soybeans and tomatoes on the remaining two hundred acres.

## COST OF THE PROJECT

Such a project requires hours of labor. Much time and money was spent in the dredging of the canals, the building of the dikes and planning the dock spaces. Much work is still necessary to provide more dock space and make improvements. At



# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

present \$500,000 has been spent to change this swampy land into a useful marina.

## STATE PARK

The edge or extreme western portion of the Crane Creek State Park is in Jerusalem Township. This park with its picnic facilities, bathing, and boating is open to all who care to enter. The entrance is in Ottawa County off State Route #2.

The state has appropriated a large sum to improve this park which will make it much more attractive.

## ZONING

On May 17, 1958, a petition was presented to the trustees by William Craig and others for zoning Reno Conservancy District and Howard Farms Conservancy.

## ACTION OF TRUSTEES

A motion was made and passed that action be deferred until names on petition could be checked.

On June 16, 1958, the trustees met with the petitioners. Six signers were present and action deferred for further checking of signatures.

## ACCEPT PETITION

On June 21, 1958, the trustees passed a resolution stating that the petition had been signed by at least 8% of all votes cast for candidates for governor in the last general election and therefore the petition was granted.

## ZONING COMMISSION APPOINTED

At the same meeting a zoning commission was appointed as follows:

William H. Mikesell for term ending  
June 30, 1963

George Franks for term ending June 30,  
1962

Roger Van Hoose for term ending June  
30, 1961

S. J. Lewen for term ending June 30,  
1960

Charles L. Davis for term ending June  
30, 1959

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED

By resolution \$500 were appropriated for planning consultants, executive and clinical assistants

the money for the same was to be taken from the Unanticipated Emergency and Contingency Fund.

## WORK OF COMMISSION

A report of the Commission was read at the regular meeting of the trustees which in part is as follows:

"The action by the Planning Commission as well as the public hearing held by Jerusalem Township Zoning Commission fulfills the requirements of Sections 519.06 and 519.07 of the Ohio Revised Code, and pursuant to Section 519.07 of the Ohio Revised Code, we do hereby certify to the Jerusalem Township Trustees said Zoning Plan, Text and Maps."

Very truly yours,  
Jerusalem Township  
Zoning Commission  
Signed by Wm. H.  
Mikesell, Chairman

## BOARD ACTION

The Trustees passed a resolution calling for a public meeting July 16, 1959, at Jerusalem Township Hall at 7:30 P.M.

Another resolution gave the description of the part to be zoned and the portion of residents to be heard. All information in regard to the zoning was made available to those interested at the City Service Gasoline Station at the corner of Howard and Corduroy Roads from June 9, 1959 to the date of the public hearing.

## REAPPOINTMENT OF CHARLES DAVIS

On June 20, 1959, Charles Davis was reappointed on Zoning Commission for a period of five years beginning July 1, 1959 and ending June 30, 1964.

## PUBLIC HEARING

On July 16, 1959, five electors appeared at the meeting. No objections to the zoning were made. The Board of Trustees postponed action on the zoning until July 18, 1959.

## BOARD ADOPTED ZONING AND ORDERED AN ELECTION

On July 18, 1959, the Trustees adopted a resolution accepting the zoning plan and ordered an election for the acceptance or rejection of plan by the people at a general election to be held November 3, 1959.

# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

## RESULTS OF ELECTION

The zoning plans was approved by the electors on November 3, 1959.

## INSPECTOR AND FEES

On April 18, 1960, Alden I. Dreier was appointed zoning inspector and the following zoning fees established:

For inspecting house	\$3.00
Garage	1.00
Commercial Building	5.00

## GROWTH INCREASES RESPONSIBILITIES

The growth in population and the organizing of subdivisions increased the responsibility of the trustees. Such additional responsibilities are shown, (1) by the forming of a fire department, (2) the housing and upkeep of same. (3) the request for more subdivisions, (4) the consideration of their special needs as curbing, sidewalks, gutters and lighting, (5) the need for more and better improvement of roads, (6) regulating of speed and other safety and protective measures for the benefit of the citizens.

## POPULATION GROWTH

The census shows the growth of Jerusalem and Oregon as follows:

	Jerusalem Township	Oregon
1840		
1850		456
1860		913
1870		1873
1880		2381
1890		3160
1900	1581	2702
1910	1431	2568
1920	1297	3500
1930	1739	5756
1940	1910	6409
1950	2463	10193
1960	2463	13301

## TRUSTEES OF JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP

John St. John	1893 to October 7, 1893
F. P. Cook	October 7, 1893
Lambert Navarre	1893-1897

Thomas Ames	1893 — Completed John St. John's term
Fred Tank, Sr.	1894-1899 and 1903-1909, part of 1918
H. G. Sharp	1894-1895
Richard Cousino	1896-1899 and 1903-1905
Herman Huss	1898-1901
Lyman Brough	1900-1902
Anthony Veler	1900-1902
O. B. Dean	1901-1904
William Friemark	1905-1911
H. G. Yohnke	1906-1909
George H. Sharp	1910-1913
Frank St. John	1910-1913
Louis Beuhler	1912-1919
Henry Romstadt	1914-1917
January DeCant	1914
Fred Wolfe	1915-1917
Chris Heiber	1918-1927 and 1932-1939, also part of 1940
Arthur Wilkinson	1918 finished term and vacancy of Fred Tank, Sr.
Gilbert Gea	1920-1929
C. H. Smarkel	1920-1923
Charles Romstadt	1924-1931
Charles Herman	1928-1960
John Hansen	1930-1960
Ferdinand Lehman	1940-1955

## CLERKS

H. A. Schabow	1893 - 1899, 1903 - 1907, 1916 - 1917
August Tank	1899-1902
N. Gueldenzoph	1908-1915, 1918-1927
Elmer Hartenfeld	1928
Otto Klaege	1929-October 5, 1959
Alden Dreier	October 5, 1959-1960

## TREASURERS

M. G. Witty	1893-1897
Leander Shinavaree	1898
Stephen Aubry	1899-1901
Dona Aubrey	1902
Albert Dier	1903-1909
L. Lorenzen	1910-1917
Charles Romstadt	1918-1931

Note: A new law placed the responsibility for handling the funds in the hands of the clerk and made it mandatory for the Board to advertise for



# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township

a depository. Banks bid and the one offering the highest rate of interest was chosen.

## INTERESTING COMPARISONS OF BUDGETS

On May 12, 1894, the following budget was adopted:

For township purposes 8/10 mill	\$ 235.80
For road purposes 1 mill	294.75
In addition amount	
to be worked out	294.75
Interest and debt 1 mill	294.75
Poor Fund 4/10 mill	117.90
Spring election 3/10 mill	88.42
Total 4-4/5 mills	\$1326.37

## BUDGET FOR 1938

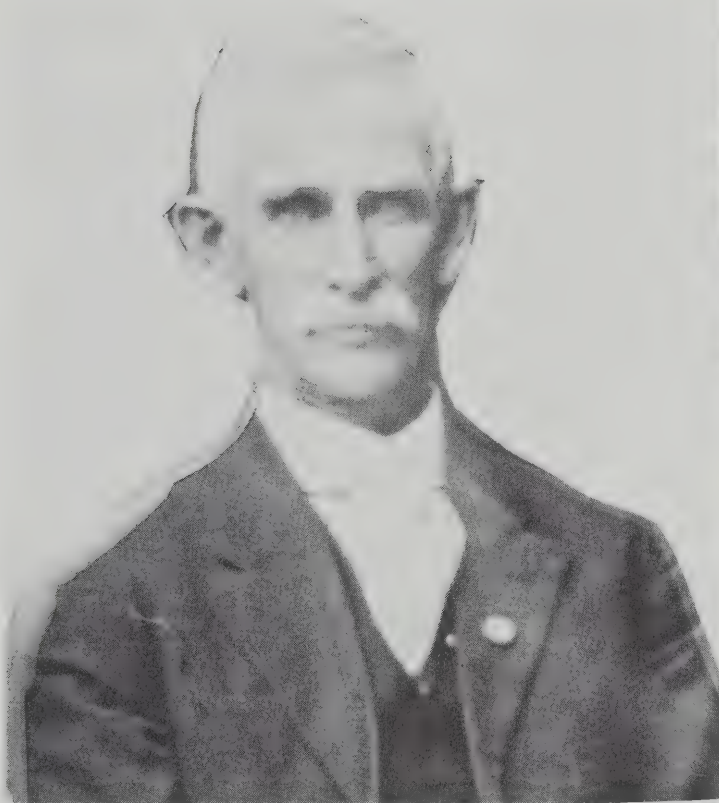
General Fund	\$1000.00
Personal Expenses	300.00
Other	50.00
Town Hall	
Other	200.00
Cemetery	
Personal	200.00
Permanent Improvement	200.00
Other	200.00
Poor Relief Personal	2000.00
Other	5000.00
Contingent Fund	500.00
Total General Fund	9650.00
Road Fund	
Personal Service	1000.00
Other expenses	2500.00

Total Road Fund	2500.00
Gas Tax Fund	
Road Construction Personal Service	100.00
Permanent Improvement	1400.00
Other expense	100.00
Total Gas Fund	1600.00
Grand Total	\$14750.00

## BUDGET FOR 1960 — ADOPTED JULY 2, 1959

General Fund	
Personal Services	\$4800.00
Other expenses	600.00
Personal	200.00
Town Hall	
Permanent Improvements	1000.00
Other Expenses	500.00
Personal Service	1600.00
Fire Protection	
Permanent Improvement	1000.00
Other expenses	2500.00
Poor Relief Fund	750.00
Refuse Dump	
Rental of site	200.00
Other expenses	500.00
Contingent Fund	500.00
Contribution to Public Employees Retirement System	150.00
Workmen's Compensation	200.00
County Board of Health	1400.00
Election expenses	650.00
Total	\$16,550.00

# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township



Thomas Ames, one of the pioneers of Jerusalem Township.  
Pictures loaned by Mrs. Otto Turnow



Thomas Ames with surveyor on Corduroy Road.

The horse and gig took one through the mud.

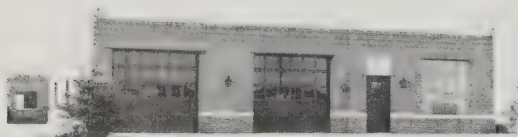
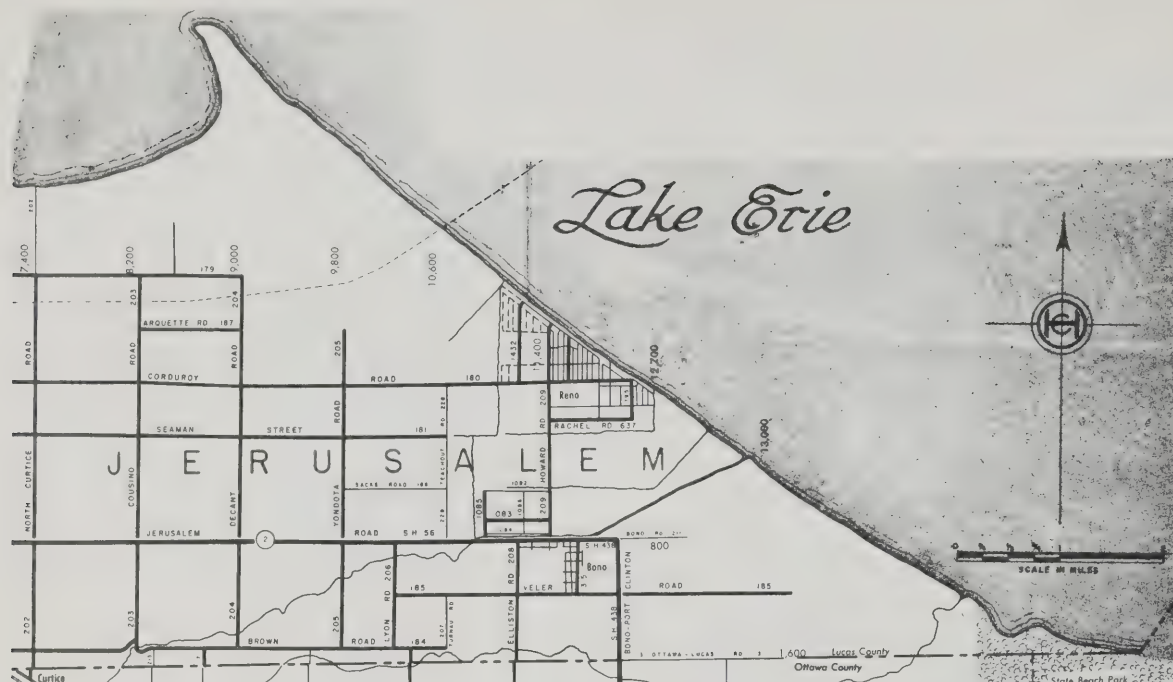
Tank's Store at Bono.



Cousino's Store at Bono.



# Organization and Development of Jerusalem Township



This new building replaced the old Town Hall. It is used as a Town Hall and Fire Station.



The Community House was built by a group of men living in the community for a social center. Now under the control of trustees.



Firemen and Equipment — Jerusalem Township

Picture provided by Alden Dreier, Clerk of Jerusalem Township.

## Present Members of Jerusalem Volunteer Fire Department

Richard Smarkel — Chief  
Alden Dreier — 1st. Ass't.  
Earl Carter — 2nd. Ass't.  
Charles Bench  
Arthur Bodi  
Harvey Bodi  
Elmer Busse  
William Carstensen  
Calvin Carter  
Robert Cook  
Orvall DeLong  
Clifford Diefenthaler

Robert Draper  
Walter Ehrsam  
Otis Goulet  
Harold Habegger  
Leo Howell  
Leonard Klaege  
Herbert Lehman  
Ralph Nissen  
Elroy Pfeiffer  
Donald Poenicke  
Lyle Romstadt  
John Sorensen

Ralph Turnow  
Robert Varga  
Joe Verb  
Louis Vogelbacher  
Wade Wolf  
Clyde Witty  
Jack Hitts  
John Henning  
Ray Satowski  
Richard Peth

Walter Ruth — Dispatcher

## Chapter VII

# *The Development of Education*



### LAW PROVIDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In 1825, the Ohio Legislature passed an act providing for public schools. However, it was some years before this was put into successful operation. In fact, free schools were termed as "pauper schools" by people who could afford to send their children to private schools. This made it difficult for early settlers of moderate means to educate their children. Some of the parents taught their children at home when they had time to spare. This meant they studied by candlelight or in some cases by firelight in front of the open fireplace.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF FIRST SCHOOLS

The first schools were established by parents who subscribed or agreed to pay a certain sum for each child sent to school. Later the head of each family was assessed according to the number of children in the family of school age. Each family took turns in providing the teacher with room and board. Sometimes the parents agreed to have the teacher board in one home and each family paid its share of the cost to the person boarding the teacher.

### FIRST SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The first school houses were made of logs. When a sufficient number of families lived in a community the settlers would agree to build a school house located in the center of the community. At an appointed time the men with axes, tools, and teams met and the work began. The women would gather at the home nearest the site chosen for the school and begin a busy but happy

day of preparing food for the workers.

The roof was of clapboards or shakes, rived out of straight grained oak with a tool called a frow. Puncheons for floor were split from logs and after the floor was laid the upper side of the puncheons would be leveled as smooth as possible with an adz. At one end of the building there was a huge fireplace, large enough to take in sticks of wood four or five feet in length. Pupils took turns sitting near the fireplace in order to keep warm on very cold days.

Open spaces were left for windows. If glass could be obtained, a real window was fitted in the space. If not, a window of light sticks, on which oiled paper or muslin was pasted, would serve the purpose.

The door was made of puncheon hung on wooden hinges and kept closed by means of a wooden latch.

### THE FURNITURE

The furniture was made of saplings about eight or ten inches in diameter. The split surface was smoothed by a draw-knife. An auger was used to bore holes in to which stout wooden pins were driven for legs. To prevent seats from tipping over the legs were put in at an angle. Sometimes benches of different heights were made so the smaller children's feet could reach the floor. Along the side walls just below the windows pegs were driven. Boards were placed on these pegs providing writing desks. Pupils took turns standing at these writing desks during their writing period.



# *The Development of Education*

## CURRICULUM

The curriculum included writing, spelling, reading, arithmetic, and geography.

## WRITING EQUIPMENT

Each teacher collected goose quills from which she or he made pens used by the pupils.

Ink was made from oak and maple bark with a little copperas added.

Copy books were made of a few sheets of foolscap paper sewed together and covered with a sheet of wrapping paper.

The teacher wrote a copy at the top of each page. The pupils were to imitate this copy. The copy chosen was some proverb such as "A penny saved is a penny earned."

The progress made in handwriting was slow since a school term was of three months duration. Then there were frequent changes in teachers. Each teacher had a different style of writing and in such a short period of time a pupil would not be able to master one style before he was confronted with another.

## SPELLING

Much time was spent on spelling. According to the schedule, classes in spelling were provided just before noon and previous to the afternoon dismissal.

## "HEAD MARKS"

The pupils were inspired to study diligently in order to earn more head marks than any other pupil in the school.

## HOW TO EARN HEAD MARKS

A head mark was given to the pupil who was able, by spelling all words correctly during a class period, to remain at the head of his class.

## PLACES ASSIGNED

At the close of each class period the pupil at the head of the class took his place at the foot of the class. Thus, the pupil in second place moved to the first place and the third pupil to second and so on throughout the line.

## INCENTIVE DURING EACH CLASS

During a recitation each pupil was alert. To move forward he must know how to spell every

word correctly and to know if some pupil spelled a word incorrectly. For example, say John who is number 10 in line knows that Mary who is number 2 in line misspelled the word given her. Pupils between Mary and John failed to spell the word correctly or even failed to recognize it was spelled incorrectly, so continued to spell the next words as the teacher pronounced them. When John's turn comes, instead of spelling the word pronounced, he spells the word Mary missed and moves to the second place. Thus, Mary moves down to third place and so on.

## SPELLING CONTEST

Every Friday spelling contests were held. Often parents participated as everyone in the district was interested in preparing for a greater contest with that of a nearby community. Then, too, it was a great honor to be able to "spell down" your own school.

## GEOGRAPHY

An interesting and perhaps easy way of teaching geography was by means of songs as well as map drills.

Many of our forefathers remember such songs as these:

Maine, Augusta on the Kennedec River.  
Massachusetts, Boston on the Boston Harbor,  
Rhode Island, Providence on the Onion River,  
New York, Albany on the Hudson River.

Then the song used in teaching the Grand Divisions was another scheme to implant in the young minds facts on the wings of a song.

The Grand Divisions, so they say, are  
North and South America, Europe,  
Asia, Africa and lastly Oceania.  
So cheer up, my lively lad,  
In spite of wind and weather;  
For round and round this world we're bound  
In concert, all together.

## ARITHMETIC

Much stress was placed on mental arithmetic. They learned to solve problems quickly and accurately without the use of paper and pencil.

## TEXTBOOKS

The blue backed spelling book known as *Webster's Speller*, the *McGuffey Readers*, and *Ray's Practical Arithmetic* were considered the best textbooks of the day.

# The Development of Education

## SCHOOL GOVERNMENT

The schools of each district were placed in the hands of three directors, one of whom was designated as clerk. These directors were responsible for hiring the teacher, buying supplies, taking care of repairs, taking enumeration and any other business pertaining to the school.

The early records show that the development of education in Oregon followed this pattern. With the help of old records, various histories, and other information from some of the older people who recalled the past as told to them by their parents and grandparents, many interesting facts about our old schools have been produced in the following account.

## ORGANIZATION OF OREGON TOWNSHIP

You will recall, that the territory east of the river extending to the lake, was organized as Oregon Township July 4, 1837.

A copy of the old minutes show that the township was divided into four large school districts and school revenue amounting to \$70.78 was apportioned as follows:

## SCHOOL FINANCES

District No. 1	\$26.24
District No. 2	10.50
District No. 3	20.65
District No. 4	13.39

## SCHOOL TRUSTEES

The trustees of the school lands were Isaac Street and A. B. Ryno.

## SCHOOL TREASURER

The treasurer was Joseph Prentice.

## REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 1

According to the records Napoleon Denny began teaching in District 1 on January 11, 1839. He taught 1-3/4 months at a salary of \$12.00 per month.

The clerk, Leonard Whitmore, certified that there were 23 scholars with an attendance of 429 days.

## REPORT OF DISTRICT 2

Julia Ann Whitmore was employed as teacher. She began teaching June 24, 1839, and taught for

8 weeks. Her salary was \$2.00 per week.

The report indicated she had 14 scholars with an attendance of 380 days.

## REPORT OF DISTRICT 3

No record could be found.

## REPORT OF DISTRICT 4

No record could be found.

## Early Schools

## WOODVILLE ROAD SCHOOL

The early settlers in this vicinity felt the need of a school. Accordingly a time was set and the men met at the appointed site and organized into working teams. In due time their log school house was ready for the opening of school.

They hired Elizur Stevens for the fall and winter terms of 1834. No definite information was found to determine whether or not he continued to teach until he joined the "Canadian Patriots" late in the year of 1837. He was captured by the British and was taken to Van Dienen's Land where he was held some time as a prisoner. When he was released, he returned to the United States. His health was broken so he went to his father's home in Lebanon, New York, and died shortly after.

## SCHOOL FACING RIVER

A log school house on the river bank was built in 1837. It was near Grand Street now known as Consaul. Mrs. Mary Berry began teaching here in May 1837. She had an enrollment of 15 pupils. The school hours were from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 with a holiday every alternate Saturday. Mrs. Berry received a salary of \$1.50 per week.

In 1839, she taught in a board shanty at the corner of Front and Cherry which is now Euclid Avenue.

## OTHER SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

In 1840, Mrs. Olive Jennison-Howland taught in a school house located on Tom Dunn's place on Otter Creek Road. At the time (1894) the book *Past and Present* was written, Mrs. Howland was living with her grand-daughter, Mrs. W. Murray on Third Street.

Mrs. Sarah Denman living on Eighteenth Street (1894) was also a teacher in the '40's. However, the name of the school was omitted.



# *The Development of Education*

## BLANDON SCHOOL

This school was located on Brown Road about one fourth of a mile west of the Terminal Railroad. Miss Emma Snow remembers this building as a Grange Hall. She said her sister taught this school in 1879. No record in the minutes can be found. This portion was taken into the city in 1872, so it was not a part of the township when Miss Snow was teaching at Blandon School.

## TOM JOHNSTON'S SCHOOL

This school was located on George Treat's farm on Wheeling Street a short distance north of Seaman. It became a part of the city system in 1872. The Toledo Board of Education built a new building known as the Howland School. May Snow taught this school for a number of years.

## YONDOTA

The portion of the city east of the river and in the vicinity of the present Franklin School was known as Yondota.

The Oregon Board of Education raised \$800 by means of a levy to build a new building where Franklin School is now situated. From the minutes it is not clear whether or not school had been held in some old building previous to this.

Before the Oregon Board could erect this building, this portion of Oregon was annexed to Toledo in 1853. This brought about a misunderstanding but the Toledo Board of Education built a new building on this site and took control after the difficulties were settled. In spite of the protest of the Oregon Board of Education, the court decided that the \$800 raised by Oregon Township must be turned over to the Toledo Board of Education.

## DISTRICT 2 — FASSETT SCHOOL

On April 20, 1868, an appropriation of \$1500 was levied to build a two room school house known as the Fassett School. The question was submitted to the voters with the following results May 30, 1868:

For — 35

Against — 25

In 1874, this territory was taken into the city and the building was sold by the Oregon Board of

Education. The money was used for the schools of Oregon.

## MEIER SCHOOL

A. R. Fassett, one of the pioneers, gave an account of the first school built in the vicinity of Momeneetown.

The people in this community decided they needed a building for school purposes. They called a meeting, organized a working group, and built a long school house on the Meier farm which was located on Corduroy Road between Wynn and Big Ditch in the year 1853. The floor and door were made of split logs. There were two windows, each window being of one sash instead of two. The door was hung on wooden hinges and fastened by means of a wooden latch. The roof was covered with shakes which were held in place by ridge poles.

The furniture consisted of seats made of logs with pegs used for legs. To prevent these benches from tipping over the pegs were fastened at an angle. The teacher's desk was made of a board nailed to the side of the wall underneath the window. A huge fireplace at the back of the room supplied the heat.

All material and labor was furnished by the men of the community.

The pupils attending this school were Frank Clay, Anna Clay, Rose Ann DeBolt, Elias DeBolt, Elmira Fassett, Laura Ann Fassett, Ai Ransom Fassett, Jr., Nathan Fassett, Charles Meier, Emmel Heffelbower, David DeBolt.

The school directors were Ai Ransom Fassett, Sr., Clerk, Jeremiah Clay, and John Heffelbower.

## ROGER SCHOOL

A citizen, Alonzo Rogers, interested in helping to meet the needs of his community offered the use of a dwelling house when the need for a school house arose in the vicinity of Ironville. The records omitted the exact date but it was in the early 70's. Shortly after the enrollment increased and two rooms in this dwelling were used for school purposes. Alonzo Rogers was the director.

In 1872, this territory was taken into the city and the Board of Education of Toledo built a school at the corner of Millard and Tiffin providing

# The Development of Education

for the kindergarten and primary grades. In 1915, an addition was built to take care of all grades.

A number of pupils living in Oregon were given permission to attend this school after the Oregon Board of Education agreed to pay tuition at the rate of one dollar per month.

## EARLY RECORD OF TEACHERS

Olive Jenison	1845	District 1	\$19.75
Olive Barlow	1845	District 2	14.64
Josephine Cholette	1845-48	District 2	22.50
Josephine Cholette	1848	District 2	56.00
Mary Messer	1846	District 2	23.75
Sophia Barlow	1846	District 2	31.75
Pamelia Woodruff	1848	District 1	40.50
Electa Denman	1849	District 2	33.00
Harriet Howland	1849	District 2	24.00
Laura C. Walker	1849	District 1	48.00
Louise Cook	1850-51	District 2	92.00
Hannah Shiner	1852	District 3	21.00
Eliza D. Howland	1852	District 3	18.00
F. B. Nicholas	1853	District 1	60.00
Laura Stevens	1853	District 1	36.00
F. B. Nicholas	1854	District 1	88.00
Helen Kimbal	1854	District 2	33.50
Elias Mingar	1854	District 2	40.00
Emily Piper	1854	District 2	30.50
Laura Cook	1853-54	District 3	40.00
Augusta Dolf	1854	District 3	27.00
Harriet Dolf	1854	District 3	27.00
Margaret E. Brooks	1854	District 4	20.00
Charles Otis	1854	District 4	15.96
Maria Treat	1855	District 1	60.00
Miss W. Hall	1855	District 2	52.20
Hattie Clark	1869	District 7	
Addie B. Morse	1867	District 6	
Lydia Odle	1866	District 7	
Lydia Odle	1870	District 4	
Hattie Clark	1871	District 1	
Rebecca Moon	1872	District 3	
Lydia Odle	1873	District 5	
Norma Wynn	1874	District 5	
Mr. Gleason	1875	District 5	
John Connolly	1876	District 8	
John Connolly	1877	District 6	
Alfred Yenzer	1878	District 1	
Lottie Record	1879	District 8	
Josephine DeKay	1879	District 4	
Alfred Yenzer	1880	District 1	
Alice Navarre	1881	District 2	
Laura Ford	1881	District 7	
Eliza Momany	1882	District 4	
Fannie Fiefield	1882	District 5	
Maggie Elliot	1882	District 6	
Lena DeBolt	1883	District 3	
Mary Garrigan	1884	District 7	
Maggie Elliot	1885	District 5	

Some of the above teachers taught several years. A complete record was not available. Salaries of part of these teachers were not given.

School terms were short and more than one teacher was hired for the same school during the year, one teaching fall term, another the winter and so on.

## EARLY ENUMERATION REPORTS

October 1842		Male	Female	White
In District	No. 1	36	20	
	No. 2	12	20	
	Total	38	40	78
October 1843				
	No. 1	32	19	
	No. 2	9	19	
	Total	41	38	79
October 1844				
	No. 1	24	16	
	No. 2	13	18	
	Total	37	34	71
October 1845				
	No. 1	25	19	
	No. 2	14	13	
	Total	39	32	71
October 1846	No report recorded.			
October 1847				
	No. 1	19	11	
	No. 2	30	23	
	Total	49	34	83

## AUDITOR'S REPORT

It is interesting to know that in the early days exact financial reports were kept and the Auditor of the County inspected the books.

The following is a copy of the Auditor's statement.

"Auditor's Office Lucas County  
Toledo February 18, 1856

On this day I have examined the account and vouchers of Alonzo Rogers, as Treasurer of Oregon Township for the year ending this day and find properly drawn orders and vouchers for the disbursement of nine hundred and eighty four dollars and one cent, leaving a balance of funds for school purposes in said Treasurer's hands of fourteen hundred and eighty five dollars and ninety cents (\$1485.90)

Given by me on the day above written.  
Andrew Young, County Auditor"

1856

February 19 School House \$984.91



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February 19	Tuition	971.47
February 19	Old balances	513.53
1856		
	Total	\$2469.91
February	110 Vouchers	
	Cancelled	\$ 984.01
	Balance	\$1485.90

## CONTROL OF SCHOOLS IN EARLY DAYS

Much power was given to the township clerk in the beginning. He had power to appoint directors of each school district.

According to the minutes of April 20, 1840, the Clerk appointed as district heads Robert Denman, John Consaul, Jr., and Elizur J. Woodruff. Later Mr. Woodruff was elected township trustee and was first postmaster of East Toledo.

The clerk had authority to call meetings whenever he deemed it necessary. The meetings were several months apart.

## SOME IMPORTANT FACTS

On May 14, 1842, the township was divided into two districts instead of four. The boundary line was designated as Indian Reserve Line and Maumee River.

In October of the same year, a report of school youth show 38 males, 40 females, a total of 78. By the close of 1837, there were 83 pupils.

At the close of the school year 1843, there was a balance of \$66.61 in the treasury.

## LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM

From 1829 to 1838, the law required three months of school. In 1838, the term was extended to six months. In 1849, a law was passed giving a township the right to support by local tax a school term of eight months.

Between 1829-1849, if a district desired to extend the school term, the parents of the pupils had to provide the money by subscription.  
Private Schools

## ALONZO ROGERS SCHOOL

Alonzo Rogers conducted a private school on the corner of Oak and Cherry Street which is now Euclid.

## SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOLS

These were schools where each family contributed a certain sum for each child of school age in the family.

### Parochial Schools

## ST. JOHN'S GERMAN LUTHERAN

From the beginning of their organization in 1861, this church was interested in the instruction of their children. The pastor was teacher of the parochial school. The first school house was erected in 1863. As the congregation grew the pastor needed assistance. To provide this assistance a parochial school teacher was employed by the name of Christian Lohman. He continued in charge from 1891 to 1905. This school was then discontinued. However, the school was taken over by the Lutheran's Orphan Home where pupils from grade one through grade eight were taught. All members of the congregation who wished their children to attend this school were permitted to do so.

## ST. IGNATIUS SCHOOL

After the first church was destroyed by fire in 1915, the plans for the new church included rooms in the rear for a school and a rectory which were completed in 1916.

In 1921, two of these rooms were used to provide a school for grades 1 to 8 inclusive and the rectory was used as living quarters for the Sisters since the pastor had moved into the new rectory south of the church.

About eighty pupils were enrolled. They were transported by buses owned and operated by Joseph Gates. Due to the generosity of Mr. Gates children were not excluded if parents were unable to pay for the transportation.

A second fire destroyed the new church in 1926. Arrangements were made to complete the school year in an unused public school building on Wynn Road. Portables were purchased and erected for the opening of the next school year. Interest grew and the enrollment rose to 150 so more rooms and Sisters were needed.

The Sisters lived with those teaching at Holy Rosary School and were transported to and from Holy Rosary by members of St. Ignatius.

The burden of maintaining a school, providing

# *The Development of Education*

transportation and meeting the payments on their indebtedness for the rebuilding of two churches in such a short time, was brought to the attention of Bishop Karl J. Altar. After studying the problem he decided to close the school. The pupils were transferred to the public schools of Oregon and Jerusalem Townships. A few living near Toledo entered parochial schools in the city. Others who resided in Ottawa and Wood Counties returned to the schools in their own districts.

## Schools

### WARDEN DISTRICT 11 CHANGED TO DISTRICT 1

H. B. Foster and C. A. Warden appeared at a meeting of the Board of Education on September 18, 1882, and presented a petition for a new school district since the community was growing and pupils had to travel some distance to attend school.

After some discussion the petition was granted and the Board consented to build a school house providing that

1. The company of Foster and Warden would furnish a site.
2. That they would provide a building in which school could be held until October 1, 1883.

These conditions were met and the Board of Education voted that a levy of one mill assessed on the tax duplicate to raise money for such a building.

Plans were adopted to erect a brick building 40 feet long by 24 feet wide. The lowest bid of \$700 was accepted and contract awarded to William Burge.

This school was known as the Warden School. It was located just north of the Wheeling and Lake Erie tracks on what is now known as the Bury Road.

The writer recalls some happy days spent in this building teaching forty four pupils of grades one to eight inclusive.

### INTERIOR OF BUILDING

In about the center of the room a long, low stove was placed on a brick foundation. Cord wood about three feet long was used as fuel. To keep warm it was necessary to keep the stove well supplied with wood. The boys were always willing to carry in a supply of wood, piling it up in the boy's cloak room.

The back wall was covered with a blackboard hung between the two windows. It was so high that a platform had to be made on which the children could stand to reach the board. Another small board was placed in the front of the room between the two doors. This provided a small place on which the teacher could write when explaining new work. In addition to this on one side of the room near the front was a large map case about four by five feet on the door of which there was a blackboard. Another small chart case with a blackboard was hung on the opposite side of the room. It was hung low so that the case could be opened and used for teaching beginners to read. The large case contained maps and other helps for teaching geography and arithmetic.

Near the front and to the left of the teacher's desk were two long recitation benches. When the class was called, the pupils came forward and took their places on the benches, eager and ready to show the teacher how well they had prepared their lesson.

The old style double seats were used, the larger seats being arranged in rows on each side and the smaller ones in the center.

### TEXTBOOKS

Textbooks were purchased by the parents and books were handed down from older to the younger children of the family. Books cost money and each one took pride in keeping his or her books in good condition. Many took them home so mother could make book covers for each book. This was a great protection to them. Of course, there were some pupils who enjoyed writing cute sayings or some special rhymes on the blank sheets inside each book.

### TEACHER ALSO JANITOR

Each teacher was her own janitor for which she received from two and one-half to five dollars a month. If the room was untidy when a visitor appeared, she had a session with herself and promised to do better in the future.

### COOPERATION OF PARENTS

The patrons were especially helpful whenever the school arranged for some project. They gave their support and cooperation in every way possible.



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## OLDER BOYS ENTERED AFTER THANKSGIVING

The boys lived on farms. They were needed to help harvest the crops. Most of them were unable to enter school until after Thanksgiving.

In this particular district several of the boys arranged with the teacher to come to her boarding house evenings so they could keep up with their class. They were really interested in their work and the teacher and the boys spent many pleasant evenings working together.

The parents of these boys appreciated the teacher's efforts to help their sons. At the end of this special work one year, they presented her with a pair of shoes. This was a surprise to her as she was not thinking of any reward.

## SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Programs and box socials were enjoyed in almost every school district.

Since there was no lighting system a group of boys would volunteer to bring lanterns and hang them up in the room to furnish the light. With the help of the parents a stage would be built and furniture brought for it. How they enjoyed studying and practicing their parts. The entire community cooperated and the parents were proud of their children. They knew all about the plays, dialogues, recitations and songs that were to be given. But they were there in full force; mother, father, grandparents, cousins, and friends to enjoy and encourage their children.

## BOX SOCIALS

Since the school board did not furnish library books, each school felt that something should be done to earn money to purchase books.

What could be better than a box social? A short program was planned followed by the bringing out of gaily decorated boxes. No one was to know the owner of a box as it was displayed by the auctioneer who held it up to be admired by all. Then the bidding began. Whispers about the room indicated that an effort was being made to determine the owner of the box. How the boys enjoyed bidding higher and higher to make some young man pay a handsome price to get an opportunity to eat with his fair lady.

The younger boys were given an opportunity

to bid for a box brought in by the younger girls. Dads and mothers entered into the spirit and everyone had a wonderful time. The money — it was handed to the teacher who made it stretch over as many books as possible. Thus, year by year, more books were added to the school library.

## LARKIN SOAP PROJECT

After purchasing books a place was needed to keep them. So with the consent and help of the community soap was sold by the children. A certain amount of soap must be sold to get the premium — a book case. This was a fine project for the boys and girls as it taught them how to make sales, take care of money and see the orders were delivered. So working together as a big family a book case was obtained in which each family took great pride.

## A LONG DAY

Since there were forty-four pupils and eight grades, time flew by and before one was aware of it the closing hour arrived. But who would want to close before every class was given an opportunity to recite? Not the boys and girls of the Warden School so we worked on until we completed our schedule.

What about working overtime today? Would they be so interested in their work that neither they or their parents would complain if the teacher continue the school day for an extra half hour? Why do that? Can you imagine a teacher being able to complete her schedule on time when she was teaching all the grades? She was pleased to obtain permission to send pupils of grades 1 and 2 home at 2:30 so as to give more time to the remaining grades, but she still had 6 classes to meet in the next hour. A ten minute period for each class and the hour was up. What was she to do if the class didn't understand the work?

A rather detailed picture has been given of the procedure in this one school as it will give a better understanding of what took place in the other one room schools of that day.

## HECKMAN — DISTRICT 1 CHANGED TO DISTRICT 2

At a meeting September 18, 1875, a new district known as District 1 was formed of Section

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10, 11, 14 and 15 taken from District 3. Later this was changed to District 2.

A school house was erected on Pickle Road west of Wynn Road. This was known as Heckman. After the schools were consolidated this building was sold to Dunberger Post. It has been remodeled and is still used by the Post.

## PETITION TO HAVE GERMAN TAUGHT

One of the interesting items in connection with this district is a petition signed by Mr. Heckman and 75 other patrons requesting that German be taught in the schools. The Board appointed Henry Cook to obtain a decision on the legality of teaching German in the elementary schools. Mr. Cook failed to get a decision. Later a second petition was brought to the Board and the request was granted on December 7, 1878.

Interest in German continued and the question rose again at a meeting May 20, 1882. The Board decided to continue German as part of the curriculum in the districts interested in it.

## A SINGING SCHOOL

The people of this district were interested in music and Ira Kent organized a singing class. Many enjoyable hours were spent in this worth while recreation. This with other activities such as the box socials and programs helped to develop a real community spirit.

Rueben Kent remembers his father's telling how they enjoyed having someone who practiced mesmerism in those days come out to entertain them. Sometimes a person could not be mesmerised. When this happened the group was delighted. Thus they found life interesting and at times exciting.

## GARDNER — DISTRICT 3

An old record book kept by the various clerks of the directors of sub district No. 3 later known as Gardner School show that they elected directors in April 1850, and voted to raise \$400 to build a school house. The report indicates they had three months of school with Harriet Howland as teacher. The school house was built for \$325. From information gathered from residents this was a frame building. After a number of years it was replaced by a brick building. This building faced Coy Road on the same site as the frame building.

## NEW BRICK BUILDING

On June 20, 1898, the Gardner School House was condemned and the Board sold the old building. A motion was made and carried on the same date the old building was condemned, that a brick veneer school building be built. Bids were to be opened on July 9, 1898, at the Town Hall.

The bids were received and opened. The contract was awarded to John McCullough for \$986.77, this being the lowest bid.

For some reason this building faced Pickle Road. It is now being used as a home.

## BRANDVILLE — DISTRICT 10 CHANGED TO DISTRICT 4

On April 17, 1882, Thomas Croft and others brought a petition to the Board of Education requesting that a new sub-district be formed by dividing sub-district 3. This petition was granted and directors were elected.

At a special meeting of the Board held May 20, 1882, the Board decided to appoint a committee to locate and build a two story school house in this district.

This brick building was erected on Grasser Street near Pickle and was known as Brandville. The people were proud of this building. With two teachers it was an improvement over the one room school. Parents were interested in sending their children who were in the upper grades to this school. Therefore, the Board of Education established standards required for entrance.

## ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

At a meeting of the Board April 16, 1883, a resolution was passed providing

"That pupils in upper grades residing in the township would be given permission to attend the Brandville School after passing an examination determined by the Board of Education."

A meeting of the teachers was arranged to determine the standard qualifications for entrance to Brandville on November 23, 1883.

The standards adopted were as follows: pupils must pass an examination on fifth grade McGuffey reader, Harvey's Grammar, Eclectic Geography Book 2, beginning history and arithmetic up to percentage. Their writing must be legible.



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## ADOPTION OF TEXTBOOKS

At the same meeting the following textbooks for the township were adopted:

McGuffey's Readers  
White's Graded Arithmetic  
Geography Electic Series  
Spelling — Instructive Spelling  
Writing — Payson  
Grammar — Harvey  
History U. S. Electic  
German — Klemnis Series

## OLD BUILDING

This old building has been deserted since the spring of 1926. No repairs or care has been given it since it was abandoned. Thus, one looks at it and thinks with Whittier

"Still sits the school house by the road  
A ragged beggar sunning.  
Around it still the sumachs grow  
And blackberry vines are running."

## REIHLE — DISTRICT 9 CHANGED TO DISTRICT 5

A building committee was given authority on June 22, 1881, to purchase a site and advertise for bids for a school located at the corner of Lallendorf and Corduroy Road. The land was purchased for \$55.00 and the school was known as Reihle. This district covered a large territory and the pupils living near the city line were given permission to attend Ironville School. The Board of Education paid the tuition of these pupils at the rate of one dollar per month.

The interest and activities were similar to those previously described.

This building was sold and moved about one half mile south. It has been remodeled and is now the home of Alfred Warnke.

## DeBOLT LATER KNOWN AS MOMENEETOWN DISTRICT 5 CHANGED TO DISTRICT 6

The Board of Education purchased a site from Hamlyn located on Corduroy Road about one fourth mile from Big Ditch Road now known as Stadium. In 1854, a frame building 16 by 24 was erected. There were two windows on each side and one in the rear.

## EQUIPMENT

The equipment for this building was very crude. The seats and desks were constructed of rough lumber and arranged according to the size of the pupils. The larger desks were along the wall so the smaller children would be nearer the stove.

## FIRST TEACHER

Sophia Pratt was the first teacher and according to the custom of the days boarded with the patrons of the district which was considered part of her salary.

## SECOND BUILDING

On April 29, 1871, the Board of Education placed a levy of 2 mills on the tax duplicate to build a new school.

In April, 1872, the Board appropriated \$1500 to build a brick building on the same site. This was to be large enough to accommodate fifty or sixty pupils. Gradually improvements were made. Among the improvements were the double desks, a better desk for the teacher, more windows, cloak rooms with hangers for wraps and shelves on which the dinner buckets were placed.

## BOARD FENCE

For some reason a four or five foot board fence was erected along the front boundary with high steps in the center leading to the top of the fence and continuing down the other side. These steps were divided into two parts by a tight board fence from the bottom of the steps to the school building. The boys on reaching the top of the steps turned to the right and the girls to the left and entered the building on opposite sides.

## OLD SCHOOL

The old school building was sold for \$40 to Jeremiah Clay and Horace Benedict and moved across the road on the northwest corner of Clay's property for a church.

## TWO ROOM BUILDING

The new brick building was used for about twenty years. Increased enrollment brought the problem of more room. This was solved by the Board of Education's decision to move the two room building from Bay Shore to this site in the summer of 1894.

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This building remains on the old site and has been converted into an apartment owned by Elroy Culver.

### ECKVILLE — DISTRICT 2 CHANGED TO DISTRICT 7

In May of 1878, the Board appointed a committee and made plans to erect a school house in what then was called District 2 later District 7 known as Eckville, located at the corner of Coruroy and Norden Roads. On April 18, 1879, a contract to build this school house was given to Thomas McGuire for \$702.67. This including building sidewalks and fence. This was a one room school which served the people of this district until it was closed in 1918, and the pupils were transported to Momeneetown.

The building was purchased by John Brown who remodeled it into a dwelling house and store. Mr. Brown is still living in it, but the store has been closed.

### JAMESTOWN — DISTRICT 7 CHANGED TO DISTRICT 8 PETITION FOR NEW DISTRICT

A request for a new school district was presented to the Board. They decided this district should include Section 19, 20, 21 and 29, also the west half of Section 28 and the east half of 30. This was formed in 1860, and included part of what is now in Jerusalem Township and the northeastern portion of Oregon.

No definite action was taken so far as building a school. However, in 1869, a school was built which was located on Cedar Point Road near Norden Road. In 1875, a foundation was put under this building.

### PETITION TO CHANGE LOCATION

Since the school was not located in the center of the district a petition was brought to the Board in 1886, to change the location. A committee was appointed to find a suitable site and to change the boundary lines of the district.

In 1887, a petition by Henry Norden and twenty one other patrons was brought to the Board asking for a new school located on a central site.

A second petition asked for the school to be located one half mile south of Cedar Point Road.

No definite action was taken until April 26, 1890, when a lot was bought from Mrs. McHenry for \$80.00. The old building and lot was sold to Nathan DeWitt for \$135.00.

### NEW SITE AND BUILDING

A bid of \$895.00 was accepted and the building erected. This school house burned March 10, 1905, and was replaced by a brick building for \$1999.00.

They purchased 40 single seats, 2 recitation benches and chairs for \$175.00. Pupils of this district attended the school until the fall of 1918, when they were transported to Momeneetown.

### BAY SHORE — DISTRICT 8 CHANGED TO DISTRICT 9

This school was located on Wynn Road about one fourth mile south of Bay Shore Road. A two room school was built in 1891, by John Clay for \$1978.60.

According to the minutes of the Board of Education a committee reported that the enrollment in 1894, had decreased and there were no longer enough pupils in the district to warrant the Board continuing the two rooms. The committee recommended that the two room building be moved to District 6 where it was needed and a one room building be built to replace it. Accordingly, a one room building was erected on the same site.

### SECOND BUILDING

However, in the course of a few years, 1902, to be exact, it was necessary to build another one room school next to the first one since the enrollment increased.

In 1899, Norma Wynn Douglas was elected director in this district. So far as the records indicate this was the first woman director in Oregon.

The enrollment in this district continued to increase and previous to centralization there were four buildings being used as class rooms.

### OTTER CREEK — DISTRICT 15 CHANGED TO DISTRICT 10 FIRST SCHOOL

School was held in the home of Alexis Navarre on Otter Creek Road. He lived in a large frame house. There was need of a school so one room was given for the use of teaching the children. Alexis



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was the brother of Peter Navarre, the scout. His son, Xavier, lived in this home. His daughters Jennie and Mrs. G. N. Houck are now living at 2929 Rockwell Place. They recall their father telling about this first school.

## SECOND SCHOOL

A frame building was built later on Tom Dunn's place where the children of the community spent many a happy day. The school was located on Otter Creek Road which followed the creek over Case's bridge and on across the Taylor bridge and into the city.

The record shows that Mrs. Olive Jennison Howland taught here in 1840. Relatives recall that Clarissa Wynn also taught in this district.

This frame building was sold to Mr. Denman and moved to his place which was located near the Cedar Point Road. It was remodeled as a home.

## NEW SITE CHOSEN

On May 24, 1894, the Board purchased land from Henry Kohne located at the corner of Cedar Point and Otter Creek roads. On the same date a committee was instructed to get plans and specifications for a new school 24 by 40 feet. After a number of years this school burned. The children and teacher were transported to any empty school room at Momenetown where they continued for the remainder of the year. The next year the building was replaced and continued to be used until pupils were transferred to the new Wynn School.

The old building was sold and has been remodeled into a comfortable home.

## HOMESTEAD — DISTRICT 11 NEW DISTRICT ESTABLISHED

At a meeting of the Board of May 11, 1907, a motion was made and carried that a new district be established and a school house erected. This was known as the Homestead School.

Specifications provided for a brick veneer building 24 by 44 feet. The contract was given to Julius Comte for \$1847.00. The building was equipped with single seats and blackboards for \$179.90.

Edna Eteau was the first teacher of this school.

It is interesting to know that at the time the Homestead Addition was laid out two lots were donated for a school and two for a church. The

Board chose to build the school for the particular district at the corner of Coy and Seaman.

## NOW A CHURCH

This building was purchased by a group of Roumanian people in 1947. It is now used as a Roumanian Orthodox Church.

## A NEW TOWNSHIP

Jerusalem Township was formed by an act of the Ohio Legislature March 10, 1893. It was formed of that portion of Oregon lying east of a line eighty rods west of North Curtice Road. It is bounded on the north and east by Lake Erie, on the south by Ottawa County and on the west by Oregon Township.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION

The new Board of Education met April 17, 1893, and renumbered the districts.

Members of the Board present were:

T. B. Cook, director of District 13 changed to District 1

John St. John, director of District 6 changed to District 2

Thomas Ames, director of District 14 changed to District 3

F. D. McNutt, director of District 4 remaining District 4

Sam Wolf, director of District 12 changed to District 5

## LEVY PASSED

A levy of 6 mills was voted for tuition purposes and 1 mill for the contingent fund.

M. G. Witty was appointed treasurer on April 24, 1893.

## JOINT MEETING — OREGON AND JERUSALEM

At a joint meeting the funds were divided. There was a balance of \$223.77 in the tuition fund and an indebtedness of \$500.00 in the contingent fund. Jerusalem's share of the tuition fund was \$60.16. Their share of the indebtedness was \$131.61.

## FIRST TEACHERS HIRED BY JERUSALEM BOARD

At a regular meeting the teachers were employed for the year 1893-1894.

Clara Tiff for District 1 — Bailey

Tillie Rupert for District 2 — Cedar Point

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Susie Knight for District 3 — Amesville  
Iva Vincent for District 4 — McNutt  
Mary Bury for District 5 — Bono

The school houses in the above named districts were built while Jerusalem was still in Oregon Township.

## BAILEY SCHOOL DISTRICT 13 CHANGED TO DISTRICT 1 REQUEST FOR NEW DISTRICT

On April 15, 1889, L. B. Bailey came to the Board of Education and requested that a new district be established. He reported that there were 35 pupils who could not reach any other school without walking two miles or more.

After debating the question the Board organized a new school district to be known as Bailey School District 13. When Jerusalem Township was organized it was renumbered District 1. This school house was located on what is now Cousino Road between Jerusalem and Brown. At the time this road was known as Bailey.

An election was held in Bailey's mill. O. B. Dean was elected director.

## SCHOOL HOUSE BUILT

A one mill levy was placed on the duplicate to raise money to build the school house. The material and labor amounted to \$945.67.

It is interesting to note that the following purchases were made:

4 eight foot recitation benches at \$28.80	
1 teacher's desk	9.50
20 desks single at \$3.50 each	
20 desks double at \$4.50	

## CEDAR POINT SCHOOL DISTRICT 6 CHANGED TO DISTRICT 2 REQUEST FOR NEW DISTRICT

John St. John urged the establishing of a school district in that portion of the township which now includes territory from Oregon line east and north of Seaman. This was granted and a building committee named to purchase a site. Strange as it may seem on July 6, 1857, the committee reported that they were unable to obtain a site.

On June 11, 1858, a levy of one mill was ordered to raise money to build a school house. It was also ordered that the directors of sub-district No. 6 make no contract for building a school house until they

presented to the Board of Education a good and sufficient lease for one half acre of land for a term of ten years or a warrantee deed for the same to be used as school site.

## MONEY TRANSFERRED

Since they were unable to secure a site on April 18, 1859, the Board passed a resolution that the money levied for a school in sub-district 6 be transferred to the credit of sub-district No. 1 for a school house in that district.

## SITE SECURED

A special meeting of the Board was called June 9, 1860, and 1 1/4 mills were levied on tax duplicate to raise money to build a school house in sub-district No. 6.

Plans were drawn and the contract let August 1, 1860. The site consisted of one half acre purchased from Anthony Bordeau. This school was located on Arquette Road about one half mile east of Cousino Road.

## SITE CHANGED

This site was sold to John St. John for \$75.00 June 19, 1891, and a new building was erected on the corner of Corduroy and Cousino Roads for \$900. This building was more modern with windows on one side only. This eliminated the difficulty of the old type of cross lighting. After the schools were consolidated this building was sold to Mr. Fleitz and moved to Seaman Street where it is being used as a residence.

Amesville District 14 Changed to District 3

## PETITION GRANTED

This community developed around a sawmill established by Fellows and Ames on what is now the Yondota Road between Corduroy and Seaman roads. The people felt the need for a new district and accordingly brought in a petition requesting the same. The petition was granted and a new district formed August 20, 1890, known as District 14 later changed to District 3.

## SCHOOL BUILT

Bids were received for two new school buildings on May 27, 1891. The lowest bid, that of G. D. O'Neil, was accepted for \$900.60. The building was completed August 20, 1891. However, the Board



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was not satisfied with the work and it was some time later before the difficulty was settled.

This building continued to be used as an educational center until 1937, when the pupils were transported to the new consolidated building.

During the early days it was used for Sunday School and church services.

## McNUTT — DISTRICT 4 REMAINED DISTRICT 4 LOG SCHOOL HOUSE

In 1867, a log school house was built for \$240.00. This district included the territory in Section 4, 3, 9, 10, 15, and 16 which is located in what is now the southeastern portion of Jerusalem Township. While the minutes do not give exact location it was learned that this log school was built on the farm now owned by Peter Carstensen, Sr. This is on the Veler Road east of the Lyons

### FURNITURE

The furniture was typical of that found in log school houses in those days. The benches were made of split logs. A three-legged stool with a back made of a bent pole served as a chair for the teacher.

In 1867, the director of this school was given authority to plaster the walls.

## NEW SCHOOL HOUSE

In 1881, a building committee was appointed by the Board to provide specifications and receive bids for a new building. G. F. Snyder was awarded the contract for \$670 and the building was completed April 26, 1882. In addition to the 24 double seats, a teacher's desk and two recitation benches were purchased. This became known as the McNutt School.

## SHEPHERDSVILLE — BONO. DISTRICT 12 LATER CHANGED TO DISTRICT 5 DWELLING HOUSE USED AS SCHOOL

A sawmill owned by Fred Tank was located on the canal just east of the main street now called Bono. Since a number of men were needed to carry on the work of this mill, a little town of Shepherdsville was built. Mr. Shepherd was manager of the mill. Later the name was changed to Bono in honor of an old Indian who lived in the vicinity.

This group of people felt that they should have a school of their own instead of sending their boys and girls to the McNutt School which was a long tramp through the forest. Mr. Tank donated a dwelling house located in the yard of the sawmill for school purposes. The house was surrounded by logs piled from twenty to thirty feet high, while to the north and east were the marsh lands where wild birds, ducks and geese could be seen and muskrats were busy building their homes. Here Susan Farris attempted to compete with Mother Nature in making the school room and its work more attractive than the marsh teeming with life. Needless to say that often the call of nature was so strong that both boys and girls took advantage of the great pile of logs, hiding in some hole instead of responding to the call of the little hand bell. After it took a scouting party of boys to locate these truants after which they called Miss Farris to assist them in bringing these pupils back into the school room.

## PETITION FOR SCHOOL

Mr. Fred Tank and Mr. Grant presented a request for a new district to the Board of Education. They now had 52 children in this territory. The request was granted establishing a new district in the east part of the township beginning 80 rods east of Section 18, then due north through 6, 7, and 31 to the marsh.

## SITE AND BUILDING

An acre of land was purchased from Mr. Platt for \$50. This was located on Main Street about a fourth of a mile from what is now Jerusalem Road.

Specifications were drawn up and a contract let for \$780 April 28, 1888.

Later another room was added and two teachers were employed. The enrollment continued to increase and in 1904, another building was built to accommodate the primary pupils.

An Interview With Miss Emma Snow

## A TEACHER AT SIXTEEN

The writer had the pleasure of meeting Miss Emma Snow, a pioneer teacher.

Miss Snow at the age of sixteen was employed to teach her first school at Shepherdsville. The previous year she had taught at the Howland School as a substitute for her sister.

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## TRAVEL TO SHEPHERDSVILLE

To reach Shepherdsville Miss Snow's grandfather drove out Jerusalem Road, then along the canal bank as far as possible. At a given point it was necessary to detour following a trail south, then east again, then north back to the bank of the canal. Since she had to wait until October, her sixteenth birthday, to get her certificate, her school year ten months, extended through July.

## HER SALARY

At the close of each month she was given an order from her director, Mr. Tank, which she took to Victor Metzger, the treasurer, to obtain her salary of \$35.

## HER BOARDING HOUSE

She boarded at the home of her director, Fred Tank. She recalls that the food supplies were difficult to obtain. Their supplies were brought in by boat and sledges. Their meals consisted mainly of bread, salt fish, and very little sugar. Part of the year, the fish were fresh. Potatoes were not available.

Most of the homes of her patrons were small, unplastered and cold. She enjoyed the son of Fred Tank, August, who was an apt pupil and very helpful.

## FRIENDSHIP OF ELDERLY WOMAN

Living near the home of Mr. Tank was an elderly lady who enjoyed reading. Miss Snow found her an interesting companion and spent many winter evenings in her home reading aloud *Pickwick Papers* and other magazines Miss Snow brought from home.

One of the interesting things she recalls was that the elderly woman smoked a pipe. Seeing a woman smoking was an unusual experience for Miss Snow. She also recalls that her friend had papered her home with newspaper.

## ENROLLMENT

Miss Snow had fifty pupils enrolled but their attendance was very irregular so her daily attendance was about twenty five.

## TRAVEL TO HER HOME

When Miss Snow wanted to come home she had someone take her to Trowbridge. Here she took

the Wheeling Lake Erie train to Toledo. You will recall this road had a passenger station on Cherry Street. Upon arriving at Toledo Miss Snow boarded the horse drawn street car and rode to the corner of what is now Main and Starr Avenue. From this point she walked to her home on Brown Road.

## EXPERIENCE AT BRANDVILLE

After completing the year at Shepherdsville Miss Snow was employed to teach the primary pupils at Brandville with an enrollment of forty pupils and four grades. She remained here for four years then went to the city. She continued to teach until 1921, when she became an examiner testing the mental ability of pupils. She continued in this position until 1934, when she retired.

Miss Snow recalls a school located on Brown Road near Wheeling. The school house was a Grange building. Her sister, May, taught in this building in 1879. It was one of the earlier schools of Oregon Township.

Changes and New Districts After Jerusalem Township Was Organized

## YONDOTA — SUB-DISTRICT No. 6

At a meeting called May 5, 1902, the Board of Education voted to build a brick school house on Jerusalem Road between DeCant and Yondota Roads. This building was 41 feet 8 inches by 24 feet 8 inches. A levy of 10 mills was voted to take care of this building as well as an addition at Bono.

A one acre lot was purchased from C. Smarkel for the Yondota building for \$125. On July 16, 1902, Hans Johnson's bid of \$1667 to build Yondota School was accepted.

This building has been remodeled and is now used as a residence.

## BONO ADDITION

An addition was planned for Bono School at a meeting May 5, 1902. The bid of Hans Johnson for \$743 was accepted on June 16, 1902.

This gave Bono a room for grades 1 and 2, another for grades 3 and 4 and the upper grades including 5 through 8.

## RENO — DISTRICT 7

At a meeting of the Board on February 27, 1905, a motion was made to build a school house on a site of one acre at the corner of Howard and Van-



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Dyke Roads. The deed for the land was given to the Board for the sum of one dollar.

The motion was made and carried to build a frame building of the same dimensions as that of Yondota.

Bids were opened and the contract awarded to John Johnson for \$1340 with the understanding that the building was to be completed by August 1, 1905.

This building served as the educational center of this community until schools were consolidated.

During this period quite a settlement developed along the lake known as Reno on the Beach.

## **Cement Block — District 8**

The patrons of this portion of the township felt the need of a new district since their children had to walk so far to attend Cedar Point, their nearest school. This petition was granted and on February 27, 1905, the Board passed a resolution to build a cement block school on Cedar Point Road between North Curtice and Cousinsino. The site was purchased from Frank B. Niles for \$150.

The same plan was used as that developed for Reno. However, instead of a frame building it was built of cement block. The lowest bid was that of John Johnson for \$1794. The building was erected and completed October 16, 1905.

At times the enrollment was small but it continued in use until the schools were consolidated.

## **Development In Oregon and Jerusalem Township 1914 — 1926**

### **NEW SCHOOL LAW**

A new school law became effective in 1914. This provided that each county be a unit for the purpose of providing better rural schools. Under this law a county board of education was elected. This Board employed a County Superintendent whose duty it was to divide the county into districts and recommend to local boards in each district a district supervisor who worked with the County Superintendent and local boards of the district in supervising the schools of that particular district.

### **COUNTY AND DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS**

J. W. Zeller was employed as County Superintendent of Lucas County. One of the districts included Oregon and Jerusalem Township. He nomi-

nated Josephine Fassett as district supervisor for these two townships. The Boards at that time were composed of a director from each district. Oregon having eleven school districts had eleven members of their Board while Jerusalem with eight districts had eight members. A meeting of these two Board, 19 members, was held and Josephine Fassett was employed.

### **COOPERATION OF BOARDS, PATRONS AND TEACHERS**

This was a challenge to the local boards, the teachers, the patrons and to the supervisor. Upon the success of this new plan for the State of Ohio depended the welfare and progress of the schools.

However, as soon as board members, teachers and patrons were assured that the aim of the supervisor was to help and that she needed their co-operation, progress was made.

### **METHODS AND CHANGES**

In due time a unified course of study was worked out, definite aims and goals were set up. Teachers' meetings were held and problems were discussed. Various methods were suggested. Teachers were invited to teach a group of pupils for other teachers. Discussions followed such lessons. Thus, encouraged teachers felt free to bring their problems and exchange ideas of how to meet and solve various problems.

They were encouraged to discuss their needs and these were presented to the Boards by the supervisor which led to more and better materials being purchased to help teachers do a better job in the class room.

Tests were given, differences in the ability of pupils were recognized and the teachers in most cases looked forward to the coming of the supervisor.

### **DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES**

Since no provision was made for the distribution of textbooks and supplies such as brooms, coal scuttles, water buckets, chalk, ink, erasers, and other supplies, the supervisor loaded her buggy with the books and supplies which she obtained from the clerks of the school boards.

Among the necessary things carried by this supervisor was a kit of tools. It is surprising what

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magic can be accomplished with a screw driver or hammer and nails. A loose desk, a door knob that failed to work or a shelf that needed attention could be taken care of in a few minutes. The reward — a happy teacher.

## AN ACCIDENT

What might be termed interesting and unusual experiences kept life from becoming dull. One evening on the way home the horse was traveling at a rapid rate when one of the hind wheels rolled off and continued to move down the road. Stopping the horse after a short distance, it was necessary to trust the animal to remain waiting, while the wheel was rolled back and with considerable effort put back on. The burr having been lost the problem was how to keep the wheel on the axle.

After some thought, a rag was found in the buggy and wrapped around the axle. Then it became necessary to travel slowly the remainder of the way home. Of course, a farm home always has an extra supply of burrs so all was well for the next trip as soon as we reached home.

## TRAVEL IN DEEP SNOW

One winter the snow was so deep that an improvised cutter was devised by taking off the wheels of the buggy and putting on special runners. This was a blessing to the faithful horse.

Patrons living near by any of the schools were always willing to see that the horse had a warm place to wait and the driver was well fed.

## HOW TEXTBOOKS DELIVERED

If there was a change in textbooks, then the task of delivering and distributing was one that required extra planning and energy. A spring wagon was borrowed from a near by neighbor and the little horse looked very much out of place hitched to this wagon. But away we would go, get our load at the home of the clerk and proceed on our way. Fortunately, the boys always were delighted in helping to unload no matter what building we reached.

## SCHOOL PICNIC

The picnics at the close of the year, when these mothers took us under their wing, fed teachers, children and patrons alike, were a blessing in disguise, as they unified the township and everyone

felt that he or she was a part of the township school system. Separate picnics were held for each township. The program for the day consisted of races of various kinds, ball games, swinging and all of the favorite sports boys and girls enjoy. Prizes were given and parents as well as children entered into the program with enthusiasm. The picnics were arranged on different days to avoid any conflicts between the two townships.

## SOCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR TEACHERS

Plans were made for social activities which included the teachers of both townships. Then both groups were included in the teachers' meetings. Thus the teachers felt they belonged to a larger organization than just that of their own township. This brought about a broader outlook and a fine spirit of cooperation.

## CHANGE IN METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION

As the main roads were improved, the horse and buggy was replaced by an automobile. In this case it was a Maxwell. The owner often commented that Max was usually sick. Therefore, she received a generous education in the art of changing tires, cleaning spark plugs, checking motor trouble, and learning how to get started on a morning when the temperature was below zero.

Driving on the cross roads which were still unimproved was an interesting experience. If the roads were muddy, one might find oneself slipping and sliding along and at times coming dangerously close to a big ditch.

## DELIVERY OF TEACHER'S CHAIR

There were days when it was necessary to park and walk in to the schools situated off the main roads. Clad in rain coat and high rubbers or encased in a good warm coat and gloves according to the weather, one was ready for from one half to a mile walk through the mud or snow.

The writer recalls one such trip when she parked in a driveway and followed a ditch bank across the field carrying a new chair for the teacher. Were teacher and pupils glad to see me? Indeed they were. A new chair was added to their equipment and in spite of their being marooned by mud they had an opportunity of seeing someone outside their own district who brought news from



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the other schools and who could exchange ideas with them.

## WELCOME IN HOMES

When traveling from one school to another a schedule was established. During the days of travel by horse and buggy, it was necessary to see that the horse was fed and taken care of. This afforded an opportunity to enter homes and become as one of the family. Willing hands helped to take care of the horse and to see that the driver was also provided with food. Time spent at the table with the family brought about a better understanding of the needs and desires of the people of the community.

Since a time schedule was followed it was necessary to stop at homes of families living near the particular school to be visited. Thus, certain homes became regular havens. This did not mean others would not welcome me or that partiality was being shown to a few but convenience, necessity, and the time element had to be taken into consideration.

Thus, these special services were extended by the Stoddards and Shillings at Reno, the Hosleys at Cedar Point, the St. Johns at Cement Block, the Ames and Marshes at Amesville, the Siglows at McNutt, the Cutchers at Yondota, the Kohns at Creek, the Wynns at Bay Shore, the Rollie Ames at Brandville, the Johlins at Reihle.

## THE FRANK ST. JOHNS

This was one of the large families with eight or more about the table yet there was always room for one more. While enjoying the hospitality of a large family one also learns to appreciate the many problems these parents face. One of the outstanding characteristics observed is the willingness with which each member assumes his or her share of the responsibilities of family life.

## THE CARL STODDARDS

After driving to the extreme northeastern portion of the territory over mud roads through rain, snow or sunshine what a lift to one's morale to be greeted with a cherry smile. The horse was put into the barn, the bricks were taken in to be heated, and after a visit was paid to the school we sat about the table where not only food was provided to appease our hunger, but the problems of the day, the

needs of the community and how conditions could be improved, were discussed.

## THE SCHILLINGS

Another family in the same community whose hospitality, cheerfulness and encouragement was an inspiration during trying hours.

## THE HOSLEYS

Another large family, who was interested in the welfare of the community was the Hosleys. Problems were cheerfully met and the family showed a willingness to cooperate in any project, that would help the community.

## THE AMES

It was a pleasure to visit in this home. Mr. Ames was active in community affairs, had served as Board member in the earlier days and was looking forward to the days of better schools.

## THE SIGLOWS

A home where the latch string was always out. Here whether the family was at home or not it was possible to go in and find an inviting lunch on the table. Such cooperation inspired one to even greater efforts.

## THE MARSHES

This family was devoted to any program that would improve the educational development of their community.

## THE HENRY KOHNES

A warm welcome always received in this home. A spirit of helpfulness prevailed and one was sent on his way with a song in his heart.

## THE CHARLES WYNNIS

A helpful, interesting family. One member was a cripple but always so cheerful, another deaf but never cast down. Here one found a welcome for an overnight stay when special meetings were held for the advancement of the community.

With such patrons as well as many others in each community, it was possible to go forward serving with joy each one of these communities with faith that some time in the future a fine consolidated school system would be established and combine these small communities into one large efficient system.

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## PARTIES FOR 8th GRADE PUPILS

Since the eighth grade pupils were scattered throughout the townships, it was decided that they would enjoy meeting about once a semester with one of the schools acting as hostess. Teachers who had 8th grade pupils were permitted to dismiss for one half day to take their 8th grade pupils to the party. A fine social time was planned and refreshments were served. This united the pupils of this grade. They elected officers, chose colors and a motto and at the end of the year participated in the graduating exercises as one large class.

## BACCALAUREATE AND GRADUATING SERVICES

By arranging a baccalaureate service they were given recognition as a group. The parents and students enjoyed and appreciated this service very much.

For similar reasons a graduation program was planned and diplomas tied in their class colors were given to them. In carrying out these two services the graduates of the two townships were recognized as one class. Since there was no high school in the territory very few were able to enter Waite as it was too difficult as well as costly to travel back and forth.

## PROGRESS VARY IN EACH TOWNSHIP

Due to the difference in rate of growth in enrollment, the improvement in roads, and the valuation, Oregon moved more rapidly toward the goal of uniting the smaller communities into a larger and better school system.

## Growth and Changes In Oregon 1915 — 26

### ENROLLMENT

The population and enrollment in the schools were increasing each year especially in the Brandville and Bay Shore districts. A study of the enumeration, the average daily attendance and the population showed a steady upward trend which in time must bring many changes.

### FIRST CHANGE AT BRANDVILLE

The enrollment in the primary grades increased so that it was necessary to relieve the primary teacher who was teaching grades one to four. To take care of this situation J. W. Whitmer, County Superintendent, at a Board meeting December 6,

1915, recommended that the lower room be divided lengthwise. By this arrangement grades one and two were placed on one side of the partition and grades three and four on the other side.

### OTHER CHANGES MADE

To meet the crowded situation at Homestead, the upper grades were sent to Reihle School and the lower grades of Reihle sent to Homestead. This was arranged at a meeting August 7, 1916. At this same meeting a motion carried that a double portable be purchased for Brandville.

### PLANS FOR HOMESTEAD

On June 4, 1917, the Board voted to purchase a portable for Homestead to relieve the crowded situation.

### CHANGES IN 1918

A special meeting with the patrons of Brandville was held on April 6, 1918, to discuss the building of a school house. In a meeting later in April the Board voted to purchase another portable for this district.

### CREEK SCHOOL BURNED

During 1918, this school burned. The Board was unable to find a building to rent, so transported pupils to a vacant room at Momeneetown.

### PETITIONS FROM GARDNER AND CREEK

The patrons of Gardner School petitioned the Board to close their school and transport pupils to Brandville so their children would have advantages of a graded school. This petition was granted June 17, and arrangements were made for transportation of pupils.

On August 5, 1918, the patrons of Creek School petitioned for a building to replace the one room school lost by fire and to have it ready for the opening of school. This petition was granted by building a portable.

### INCREASED ENROLLMENT AT BAY SHORE

The enrollment at Bay Shore had increased to such an extent there was need for immediate relief. By order of the Board, the County and District Superintendent contacted the patrons and arrangements were made for one half day sessions in the



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upper grades beginning December 1, 1919. The teacher was granted \$22.50 per month for the extra hours of teaching.

## MORE PORTABLES PROVIDED

Brandville continued to grow. Since the patrons were not ready to accept consolidation portables had to be the answer. On July 10, 1920, the Board voted to build a single portable at Brandville and one at Bay Shore.

On July 9, 1921, a vote to place a portable at Momenetown was passed and plans were carried out.

## PLANS TO TRANSFER DISTRICT 2 AND 5

Since enrollments at 2 and 5 were decreasing the Board instructed the District Superintendent to contact the parents of these districts to determine whether they were willing to have their schools closed.

## PLANS TO TRANSFER HECKMAN AND REIHLE

To provide fewer grades to a teacher the patrons were given a choice of retaining one room schools or transferring to Momenetown. This transfer was not made, because of the patrons' desire to keep their own local schools.

## RESOLUTION TO CLOSE WARDEN

According to law when the enrollment of a school district became less than ten pupils, the Board of Education had the authority to close such a school and transfer the pupils to another district. On August 30, 1921, the Board passed a resolution closing the Warden School and transferring the pupils to Momenetown.

## ANOTHER PORTABLE FOR BRANDVILLE

At a meeting of the Board of May 7, 1923, a motion was made and carried that another double portable be placed at Brandville. The bids were opened on July 2, 1923, and given to Gladieux for \$3225.

## A SECOND PORTABLE FOR BAY SHORE

A bid was received and accepted at the meet-

ing July 2, 1923, to move the portable from Momenetown to Bay Shore.

## PLAYGROUNDS ENLARGED

More playground was needed at Brandville and Bay Shore. To meet this problem arrangements were made to rent property adjacent to these sites. Action on Brandville situation was taken October 1, 1923, and on November 5, 1923, more land was rented for Bay Shore.

## BRANDVILLE GROWS

On July 8, 1924, the bid of A. C. Gladieux to build a double portable for Brandville for \$2425 was accepted and the building was ready for the fall term.

## A STEP FORWARD — MUSIC

Ralph Runyan was employed as music supervisor on June 2, 1924, for 2½ days per week at \$1125 per school year. This was the beginning of a fine music program which was developed over a period of years. Under his instruction vocal music was taught from grades 1 through 8.

## PETITION TO OPEN WARDEN

The patrons of Warden School district brought a petition to the Board of Education on September 2, 1924, asking that their school be reopened since there would be 12 pupils in their district. The petition was granted.

## PETITION RECONSIDERED AT NEXT MEETING

Since another attempt was made to consolidate the petition was reconsidered and laid on table. Later the Board granted the petition, then rescinded the same.

## TRANSPORTATION BECAME NECESSARY

Due to the closing of Jamestown, Eckville and Gardner Schools, it was necessary to transport children to schools assigned.

James Pidgeon was given a contract to transport children from Gardner School district to Brandville at the rate of \$7.00 per day. This made it possible to assign not more than two grades to a teacher except in grades one and two where enrollment was large enough to assign a teacher to each grade. The enrollment increased so that by 1924, there were

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eight teachers. In order to provide the room Gardner was reopened and the sixth grade was transported to this building.

John Brown was employed in 1918, to transfer pupils from Eckville and Jamestown to Momenetown at the rate of \$4.00 per day. Pupils profited by this as each teacher had four grades instead of eight.

In August 1921, the Board of Education closed the Warden School and provided transportation to Momenetown for these pupils by employing John Brown at the rate of \$85 per month.

## GRADUAL CHANGES MADE TOWARD CONSOLIDATION

During this period many changes were made to take care of increasing enrollment and at the same time assign fewer grades to teachers when possible. To this end the following changes were made:

1. Closing of Eckville and Jamestown in 1918, Warden 1921
2. Building a partition at Gardner
3. Building a double portable at Brandville in 1916
4. Transferring primary children to Homestead and upper grades to Reihle
5. Building single portable at Homestead 1917
6. Building double portable at Brandville 1918
7. Building single portable at Momenetown 1921
8. Building single portable at Brandville 1920
9. Moving portable from Momenetown to Bay Shore 1923
10. Building portable at Brandville 1923
11. Building portable at Brandville 1924
12. Opening and reconditioning of Gardner 1924

## COST OF TEMPORARY PROGRAM

Time, patience and understanding are needed when requests are made which require people to give up an institution which has served them over a period of many years. It is true over \$134,000 was spent in temporary buildings which included the replacing of Creek School with a portable type building. But this still gave them their own local schools in which they took so much pride.

## Centralization or Consolidation — Which PROBLEM

As the enrollment of various portions of the township increased, especially at Brandville and Bay Shore, while a few districts decreased, the Board of Education was faced with the question, Which is the best solution — Consolidation or Centralization. At that time the Board of Education favored centralization. They considered seriously a site in the center of the township. At a special meeting held May 17, 1916, the Board passed a resolution that a special election be called for June 5, to vote on a centralized school and a bond issue of \$80,000 to cover cost of site and erection of building.

## FIRST ELECTION ON BOND ISSUE

Since the resolution did not include the required information for such an issue a second special meeting was called on May 20, 1916, and the resolution of May 17 rescinded.

Then the following resolution was offered by Lalendorff and seconded by Bullock.

### Resolution

Whereas: The Board of Education of Oregon Township School District of Lucas County, Ohio deems it necessary to purchase a site and to erect a school house and equip the same; to provide for adequate housing facilities for the school children of this district and

Whereas: The funds at the disposal of this Board, or that can be raised under the provisions of Section 7629 and 7630 of the General Code, are not sufficient for said purpose and a bond issue is necessary and

Whereas: Said Board estimates that the probable amount of money required for such purpose is in the sum of eighty thousand (\$80,000) dollars now, therefore, be it

Resolved: That a proposition be submitted to the qualified electors of said Township Rural School District of a bond issue in the sum of eighty thousand (\$80,000) dollars as provided by Section 7625 of the General Code for the purpose of acquiring a site and building said house and equipping same and be it also

Resolved: That Monday, the 5th day of June, 1916, be and it is hereby designated as the day on which the qualified electors of said Township Rural School District may



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cast their ballots for or against said bond issue and be it further

Resolved: That the Clerk of the Board prepare notice of the election required herein and that said notice shall be given in the manner provided by law for school elections.

On roll call for the adoption of said Resolution Bullock voted yes, Tracy voted yes, Lalendorff voted yes, Ackerman voted yes, and Navarre voted no. Carried.

It was moved and seconded the Board adjourn to meet on call of the President.

Attest:

Rudolph Lalendorff, Clerk  
Christ Ackerman, President

## FIRST OPPORTUNITY

The following is the result of the votes cast on June the 5th for and against the Bond Issue.

Precinct	For	Against
1	11	109
2	29	42
3	2	53
4	3	86
Total	45	290

## RESULTS

The results of this election indicated that the voters were opposed to Centralization and were not ready for Consolidation.

However, the problem was one that must be met with patience and careful planning. The Board of Education under the direction of the County and District Superintendents continued their efforts by keeping the problem before the people through meetings and information in regard to the school status.

Many of the citizens thought that consolidation was the only solution and urged that the issue be pressed. The Board of Education working with this group provided the voters with opportunities to accept or reject this issue frequently.

## SECOND OPPORTUNITY

A bond issue for \$200,000 was presented to the voters on November 4, 1919, with the following results.

Precinct	For	Against
1	118	58
2	45	72
3	18	62
4	26	47
Total	207	239

## THIRD OPPORTUNITY

This issue was for \$200,00 to be voted on April 27, 1920. Results

Precinct	For	Against
1	52	38
2	11	68
3	9	76
4	6	29
Total	78	211

At a regular meeting January 3, 1921, the Board of Education decided to place an issue for \$250,000 to be voted on February 1, 1921.

Further consideration was given to this issue and it was cancelled with the idea that more time be given to the voters for the study of the issue.

## FOURTH OPPORTUNITY

After considering the problem again it was thought that a bond issue for a smaller amount would receive favorable consideration. Therefore, a bond issue of \$160,000 was submitted to be voted on November 6, 1922. The results were as follows:

Precinct	For	Against
1	143	128
2	64	110
3	28	100
4	18	66
Harbor View	52	11
Total	305	415

Since the meetings played an important part in the entire campaign some knowledge of these should be given at this time.

## MEETINGS

During this long campaign for consolidation which began previous to the first bond issue in 1916, and continued at various intervals until a bond issue was passed on November 4, 1924, many meetings were held to give the electors an opportunity to discuss and ask questions in regard to the problem.

The slogan used by the education leaders of Ohio "A light in every school district in Ohio" during the time they were endeavoring to inform the people of the great need for better schools, was put into practice in Oregon.

In fact, to make these meetings more attractive and secure the attendance of a large majority of the patrons, children prepared short programs which would appeal to the parents. This brought about the cooperation of parents, teachers and pupils. The pupils volunteered to bring lanterns

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and in some cases lamps that could be fastened on the windows on each side of the room. Special lighting was planned for the front of the room in order to provide better facilities for those who participated.

A dimly lighted room, a tense crowd with pupils and teacher eager to have an interesting and helpful meeting set the stage.

Very frequently J. W. Whitmer, County Superintendent, gave the facts and answered the numerous questions. When possible an outside speaker was brought in. The speaker was used in the more densely populated portions of the township. On one such occasion the writer recalls having charge of the discussion while Mr. Whitmer took the speaker to Toledo to catch a train. This was a very unpleasant task as there was in the audience a man bent on causing as much unpleasantness as possible. He hoped in this way to discredit the entire project. However, loyal and interested citizens in the audience helped to put him in his place.

This was a strenuous program for planning and attending two or three meetings of this type a week took time and energy in addition to the regular duties of the day.

Many interesting and amusing incidents occurred. Often times we traveled over mud roads on dark and stormy nights but the cause was worth the effort.

## MAIN OBJECTIONS

What were the main objections? As Americans we prize local control. Thus, the giving up of their district school would decrease the amount of control they would have over their schools. At this time each district had its own representative who played an important part in the policies of his school district.

Another item of vital importance was cost. This would increase taxes. What American greets with joy higher taxes unless he is sure such taxes will bring him worth while returns.

The third was transportation. Parents were quite reluctant to have their children ride on a bus. So many things could happen and to many, these happenings were so real they were greatly opposed to this part of the program.

A fourth and vital objection was that the ballot

failed to show that an equal amount of the bond issue would be spent in each of the three districts.

## THE BANK LAND INCIDENT

Section 2 near the center of the township was known as the Bank Lands since a bank had held the title for this section over a period of years. Part of this section is heavily wooded and is now Pearson Park.

At this time a real estate company had control of these lands with the idea of platting them. The company made an offer to the Oregon Township Board of Education of a school site and \$80,000 worth of lots if a consolidated or centralized school would be constructed upon the site within eighteen months.

## THE BOARD STUDIES THE PROPOSITION

This brought the problem of better schools to the forefront again. After discussing the offer it was suggested by J. W. Whitmer, County Superintendent, that it would be wise to discuss the offer with the citizens of the township. Therefore, the President of the Board called a citizens' meeting for the 27th day of September, 1924.

## THE MEETING

At the meeting the attractive features of the offer of the real estate company were presented.

Then the County Superintendent discussed the school needs of the township. He called attention to a spot map which he had prepared and also to the comparative financial ability of the township.

Some of the facts presented were tables and graphs showing what a \$300,000 bond issue would mean in Oregon Township whose wealth at that time was \$11,779,400. Since the tax duplicate was increasing \$12,000,000 was used as a basis for 1924.

## WEALTH BACK OF EACH CHILD

Using the average daily attendance as a basis beginning with the year 1915, it was found that \$15,401 was the amount of wealth back of each child and by 1923, it had almost doubled, being \$28,046.

## MILLAGE REQUIRED

If the tax duplicate remained the same and the bonds continued for a period of 25 years the



# *The Development of Education*

millage required to pay the bonds which begin in 1925, at 2.25 mills and decrease gradually until 1949 when it would be only 1.05 mills.

## POPULATION AND ADDITIONS

A study of the population showed a steady growth beginning with 1850, when it was 436 and in 1920, 3500.

There were 11 additions where homes were being built with evidence that the growth would continue and more additions would be developed.

## OIL REFINERIES

The Standard and Sun were in the beginning stages of their development with a promising outlook for future growth.

## PERIOD OF DISCUSSION

The meeting was then open for discussion. Questions were answered and opinions of various citizens were expressed.

The consensus of opinion was that the Board should ask for a bond issue. However, a central building was not favored. It was agreed that there should be at least three buildings and that a further study be made of sites.

## PUBLICITY

In addition to this a valuation graph beginning in 1910, with a tax duplicate of \$1,500,000 and showing the upward trend to 1928, as \$22,000,000 with a table for bond and interest payment on a \$12,000,000 tax duplicate for a \$300,000 bond issue over a period of twenty five years was prepared and sent with each letter. The table showed

Year	Principal	Interest	Total	Rate
1925	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$27,000	2.25
1949	\$12,000	\$600	\$12,600	1.05

The principal is determined by dividing the bond issue \$300,000 by 25, the number of years given to pay for bonds. The interest is on the full amount of bond — \$300,000 at the rate bonds were selling (5%).

## BOND ISSUE, FIFTH OPPORTUNITY

The Board of Education prepared the necessary legislation and presented the issue to the electors at the regular November 4, 1924, election with results as follows:

Precinct	For	Against
1	229	124
2	132	110
3	94	108
4	26	59
5	80	12
Total	561	413

## RETURNS ON SITES

The result of the vote on sites were:

Brandville	
The northwest corner	
Perry Coy Farm	210
Southwest corner old	
Steiger Farm	76
Center of Township	
The northeast corner Section 2	86
The northeast corner Section 1	132
Bay Shore	
Present location	136
North end of Thomas Wynn	
Farm on Bay Shore Road	157

## SITES

The location of the sites being determined by the vote of the people the Board proceeded to arrange for purchase of same after deciding to consider ten acres for each site.

Each site was purchased as follows:

The Bay Shore Site	\$10,000
The Clay Site	7,000
The Coy Site	15,000

The first two sites were purchased without difficulty. The third site, the owner thought, was worth \$16,000 but the members of the Board felt that \$10,000 was a fair prize. Condemnation proceedings were begun and the court awarded the owner \$15,000.

## WHY THE ISSUE FAILED FREQUENTLY

As the problem is studied the following conclusions may be given as answers to the question.

1. A lack of understanding the need for such a great change.
2. The over-eagerness on part of some citizens who urged voting on the issue before the majority were ready for change.
3. The cost became a greater problem as prices kept rising during the war.
4. The desire of at least six communities to have a building in its own confines.

# The Development of Education

5. Such a desire increased the dissension and brought greater disagreement.
6. After agreeing that three sites were needed, the absence on ballot of amount to be spent on each school.

## HOW OBJECTIONS OVERCOME

1. Meetings in every school district.
2. Special prepared information and the help of outside speakers.
3. The cooperation of many of the leading citizens in various parts of the township.
4. The reduction of 11 school districts to 7.
5. The building of portables as an emergency.
6. The result of the Real Estate Company's offer as shown by the willingness of patrons to cooperate in the Citizens' Meeting that was called. It indicated their desire to solve their own problems.
7. The decision of the Board of Education and the consent of the Board of Election to place on the ballot that \$100,000 of the \$300,000 would be spent on each school.

## ENROLLMENT LAST YEAR IN OLD BUILDINGS

School year 1925-26

Boys	343
Girls	306
<hr/>	
Total	649 Elementary

## HIGH SCHOOL — BOXWELL EXAMINATION

Pupils completing the eighth grade took a state test known as the Boxwell Examination. Those passing this test were entitled to attend the nearest high school. By law, the Board of Education of the township in which the pupils resided, paid the tuition and also transportation of any student who passed this examination and lived four or more miles from the high school.

The high school pupils of Oregon attended Waite.

## TEACHERS DURING 1925-26

Heckman	1	Bay Shore	4
Brandville	8	Creek	1
Reihle	1	Homestead	2
Momeneetown	2	Music teacher	1

## The First Goal Is Reached

### BONDS

The Board passed a resolution November 24, 1924 to advertise the sale of \$300,000 worth of bonds at 5%. These were purchased by W. L. Slayton and Company as highest bidders for \$9,025.

### SITES AND NAMES OF SCHOOLS

After the three sites were purchased the schools were named after the original owners of the land.

The Clay School was named after Jeremiah Clay on whose farm the school is located. He came to Oregon in 1851, and built a home on the Corduroy Road near the Corner of Stadium and Corduroy. He was active in school affairs having served as director of his school district. He was one of the men who helped build the first log school house in this vicinity.

The Coy School was named after Daniel Coy who purchased the land from the government. His oldest son, Perry, owned the farm at the time it was purchased by the Board. Perry was born in Oregon Township in 1850. His playmates were Indian children living in wigwams on a nearby farm later owned by Mr. Gladieux.

The Wynn School was named after Thomas Wynn, one of the early pioneers of the district. He came here in 1851 from Pennsylvania. At the time Mr. Wynn came the portion of Oregon in which his farm was located was known as Manhattan Township. In 1874, the portion of Manhattan Township east of the river was annexed to Oregon.

### ARCHITECTS

On January 5, 1925, Stophlet and Stophlet were employed by the Board as architects for the buildings.

### BIDS

The bids were opened April 25, 1925, and contracts awarded to lowest bidders as follows:

General Contract for three buildings	
Orr and Miller, Lima, Ohio	\$232,969.00
Heating and Ventilating	
Ragan Brothers and Company	
three buildings	25,585.00
Plumbing for three buildings	
Behms and Daniels	18,061.00
Locker contract for three buildings	
Berger Manufacturing Company	1,347.00



# *The Development of Education*

## BUILDINGS COMPLETED

### Wynn — Spring 1926

8 class rooms, auditorium and gymnasium combined, home economics and industrial arts' rooms, with a very small room at the head of northeast stairway used as office.

### Clay — August 1926

16 class rooms, auditorium and gymnasium combined, small science room, home economics and industrial arts in basement. Used for grades and high school. Small room at head of southeast stairway used as office.

### Coy — August 1926

12 class rooms, auditorium and gymnasium combined, industrial arts and home economics in basement, small room at head of northeast stairway for office.

## First Year in New Buildings 1926-27 (Oregon)

## BOARD OF EDUCATION

During the preparation for the buildings and for the next two years the members of the Board were:

C. A. Tracy, President  
Harry Phillips, Vice President  
George Peach  
Henry Weidner  
Frank Coy

By 1928, a few changes were made in the personnel of the Board. At this time they were:

George Peach, President  
C. A. Tracy, Vice President  
Frank Coy  
Glen Draper  
Addie Navarre

Rudolph Lalendorff served as clerk during the time mentioned above. He was elected clerk in 1916, and continued in this position for eighteen years.

## WOMEN BOARD MEMBERS

Board members agree that a woman's point of view is helpful in solving many of the problems that come before them. Patrons realize this and so, in times past, have elected women to serve on their Boards of Education.

In checking the records it is found that Norma Wynn Douglass served for the Wynn school district in 1899. This was during the days when each district elected three directors who were given con-

trol of their own school district and shaped the policies of the same.

In 1928, Addie Navarre was elected to serve under the new law which placed the policy making and control of the township in the hands of five members. She served during twelve years of rapid growth and many changes.

In 1944-47, Gladys Ehrsam served for a period of 4 years.

Mildred TenEyck was elected in 1948, and served 4 years. In 1954, she was elected for 4 years; then she was reelected and is now serving the second term. At the end of the year 1961, she will have served twelve years. During these years these women have shown ability to understand the many problems that are encountered in a growing school system.

Men and women willing to serve their community in this capacity are to be commended and need the support of the patrons of the school district.

## FAITHFUL SERVICE

Oregon has been fortunate in having good substantial citizens serving on its Board over a period of years. Great responsibilities are placed on board members, especially in a growing territory where they must blaze a trail which others follow.

Special honor was given to Henry Lalendorff by the Board of Education for his faithful services over a long period of time.

## FRIEND OF EDUCATION HONORED

At a meeting of Oregon Board of Education October 3, 1921, Richard Bruggeman moved and Henry Weidner seconded a motion to adopt the following resolution:

Whereas: Mr. Henry Lalendorff has been a member of the Oregon Township Board of Education, Lucas County, Ohio for nearly half a century and has been one of the most honored and respected citizens of the District and

Whereas: Mr. Lalendorff ever used his vigorous influence and good name for the best interest of his township and especially for our boys and girls in our great American Institution, the public schools, and

Whereas: He has tendered his resignation, after such an unusually long period of service on this Board, now, therefore:

# The Development of Education

Be it resolved: That, we hereby express our high appreciation of his valuable services, his upright character, his loyalty to the cause of education and his firm stand for the improvement of our schools during these many years and be it further resolved:

That, we spread a copy of this resolution on our minutes and instruct our clerk to send a copy of this resolution to Mr. Lalendorff.

## Oregon Township Board of Education

C. A. Tracy, Pres.                      George Peach  
Henry Weidner, Vice Pres.      L. H. Shovar  
Rudolph Lalendorff, Clerk      Richard Bruggeman

## HENRY LALENDORFF

He was born in Mecklenburg, Germany August 16, 1851, and was brought to this country at the age of three by his parents John and Sophia Lalendorff in 1854. They lived in Toledo three years, after which his father bought land at the corner of Cedar Point and Lalendorff Roads where Henry resided for the remainder of his life.

They cleared enough land on which to build a log cabin. There were no roads leading to and from this cabin which was surrounded by forest and swamp, with Indians as neighbors.

He had little opportunity for schooling and walked four miles to a little school in Oregon Township located on George Treat's farm on Wheeling Street near Seaman. After he was married he attended night school at the Reihle school house. He took an active part in the affairs of the community. He served as a member of the Board of Education for thirty-five years, was a township trustee for nine years, a director of the Lucas County Farmers Mutual Aid and Insurance Society, a director of the Commercial Savings Bank of Toledo and often served on the jury for a period of six weeks at a time. Little wonder he was such a tireless worker for better schools and community government.

His wife, Minnie Koch, encouraged and inspired him. During the diptheria epidemic in 1882, they lost their entire family — Edward, Charles, Ida and Rudolph. Later they had five children who became worthy citizens of the community.

Like many other pioneers of his time, this couple faced life courageously, sharing their sorrows and joys with a strong faith in the wisdom of God until death took Mrs. Lalendorff July 22,

1932, and Mr. Lalendorff followed just a little over a year later October 23, 1933.

## CLERKS OF OREGON

Leonard Whitmore	1837-38-39	3 years
George Treat	1840	1 year
Gabriel Crane	1841	1 year
Oliver Stevens	1842-43	2 years
Elijah Woodruff	1844	1 year
Asa Maddocks	1845	1 year
George Treat	1846	1 year
Charles Brown	1847-48	2 years
George Treat	1849	1 year
Oliver Stevens	1850	1 year
No Record	1851-52	2 years
Ezra Howland	1853-61	9 years
J. C. Messer	1862	1 year
Henry L. Phelps	1863-64	2 years
L. A. Brown	1865	1 year
J. C. Messer	1866-67-68	3 years
Thos. Croft	1869-72	4 years
J. C. Messer	1873-74-75	3 years
Jacob Brand	1876	1 year
Henry Cook	1877	1 year
J. C. Messer	1878-79	2 years
D. W. Maginnis	1880-81	2 years
Alfred Yenzer	1882-83-84-85	4 years
N. M. Messer	1886-87-88-89-90	5 years
D. J. Beard	1891	1 year
J. C. Messer	1892-94	2 years
A. R. Fassett	1895-99	5 years
James Coy	1899-1913	15 years
Charles Wynn	1914-15	2 years
Rudolph Lalendorff	1916-34	18 years
Erwood Shanks	1934-	25 years+

## SALARY SCHEDULE ADOPTED

0 experience	\$ 972	Jr. High Teachers	\$1350
1 yr. experience	1053	Principal-Clay	1500
2 yrs. experience	1134	Principal-Coy	1500
3 yrs. experience	1215	Principal-Wynn	1350

## TEACHERS EMPLOYED

### CLAY

Alice Armstrong	Lillian Peters
Irene Wert	Eula D. Scott
Ella Porter	Barbara Langenderfer
Thelma Thurlby Cupp	Eva Harding
Hazel Krieger	Clarence Filiere
Mary Steinmetz	Marian Bingham
George Morse	Fern Ray, Prin.

### WYNN

Irene Stichter	Jessie Durand
Bessie B. Bodle, Prin.	Eleanor Mong
COY	Lucille Geren
Edna Nall	Doris Ray
Margretta Thompson	Robert Shelton
Fannie Potts	Alice Dunford, Prin.
Beata Fitzpatrick	



# The Development of Education

## JANITORS EMPLOYED

CLAY	
Chris Meier	\$160 per mo.
COY	
Henry Becker	\$110 per mo.
WYNN	
Dewey Coon	\$145 per mo.

## ENROLLMENT

ELEMENTARY		JUNIOR HIGH	
Boys	344	Boys	26
Girls	346	Girls	34
Total	690	Total	60 for 9th grade

## NINTH GRADE

Twenty of the ninth graders attended Coy and the other 40 Clay. The next year all high school pupils were enrolled at Clay.

## TRANSPORTATION

- John Brown — Clay R. #1 \$147 per mo. for 3 school years  
Joseph Gates — Clay R. #2 \$230 per mo. for 3 school years  
Thomas Coutcher — Clay R. #3 \$200 per mo. for 3 school years  
Joseph Gates — Clay R. #4 \$230 per mo. for 3 school years  
John Baden — Coy \$198 per mo. for 3 school years  
Earl Fox — Wynn \$198 per mo. for 3 school years  
Joseph Gates — Wynn — eastern portion \$60 for 8 mos. 3 weeks  
No pupil living within 1 1/2 miles of any school will be transported.

## PUPILS ENTITLED TO ATTEND HIGH SCHOOLS

All pupils living in Oregon and Jerusalem Township who had completed the eighth grade were entitled to enter Clay or Coy Junior High. Tuition based on cost was paid by Jerusalem Township for students residing in said township.

## PUPILS IN GRADES 10, 11 AND 12

All high school pupils in grades 10, 11 and 12 having taken their freshman year at Waite were to continue. The Oregon Board of Education paid tuition to Toledo Board of Education for these students. Transportation arrangements were made with Joseph Gates for those residing in or near his regular bus routes to the city. In other cases parents were reimbursed.

## PLAN FOR CLAY HIGH STUDENTS

The Board of Education planned to develop the high school by adding one grade each year. Thus in 1926-27, the ninth grade students entered, the following year the ninth and tenth were scheduled, the third year ninth, tenth and eleventh; and in the school year 1929-30, the 12th grade.

## COURSE OF STUDY

The school offered three courses namely: the Academic — the purpose of which was to prepare students for college; the Commercial course which prepared pupils for clerical positions and the General course which gave the students more choices of subjects and made it possible to make adjustments and be prepared for business or college by making changes in Junior or Senior years.

Music was offered twice a week without credit. Industrial Arts for boys and Home Economics for girls were opened to those interested in the practical arts. Credits were given for these courses. Physical Education was required for which 1/4 credit was given. However, students were to earn 16 credits in addition to the credit earned for four years of physical education.

## ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

This included grades one to eight inclusive. However, the work of seventh and eighth grades was departmentalized with industrial arts, home economics, music and physical education included in the curriculum.

Music was given throughout the entire school system from grades one through high school. This added to enjoyment of the pupils and later proved to be an asset to many students.

## FIRST FRESHMAN CLASS OF 1926

This was the first high school class to enter a new building in the first high school established in Oregon Township. To this group was given the opportunity and responsibility of establishing high ideals and standards for those who followed. The entire community is proud of their school which is a tribute to this first graduating class.

If you are interested in the members of this class read, *A Visit With Our Clay High Graduates of 1930*. This booklet is in the library.  
Growth Through The Years

# The Development of Education

## FIRST GRADUATING CLASS 1930

Another mile stone had been reached. Four successful years had elapsed since the Oregon Township School System had been consolidated. Each district, Coy, Clay and Wynn was loyally supported by the patrons and the entire township was proud of its first graduating class.

Twenty-one had met the requirements and received their diplomas. They are still upholding the ideals of Clay as worthy, outstanding citizens.

## SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING FIRST FOUR YEARS (CLAY HIGH)

High standards of scholarship were established. A spirit of cooperation between students and teachers was developed.

Every teacher was a counselor.

The administrators and faculty worked as a team.

Met the standards required for the approval of Secondary Schools by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Became a member of the North Central Association.

### Organized:

- Four literary societies
- An annual staff
- Cheerleader staff(a school newspaper)
- A glee club
- An orchestra
- An octet
- Two boys' basketball teams
- One girls' basketball team
- A baseball team
- A student council
- An intramural program

## SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING FIRST FOUR YEARS (ELEMENTARY)

Higher standards established for each grade.

Reading program enriched.

A spirit of cooperation between teachers and parents established.

Frequent meetings of all teachers which brought unity.

Departmentalized meetings which improved teaching methods.

Greater emphasis placed on school citizenship.

Music program improved.

Elementary standards for schools set up by State were met.

Certification of Approval given to each elementary building.

Established Home Economics and Industrial Arts in grades 7 and 8.

Introduced Physical Education in grades 7 and 8.

## ENROLLMENT

A survey of the enrollment shows what has happened since the first graduating class left Clay. The following is a report of the enrollment of kindergarten through grade 12 in intervals of five years.

1930	—	1190
1935	—	1381
1940	—	1577
1945	—	1625
1950	—	2000
1955	—	2620
1959	—	4114*

\*This includes 735 from Jerusalem Township which is now a part of the regular school system.

## BUILDINGS EXPAND (OLD CLAY HIGH)

Both grade and high school pupils were housed in this building. The first four years two new classes were added each year; the first grade and an additional high school class. This, with rapid growth of enrollment in the elementary grades, brought greater needs at Clay.

## SUMMARY

Old Clay High built in 1926 - cost	\$121,000
Addition in 1928	51,591
Addition in 1930	27,279*
Addition in 1938	7,049.75
Addition in 1940	3,327.71

(To relieve industrial art made use of room in garage back of Old Clay High)

Garage in 1941	11,623.71
Stadium in 1947	242,092.38

Agriculture under stadium in 1952 (this included showers, etc. for football)

Clay Elementary built in 1937 - cost	\$135,353.80
Addition - double portable in 1951	14,754.05
Addition - double portable in 1952	13,809.65
Addition in 1957	353,370.87

## CHANGES PREVIOUS

Before any additions were made, the cafeteria was changed and partitioned to make two classrooms.

The stage was used for serving lunches with the small kitchen kept intact just across the hall from the stage.



# *The Development of Education*

The conference room under west side of stadium was used for third grade classroom. The following year two classes used this room for the third and fifth grades.

The industrial arts and home economics classes met in the west side of the stadium.

In 1959-60, only one room in the portable was used.

## CLAY JUNIOR HIGH

This was the old high school building. The seventh and eighth grades moved into it in 1954. The new high school building was not ready, so during the fall of 1954, the Junior High and Senior High alternated, each meeting every other day.

Remodeled in 1957 - cost	\$191,491.36
Partitioned study hall to increase classrooms in 1959	
Shared library with elementary for two years	
Took students to Clay High cafeteria until fall of 1957.	

## CLAY SENIOR HIGH (NEW)

Built in 1954 - cost	\$1,858,749.50
Now using one room in portable	
1959-60 - using one room in east side of stadium	

## COY

Built in 1926 - cost	\$167,878
Addition in 1929	66,733
Double portable in 1951	15,164.35
Addition in 1957	160,162.90

During the period of growth the fire station at Coy was used for kindergarten. Later on the kindergarten and cafeteria were eliminated until the new addition was built.

## WYNN

Built in 1926 - cost	\$108,560
Addition in 1930	24,324*
Double portable in 1952	13,235.36
Addition in 1957	342,052.48

During crowded conditions the auditorium was used for two third grade classes. Later on the Wynn fire station was used for kindergarten. The cafeteria was eliminated until the new addition was completed.

\*In 1930, the combined bids on Clay and Wynn were \$53,402. The amount given under each is the approximate amount as some alternates were accepted which changed the total in some cases.

## STARR

Built in 1957 - cost	\$903,595.97
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As the Years Rolled By

As indicated by the continued growth in enrollment the problem of expanding was ever present. A study of what took place in each district in regard to buildings reveals that the Board had to resort at various times to emergency procedures by making use of portables at the three buildings, using classrooms under the stadium, converting special rooms as music room, cafeteria, home economics and industrial arts for regular classrooms.

## HOME ECONOMICS AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS

To avoid dropping these courses in seventh and eighth grades, arrangements were made to transport these pupils to rooms under the stadium for two periods for each grade per week, beginning in the school year 1949-50 and continuing until the new high school was completed. Previous to this, Clay Elementary seventh and eighth grades had their classes under the stadium.

## THIRD AND FIFTH TO STADIUM

In 1952-53, the third grade met in a room under the stadium. The following year two classes were housed in this room.

## USE OF AUDITORIUMS

At Wynn and Clay classes used the auditorium. During this time regular physical education classes were eliminated. At Wynn both third grades occupied the gymnasium. Clay's first grades were assigned to their gymnasium while the addition was being built.

## CAFETERIA

At Clay Elementary the stage was used to serve the lunches, while the cooks continued to work in the small kitchen across the way.

## CAFETERIAS DISBANDED

During the overcrowded conditions the cafeterias were eliminated at Coy, Wynn and Clay Elementary schools.

## USE OF FIRE STATIONS FOR KINDERGARTEN

In 1948-49 and 49-50, the Coy kindergarten was held in the Coy fire station.

# *The Development of Education*

The Wynn fire station was used for kindergarten while the new addition was being constructed.

## AGRICULTURE WEST SIDE OF STADIUM

To continue this course rooms under the west side of the stadium were built and this work was carried on from the fall of 1951 until the new senior high opened in the late fall of 1954.

## CURRICULUM CHANGES (CLAY HIGH)

Increased enrollment brought increased demands for more courses to meet the needs of students. Such changes as:

Languages: Latin given for four years, Spanish and French added.

Science: Chemistry and Physics offered each year instead of alternating, Physical Science for grades eleven and twelve.

Mathematics: Advanced Algebra, Trigonometry, Review of Basic Mathematics for twelfth year, solid Geometry.

Home Making: Special work in nursing and a course in home making for seniors were added.

Industrial Arts: Machine shop, auto mechanics, architectural drawing, advanced work in woodshop for seniors.

Agriculture: Regular four year course added.

Driver's Training

Art: Crafts and Fine Arts.

Business Education: Business machines, personal typing, practical work in office training in addition to the fundamental courses.

English: Added Dramatics, Journalism and Speech.

Band: Now regular part of curriculum.

Music: Appreciation, harmony, theory with added work in Glee Club.

Practical Courses: Everyday Living, Health.

## CLUBS

The Literary clubs were replaced by a variety of clubs to meet the needs and interest of the students. The academic students chose the Latin, French, and Science clubs; those interested in vocations found such clubs as the F.F.A.; F.H.A.; F.N.A.; F.T.A. and Commercial clubs, of value, while the Glee Club, G.A.A., Bible Club, and Y Teens met a variety of needs.

## Educational Development

### GROWTH OF SCHOOLS 1854-1900

Toledo was developing and became a market for lumber. Since Oregon was covered with fine

timber of oak, hickory, ash and other usable trees a field was opened for enterprising business men. The government offered land at a low price to induce men to clear the land. Saw mills were established along the east river bank, then moved eastward to the lake. Settlements sprang up around these sawmills such as Jamestown, Eckville, Bailey, Amesville, New Jerusalem and others.

## DEMAND FOR SCHOOLS

These settlements teemed with activity. Families moved in and parents requested schools for their children. From 1854 to 1890, the Board of Education received at the rate of two or three petitions per year for schools in these new settlements.

## HOW TO MEET THE DEMAND

Schools that had been established were maintained by levies placed on the taxable property. To build more schools special levies had to be imposed. Levies varied from one to five mills depending on the amount of money needed.

## MANY CHANGES CAME DURING THIS PERIOD

During this period many changes were necessary. Forests became farms, large ditches improved the drainage, trails became mud roads, then plank and corduroy roads and later a few were made into stone roads.

## PROGRESS BROUGHT PROBLEMS

During this rapid development of small settlements the Board of Education was confronted with petitions for schools. To keep pace with these demands required not only dealing with limited finances, but also patience and understanding in handling these petitions and administering justice to all.

In spite of the fact that most of these were petitions for one room buildings at what appears to be a very low cost, it meant sacrifices on the part of these early settlers. To these people we owe much of what we are enjoying in the way of better schools. It took courage and determination for these hard working citizens to attend night school to gain what little knowledge they could. Little wonder they were interested in passing on these and better privileges to their children and their children's children even to the present generation.



# The Development of Education

## THE TEACHER

A great desire to learn, a greater desire to serve others was the motive that sent men and women into teaching. Salaries were no incentive. Think of receiving \$1.25 a week and boarding first with one family then another. Can you imagine how revealing and interesting it would be eating and sleeping with the children you are teaching? What an insight one would have into the family life of patrons, their problems, their joys and their sorrows. Surely making adjustments to the living conditions found in all these homes would be much more valuable and realistic than many courses one might take in college.

Suppose you move forward, as a teacher, to the time when you received \$35 a month with board and room at \$10 a month. You were an example in the community and they pointed to you with pride. But you had to be sure you knew the standards of your patrons and kept the laws of the Medes and Persians or your high position in the community would be dashed to pieces upon the rocks of criticism.

The teacher's influence was wide. It permeated the community in which she or he worked and extended on to other near by communities. Yes, the teacher was a leader.

## CURRICULUM CHANGES (ELEMENTARY)

Changes were made in text books to meet the needs of the times in science and nature study. Correlation of subject matter took place such as history and geography now known as social studies. English, spelling, literature and composition are known as the language arts. Continual study of the needs and best methods is still being made and put into practice.

## Development in Jerusalem Township School System

### GROWTH OF JERUSALEM 1914-26

#### Enrollment 1914-15

District 1 — Bailey	33	grades 1-8 inclusive
District 2 — Cedar Point	42	grades 1-8 inclusive
District 3 — Amesville	35	grades 1-8 inclusive
District 4 — McNutt	36	grades 1-8 inclusive
District 5 — Bono. Pr.	37	grades 1-2 inclusive
District 5 — Bono Intermediate	33	grades 3-4 inclusive
District 5 — Bono Grammar	35	grades 5-8 inclusive
District 6 — Yondota	48	grades 1-8 inclusive
District 7 — Reno	28	grades 1-8 inclusive

District 8 — Cement Block	33	grades 1-8 inclusive
Total	360	

## BOARD OF EDUCATION 1914-15

Louis Beuhler, Pres.	David Shilling
Henry Romstadt	Fred Walters
Fred Wolf	N. Gueldenzoph, Clerk

Since Henry Romstadt, Fred Wolf and Louis Beuhler were elected trustees it was necessary for them to resign one of these offices. They chose to resign as board members.

## BOARD MEMBERS 1915

Vancancies were filled and the following served as board members:

Fred Walters, Pres.	Clarence Beuhler
Frank Perry, Vice Pres.	David Shilling
J. L. Fisher	N. Gueldenzoph, Clerk

## TEACHERS 1914-15

Winnifred Pittenger	Dist. 1 — Bailey	Salary \$495.00
W. W. Emel	Dist. 2 — Cedar Pt.	" 607.50
Z. F. Langenderfer	Dist. 3 — Amesville	" 450.00
Clarence Edelman	Dist. 4 — McNutt	" 540.00
M. Bowers	Dist. 5 — Bono Upper Gr.	" 607.50
Ruth E. Fitzpatrick	Dist. 5 — Bono Int.	" 540.00
Lucille Scott	Dist. 5 — Bono Primary	" 405.00
John Tetau	Dist. 6 — Yondota	" 607.50
Mildred Disher	Dist. 7 — Reno	" 450.00
Marguerite Pilliod	Dist. 8 — Cement Bloek	" 517.50

In addition to above salaries each teacher was paid \$2.50 per month for janitor work.

## SOME FORWARD STEPS

Adoption of better salary schedule May 22, 1915.

0 experience	\$450.00
1 year experience	495.00
2 years experience	585.00
3 years experience	630.00
4 years experience	675.00

## TEXT BOOKS

Uniform text books were adopted as recommended by the district superintendents of the county June 26, 1915.

## FREE TEXT BOOKS

A resolution providing free text books to all pupils was adopted by the Board of Education which was a great help to the teachers.

## NIGHT SCHOOL

In January 1915, the Board gave permission to use Bono school for evening classes which were open to those who had been unable to enter school during the fall term.

# *The Development of Education*

## PAY FOR ATTENDING NORTHWESTERN

Teachers were paid for attending the meeting held in Toledo for all teachers of the northwestern section of Ohio.

## TRUANT OFFICER APPOINTED

On November 25, 1916, George Murphy was employed as attendance officer. This was the beginning of better school attendance and increased interest in schools.

## CEMENT BLOCK SCHOOL KEPT OPEN

Plans were made for a Parochial school to be opened at St. Ignatius in the fall of 1921. This would take all but nine of the thirty-five pupils attending the Cement Block. The parish offered to include these nine in their program of transportation and the Board considered closing it. However, the patrons brought in a petition signed by the parents which indicated that there would be thirty-five attending the public school. Therefore, the Board continued in this district.

## INCREASED ENROLLMENT AT BONO

Due to increased enrollment in the fall of 1922, the vacant room at Bono was opened.

## FIRST TRANSPORTATION

A number of pupils living more than two miles east of Bono brought the problem of transportation to the Board.

Arrangements were made with Dennis Cousino to transport pupils to Bono at \$3.50 per day. Provisions were made for transportation of a group of ten pupils to Bono for \$7.00 a day by Milton Weidner.

## HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS TRANSPORTED

John Hansen was paid \$3.75 for transporting pupils to Waite. He continued for the school years 1922-23, and '23-24.

Joseph Gates was employed October 6, 1923, to transport pupils to high school at the rate of \$163.50 per month.

## INCREASE ENROLLMENT — CALL FOR BOND ISSUE

Since enrollment was increasing and there was a need for better school facilities the Board passed

a resolution to place an issue before the people to vote for \$80,000 to build four rooms at Bono, four rooms at Yondota and to add another room at Cedar Point.

The issue was voted on November 7, 1922, with results as follows:

	For	Against
Precinct 1	16	89
Precinct 2	6	55
Precinct 3	46	50
<hr/>		
Total	68	194

## TO MEET CROWDED CONDITIONS

The town hall was used for grades one to four inclusive and Yondota school for grades five to eight inclusive.

## IMPROVED SALARY SCHEDULE 1923

0 experience	\$ 98
1 year	107
2 year	116
3 year or more	125

\$5.00 per month was allowed for janitor service.

## MUSIC ADDED TO CURRICULUM

In 1925, Irene Nathanson was employed to teach music in the schools. This was another means of unifying the work as programs were given in which pupils of the various school districts participated.

## NEW SALARY SCHEDULE

0 experience	\$108
1 year	117
2 years	125
3 years	135

## NEED FOR BETTER BUILDINGS

The old buildings were a constant expense as well as being inadequate. The Board passed a resolution to place the problem before the electors on November 24, 1928, to decide whether to add 3 1/2 mills to their tax for a period of five years to provide for better buildings.

	For	Against
Precinct 1	66	70
Precinct 2	28	94
Precinct 3	36	204
<hr/>		
Total	130	368



# *The Development of Education*

## ENUMERATION SHOWS GRADUAL GROWTH

1928	490
1932	500
1933	527
1934	505

## PETITION PRESENTED FOR CENTRALIZATION

On June 28, 1930, a petition asking the Board of Education to place the question of centralization before the voters was presented by Carl Stoddard and signed by 179 other patrons.

This petition was tabled due to a decision that it did not contain 25% of the voters of said school district.

## FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Due to the lack of funds a new salary schedule was adopted on August 7, 1934, which reduced the salaries.

0 experience	\$ 90
1 year	93
2 years	96
3 or more	100

## RESOLUTION

To obtain more money a resolution was adopted August 25, 1934, declaring it necessary to levy 3 mills above the 10 mill levy for a period of three years. This was submitted to the voters in the regular election November 1934.

## RESULTS

For	—	131
Against	—	159

## TO MEET FINANCIAL PROBLEM

The Board on January 26, 1935, passed a resolution stating:

Whereas: The Auditor of the State of Ohio has certified to this Board of Education that the amount of the net floating indebtedness of July 1, 1934, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of House Bill No. 11, passed by the 90th General Assembly of the State of Ohio at its Third Special Session is \$10,306.80 and

Whereas: This Board of Education does hereby determine that it is necessary to issue bonds in the amount of ten thousand three hundred six and 80/100 dollars (\$10,306.80) in accordance with the provisions of House Bill No. 11, passed by the

General Assembly of the State of Ohio at its Third Special Session, the "Uniform Bond Act" of the General Code of Ohio, for the purpose of financing net floating indebtedness as provided in said House Bill No. 11 and

Whereas: This Board of Education desires a single bond issue for the same and

Whereas: Section 2293-10 of the General Code requires the fiscal officer thereof to certify to this Board the maximum maturity of such bonds, now therefore, be it

Resolved: That the fiscal officer be, and he is hereby requested to certify to this Board his conclusions as required by said Section 2293-10 of the General Code.

The certification was made and proper resolutions passed with the result that the State Retirement Board purchased the bonds at par bearing 5% interest for a period of 10 years on March 12, 1935.

## SALARIES PAID ON PERCENTAGE BASIS

Transportation salaries on basis of 80%

Teachers salaries on basis of 75%

Tuition to Oregon for 1932-33 paid

Tuition to Oregon for 1933-34 partial payment

## PAID IN FULL

In April and May of the following year these obligations were met in full.

## CONDITIONS THAT DELAYED CENTRALIZATION

A number of crossroads has not been improved. There was delay in entending some of the main roads.

As late as 1931, some tax payers were assessed on five roads.

Taxes were high due to lack of industries and to improvement of roads.

Bonds had to be sold to take care of indebtedness.

Salaries had to be raised to obtain teachers for one room schools; later due to lack of funds salaries were reduced.

Opening of Clay High brought changes to Jerusalem.

## MORE ENTERED HIGH SCHOOL

Those entering ninth grade in 1926, were:

*Pearl Ames	*Haldon Hartman
Violet Amsler	*Elsie Kontak
Donald Bourdo	Elizabeth Radsick

# The Development of Education

*Edith Carstensen	*Robert Schilling
Ruth Draper	*Raymond Stoddard
Marjorie Gea	*Nellie Wells
*Donald Hartman	*Olga Wilhelm

\*Graduates of first class in 1930.

Olga Wilhelm did not complete her work until later as she was unable to attend after her mother's death. She earned credits by taking correspondence courses and was granted a diploma May 29, 1956.

## ANOTHER EFFORT TO PROVIDE BETTER SCHOOL FACILITIES

After studying the problem of inadequate facilities, the cost of repairs each year, the desire of patrons for better schools, and the possibility of securing help from the Federal government by means of a P.W.A. project a resolution was passed July 20, 1935, requesting permission to ask for a bond issue to purchase a site and build a building with the State assuming 45% of the cost.

The election was set for August 27, 1935.

## SPECIAL ELECTION NOT GRANTED

The tax commission refused permission to hold a special election.

## SECOND ATTEMPT

This resolution provided for issuance of bonds to be voted at the regular election November 5, 1935, and permission was granted.

### RESULTS

For bond issue	229
Against bond issue	120

## GRANT BY FEDERAL AGENCY

A grant of \$49,050 was given on August 1936.

## ARCHITECT EMPLOYED

W. Howard Manor was employed as architect.

## SITE PURCHASED

On August 13, 1936, a ten acre plot was purchased from Otto and Kenneth Haack for \$2400. This site is situated on Yondota Road between Seaman and Jerusalem Roads.

## CONTRACTS AWARDED

Bids were opened on October 27, 1936, and contracts were awarded as follows:

General contract to Clarence L. Knowlton	\$75,410.00
Electric contract to Stickney Electric	3,946.88

Plumbing and heating to Wiggins Gillespie	20,441.00
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A few changes were made later for additional work which added to the above prices.

## FIRST YEAR IN NEW BUILDING (JERUSALEM) 1937-38

### BOARD OF EDUCATION

Otto Turnow, Pres.	Frank Wolf
Carl Stoddard, Vice Pres.	Henry Diefenthaler
	Orson Perry

### BOARD OF EDUCATION

## IMPORTANT SERVICE WHILE STILL A PART OF OREGON

The eastern portion of the large township "Oregon" was fortunate in having forward looking men willing to serve as Board members for their communities.

Those who gave much of their time to this service were Thomas Ames, T. D. McNutt, and Frank St. John.

## MEMBERS GIVING MANY YEAR'S OF SERVICE TO JERUSALEM

Thomas Ames	13 years
T. D. McNutt	6 years
Frank St. John	9 years

These men having given faithful service when the township was part of Oregon continued to help Jerusalem during its' first years.

## NEED FOR YOUNGER MEN TO TAKE THE BURDEN

Carl Stoddard	17 years
Henry Diefenthaler	10 years
Fred Witty	12 years
Elroy Pfieffer	9 years
Otto Turnow	24 years
Frank Wolf	19 years
Orson Perry	6 years

These members met many problems and gave much of their time and energy to provide the best schools possible under trying circumstances. Jerusalem citizens owe much to all who served on their Board of Education. Their loyal service helped to develop better schools for their children.

## WOMEN BOARD MEMBERS

Women have been reluctant to serve as Board members, but when a need arises they are found to be efficient and conscientious.



# The Development of Education

Those elected as Board members were Clara Walters, Mrs. Altha Gea, Hattie DeMuth, Hattie Butterick and Alice Perry.

Of this number Clara Walters and Altha Gea resigned before taking office. Hattie Butterick and Hattie DeMuth served for a short time.

Alice Perry filled the vacancy caused by Mrs. Gea's resignation. She was active and greatly interested in the school system. Having come from England she was eager to learn more about Ohio's educational system and to use her influence to improve conditions.

## CLERKS OF JERUSALEM

H. A. Schabow	1893 - August 1898	5 years
A. W. Tank	Sept. 1898 - Aug. 1902	4 years
H. A. Schabow	Aug. 1902 - Jan. 1907	4 years 4 mos.
N. Gueldenzoph	Jan. 1907 - 1916	9 years
H. A. Schabow	1916 - 1918	2 years
N. Gueldenzoph	1918 - 1924	6 years
E. Hartenfeld	Mar. 1924 - Jan. 1927	2 years 9 mos.
N. Gueldenzoph	1927 - 1930	3 years
Otto Klaege	1930 - 1958	28 years

Many problems arose during the time that these men served. They helped to guide the members through some difficult financial situations. This is especially true of Otto Klaege who served during the time it was necessary to borrow money and also the building program which included the original building and additions.

For the service of these faithful conscientious clerks the people owe a debt of gratitude.

## SALARY SCHEDULE 1937-38

0 experience	\$100
1 yr. experience	103
2 yrs. experience	106
3 yrs. experience	109
Principal	1500

## TEACHERS EMPLOYED

Mrs. Glee Lind	Miss Ruth E. Born
Mrs. Ruth Perry	Miss Eloise Bowyer
Mrs. Pearl Black	Miss Zalia Haack
Mrs. Clella Barber	Mrs. Dorothy Perry
Mrs. Alice Rohloff	Miss Eleanor Shaneck
Mr. Glenn L. Mills, Prin.	
Mrs. Mildred Paulsen (home instruction)	
Mrs. Glen Mills (substitute)	

## JANITORS EMPLOYED

Lester Coon	\$135 per month
Leonard Wicks, helper	\$10 per week

## ENROLLMENT

Average Daily Membership was 340.

## ENUMERATION MAY 1937

Between ages 5 and 15	418
Between ages 16 and 17	82
Total	500

## TRANSPORTATION

Transportation now became one of the major items of expense since all elementary and high school pupils had to be transported.

Bids were received and a contract given to Jesse Brown for \$800 a month for which he was to provide:

- (a) Transportation for all high school pupils to Clay High and the upper classes still attending Waite.
- (b) For all elementary pupils to and from their homes to the school on Yondota Road.

Arrangements were made to bring all high school pupils to Yondota school on the first trips. They were then transferred to a bus or busses taking them to Clay and Waite. No pupils entered Waite as freshmen after 1914, so this obligation was fulfilled by the end of the school year 1929-30.

A second trip was made to bring the remaining elementary pupils to Jerusalem School.

## PERIOD OF ADJUSTMENT

All the pupils had been attending one room schools with the exception of those from the Bono and Yondota districts, where enrollment was such that three teachers were assigned to Bono and two to Yondota.

Under this organization the pupils in each school district were under the control of the teacher. Now both pupils and teachers were under the guidance of a principal. Teachers welcomed the change. Who wanted to be responsible for building and keeping fires burning. Or what teacher looked forward to sweeping and dusting the room after a strenuous day of teaching? How much more pleasant it would be to spend that time preparing for the next days' lessons. Then when problems of discipline arose a principal helped to solve the difficulties.

The children cooperated and learned to become school citizens in a much larger group. They looked forward to riding to school instead of walking through mud, rain, snow and ice. How pleasant it was to step into a well heated room.

# *The Development of Education*

With the cooperation of principal, teachers and pupils began the school year with determination to make their school one of the best.

## COURSE OF STUDY

The work was planned for grades one to eight inclusive. With the help and guidance of the principal the needs of the boys and girls were discussed. Textbooks and the best methods of teaching received serious consideration. Thus, they looked forward to a better and more unified course of study.

## THE PRINCIPAL

Glenn Mills began his work as the first principal of Jerusalem Consolidated School. He remained in this position until 1943, when he resigned to go into industry.

During the six years he was principal he laid a good foundation upon which those who followed could continue to build.

As the Years Roll By

## EXECUTIVES

The Board was fortunate in having few changes in the administration. Mr. Mills was followed by Mr. Ray Arnold who remained one year. Then M. R. Stout took over the reins in the school year of 1944-45, and has been with them up to the present time. Many improvements were made during this time and the patrons owe much to Mr. Stout for his interest, guidance and devotion to the work.

## INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT

Year	Average Daily Attendance	Teachers	Busses
1944-45	306	11	6
1945-46	343	12	6
1946-47	373	12	6
1947-48	409	14	6
1948-49	455	15	6
1949-50	487	16	7
1950-51	532	18	7
1951-52	527	20	8
1952-53	545	20	8
1953-54	583	20	8
1954-55	606	21	9
1955-56	632	22	9
1956-57	636	24	9
1957-58	683	27	12
1958-59	728	29	12

## CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY RAPID GROWTH

### TRANSPORTATION

As enrollment increased, cost of transportation mounted. The Board decided to invest in busses and operate their own transportation.

### CONTRACT WITH JESSE BROWN

This contract was to continue until close of school year 1939-40. To aid the Board Mr. Brown resigned and sold his four busses to them on August 12, 1939, for \$4000.

### EMERGENCY DECLARED

A fifth bus was needed but lack of time to advertise made this an emergency. This gave the Board the right to purchase a bus to take care of their transportation for the year 1939-40.

### BUS DRIVERS

Raymond Perry	Bus 1
David Bodi	Bus 2
Arthur Bodi	Bus 3
Leo J. Huss	Bus 4
Edwin Dieckman	Bus 5

The drivers were employed by the Board of Education at the rate of \$45 per month.

### A REAL NEED FOR AN ADDITION

As shown by the enrollment the Board was faced with the problem of providing more room for the children.

They converted the cafeteria into two classrooms. Later the industrial arts room was used for classroom space. Still there was need for more rooms.

### RESOLUTION PASSED

On July 26, 1948, a resolution was passed showing the need for six more classrooms and the need for a bond issue of \$175,000 to erect and equip the same.

### BOARD OF APPEALS OF TAX DEPARTMENT

A complete report of the school district including their needs and financial status was sent to the Board of Appeals with a request to place the issue before the people. Permission was granted and the



# *The Development of Education*

election was held November 2, 1948, with the following results:

	For	Against
Precinct 1	184	114
Precinct 2	262	110
Total	446	224

This addition provided for six classrooms, a storage room and a cafeteria.

## COUNTY AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

C. H. Austin, county auditor certified that the passage of \$175,000 and their indebtedness would place 2.186 mills on \$1.00 of valuation or 28 6/10 cents for each \$100 valuation.

## INTEREST OF ELECTORS IN EDUCATION

The fact that practically eighty per cent of the people supported the issue even though they knew that the issuance of \$175,000 in bonds would increase their taxes to the amount specified above showed that they were vitally interested in their school.

## CONTINUED GROWTH BRINGS PROBLEMS

By 1954, the music room and industrial arts rooms were used for classrooms and plans for using two more basement rooms were in the making.

At this time the tax duplicate was \$5,000,000 and the outstanding indebtedness was \$132,321.61.

## HOW COULD THIS BE SOLVED?

Depending upon the interest of the electors in the past the Board decided to present the facts to the electors and the board of Appeals of the Tax Department.

This time they requested an additional eight rooms at a cost of \$230,000.

Permission was granted allowing bonds to run 23 years which would average 2.72 mills for each one hundred dollars of valuation.

## BOND ISSUE 1955

Facts were presented to electors and the election was set for November 8, 1955. The results of the election were as follows:

For the bond issue	356
Against the bond issue	123

## ANOTHER VICTORY

Again the electors proved their interest and loyalty and a second addition was erected.

## SUMMARY OF BUILDINGS

Original building 1937 - cost with equipment - \$120,000

First addition 1948 - 6 classrooms, cafeteria and storage room - cost - \$175,000

Second addition 1955 - 8 classrooms - cost - \$230,000

## PROGRESS DEMANDS CHANGES

At this point a change in the laws of the School Foundation program brought a drastic change to this fine community. But with courage characteristic of this group they have made adjustments and with a fine attitude are cooperating under a new and bigger system.

## NEW LAW

Since 1937 the Ohio Schools have operated under a State Foundation program to equalize educational opportunities throughout the state by granting additional help to districts of low financial resources. Jerusalem Township was classed as an additional aid district. Under the plan the school district paid 1.5 mills on their assessed valuation toward the tuition of their high school pupils. The State Department paid the remainder.

A new Foundation Program was enacted distributing state funds on the basis of a classroom unit of 30 pupils each instead of the average daily membership formula.

A section of this new law also provides that districts which do not maintain high schools shall receive no more additional aid than paid in 1955. This would allow Jerusalem \$40,490.

Beginning January 1, 1960, all additional aid for tuition will be discontinued. This meant that Jerusalem must raise all tuition funds in excess of the basic \$1925 allowed for a classroom of 30 pupils locally. This would raise the operating rate approximately 14 mills just to pay the local share for tuition for their high school pupils. In addition to the loss of the additional aid for high school, the additional aid now received for elementary students will cease in January 1960, because Jerusalem does not operate a high school.

# *The Development of Education*

## A DIFFICULT PROBLEM — HOW MET

The Board gave this considerable thought because it not only meant adjustments for them but for their neighbor, Oregon.

Unable to meet the financial obligations as a separate township they decided to ask for their school district to be transferred to Oregon. They chose to request that they be attached. By this request their Board of Education was abolished and they were taken over by the Oregon Board of Education as a part of the system after the County Board of Education made the transfer.

## MERGING OF THE TWO SYSTEMS — NOW OREGON

In 1957-58 the two systems became one and adjustments began to be made. Jerusalem under this new set up has gained:

1. A better transportation system which eliminates the double trips, thus reducing the length of the school day for teachers and pupils.
2. A full time kindergarten.
3. A library with a librarian in place of Book-mobile service.
4. Increased salaries to bring teachers on same schedule as Oregon.

## NEW MERGED SCHOOL SYSTEM

The new school district is now composed of Oregon and Jerusalem which was established when the County Board of Education transferred Jerusalem to Oregon. Their first school year as a combined territory began in 1957-58.

The system is now composed of Clay High grades 9-12 inclusive. When the new Junior High is completed the 9th grade will be included in Junior High. Enrollment is 957 with 46 teachers, 2 librarians, 2 secretaries, 1 dean of boys, 1 dean of girls, 1 athletic director, principal, and assistant principal, 38 classrooms, plus use of one room in portable and one under west side of stadium, cafeteria, separate auditorium and gymnasium, rooms equipped for special use such as art, industrial arts, home making, and agriculture.

## CLAY HIGH GRADUATES

Records show that the number of graduates are increasing and among them are found teachers, physicians, ministers, executives, bookkeepers, sec-

retaries in various fields of industry and many other occupations.

### FIRST TEN YEARS

1930 — 21	1935 — 55
1931 — 27	1936 — 59
1932 — 65	1937 — 60
1933 — 78	1938 — 61
1934 — 66	1939 — 74

### SECOND TEN YEARS

1940 — 84	1945 — 84
1941 — 103	1946 — 93
1942 — 84	1947 — 83
1943 — 106	1948 — 90
1944 — 81	1949 — 106

### THIRD TEN YEARS

1950 — 84	1955 — 119
1951 — 110	1956 — 151
1952 — 94	1957 — 138
1953 — 115	1958 — 153
1954 — 104	1959 — 186

Clay Junior High — grades 7 and 8. When new building is completed 9th grade will be included. Enrollment is 449, 26 teachers, 2 librarians, 1 secretary, 1 dean of girls, 1 dean of boys, 1 principal, 25 classrooms, library, cafeteria, auditorium and gymnasium combined and special room for slow learners. Site — See Clay Elementary

Clay Elementary — grades kindergarten through 6th grade. Enrollment is 488, 21 teachers, 1 secretary, 1 librarian, 1 principal, 17 classrooms, cafeteria, auditorium and gymnasium combined, 1 kindergarten, 2 special classes. Site — includes ground on which Clay Junior and High Schools are located — 37.54 acres.

Coy School — grade kindergarten through 6th grade. Enrollment is 630, 23 teachers, 2 librarians, 1 secretary, 1 principal, 22 classrooms, library, cafeteria, auditorium and gymnasium combined, 1 kindergarten. Site — 10 acres.

Wynn School — grades kindergarten through 6th grade. Enrollment is 449, 18 teachers, 1 secretary, 1 librarian, 1 principal, 19 classrooms, library, cafeteria, auditorium and gymnasium combined, 1 kindergarten. Site — 10 acres.

Starr School — grades kindergarten through 6th grade. Enrollment is 406, 16 teachers, 1 librarian, 1 secretary, 1 principal, 19 classrooms, cafeteria, auditorium and gymnasium combined, library, kindergarten. Site — 22.04 acres.

Jerusalem — grades kindergarten through 8th



# *The Development of Education*

grade. When the new school is completed 7th and 8th grades will be transferred to Junior High. Enrollment is 735, 30 teachers, 1 librarian, 1 secretary, 1 principal, 29 classrooms, cafeteria, auditorium and gymnasium combined. Site — 10 acres.

Josephine Fassett Junior High — This school will be located on Starr Avenue on a 25 acre site. It will include 23 classrooms, a cafeteria seating 400 persons, a home economics wing, a library to house 9000 volumes, an auditorium and gymnasium each accomodating 900 and an industrial arts department with metal and woodworking shops.

The contracts were awarded recently. They are as follows:

General	\$1,280,100
Mechanical	279,352
Electric	165,000
Kitchen Equipment	46,000

This building is to be ready by the fall of 1960.

## PLANS FOR SECOND JUNIOR HIGH

The bond issue included a second building which will be located later.

## ADMINISTRATION BUILDING NEAR CLAY JUNIOR HIGH

In this building are the offices of superintendent of schools and his secretary, the cafeteria supervisor, the clerk and his two secretaries who also serve the cafeteria supervisor and a general secretary who is at the switch board. A larger room provides space for board meetings and another room is used to store books and supplies.

## STADIUM

The stadium is situated on the high school grounds. It will seat approximately 5000. This provides seating capacity for spectators at football games and track events.

The space underneath takes care of the showers for the home and visiting teams and a discussion room.

In addition to this there is a general meeting room and other rooms used during crowded conditions for classroom use. Part of the space on the east side is used to house 11 busses.

## GARAGES

A garage back of the Junior High houses four busses, two room for repair work, one room for

steaming and an office for maintenance superintendent.

A garage at Coy houses 6 busses.

A garage at Wynn houses 6 busses.

## BUSSES

The Board owns 40 busses, 3 of which are used as extras; 37 busses make regular trips, 33 busses make double trips and 4 make single trips.

## LIBRARY SERVICE

According to the minutes the Board appointed a librarian as early at 1855. Throughout the minutes mention is made of this service. Just how extensive this service was cannot be determined, but at least some method of distributing and exchanging books was carried on for a period of time.

## LATER LIBRARIAN SERVICE

This service was provided by each individual district. The teacher as a leader with the cooperation of parents and pupils raised money by means of programs and box socials. Books were distributed through the school. The interest and number of books varied depending upon the teacher.

## LIBRARIES AFTER 1918

The supervisor realized the importance of libraries in the school and encouraged the use of book collections each district had been able to acquire. Since this service was limited when the opportunity to use the County service was arranged it was felt this was a great step forward.

## LUCAS COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE

Oregon and Jerusalem owe much to the Lucas County Library for its service to the schools and community. As it is a county library it may be considered as a part of this history.

In 1916, a group of citizens, headed by John M. Ormond, secured a site from the Village of Maumee and a \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation for the construction of the Lucas County Library.

On January 11, 1918, the library was opened with a collection of 1,610 volumes, a librarian, two part-time assistants and a janitor. Its area of service was Lucas County exclusive of Toledo.

Extension service began the year after the library opened, when librarians went out to deposit rotating book collections in rural schools and to

# *The Development of Education*

tell stories. School and community branches were subsequently opened.

In September 1922, books from the library were taken to Oregon and Jerusalem Schools and St. Ignatius was included in 1923. In the beginning 20 books, packed in canvas bags, were delivered to each school. These were rotated among the schools and picked up at the end of the school year. Later as the library's book collection grew and members of the staff increased, the number of books increased to an average of one per child and the collections were exchanged from three to four times each year.

## SUMMER SERVICE AT McNUTT SCHOOL

An interest in reading developed at McNutt school and upon the recommendation of Mr. Adams, the teacher, Edith Carstensen, then a little girl, was given charge of a summer library. One of the librarians visited her home and plans were made for a library station at Edith's home. On bicycles the children carried the news to the homes of their school mates; many of whom appeared on the day when the collection of 30 books arrived. By 1942, the boys and girls of the Carstensen family were grown and this home branch was superseded by the bookmobile.

## BOOKMOBILE SERVICE FOR JERUSALEM

Classroom collections gave way to bookmobile service in Jerusalem school on October 1937, and continued through May 1959.

## BRANCH LIBRARIES — CLAY

The first branch was opened at Clay in October 1926. It grew and the service was improved from three days a week to every school day. As the high school grew there was need for more space. To provide this the Board opened the partition between the library and an adjoining room connecting the two rooms with an arch way. After Clay elementary was built in 1938, a schedule was arranged so the grades were brought to the library on specified days.

## NEW CLAY HIGH

In 1954, the new high school building opened with a well planned library for use of the high

school students. This library was named the *Josephine Fassett Branch*.

## CLAY JUNIOR HIGH BRANCH AND ELEMENTARY

The old Clay High library was then used to serve the junior and elementary pupils until an addition was built on Clay elementary in 1957. A library room was planned and the elementary pupils were provided with books and given service three days a week.

## WYNN

Wynn was given a small room. Library service began in September 23, 1931. Provisions were made for services of a librarian two days a week. When the last addition was built a regular room was provided for the library and services were extended to meet their needs.

## COY

In September 1929, a regular library room was provided for Coy when the addition was built. This room was equipped and kept open three days a week.

## STARR

In 1957, a new building was erected in which a library room was planned and equipped. This library is opened three times a week.

## JERUSALEM

Jerusalem is now a part of the Oregon school system and plans are now in progress to equip a room and provide a librarian to begin work in September 1959.

## HOW SERVICE IS FINANCED

Since these libraries are devoted to the needs of the school the Board of Education assumes a proportionate share of cost with the help of the Lucas County Library Board. Miss Dorothy Strouse, the county librarian, has worked in cooperation with the respective faculties of Oregon and Jerusalem to provide a good book collection in each school, to teach the boys and girls how to use the library and to find information they need in books. Interest in good literature has been stimulated and much has been done to enrich the curriculum.

Interesting Excerpts From Board Meetings



# *The Development of Education*

## TEXT BOOKS ADOPTED

On May 5, 1855, a committee on text books recommended the following books to be used in Oregon Township:

Orthography	— Wright
Reading	— McGuffy Series
Arithmetic	— Thomas Practical
Arithmetic Mental	— Colburn
Geography	— Olney
English Grammar	— Bullions
Analysis	— Gownes

The report was accepted and the books adopted.

## PHONICS TAUGHT IN 1857

The Board of Education authorized the clerk to purchase for each school district a copy of Longley's Vocabulary of Names and also a chart of the phonetic alphabet.

## REQUEST FOR MONEY TO KEEP SCHOOL OPEN

On February 7, 1857, Jeremiah Clay requested that his school, Sub-District 5, (now Clay) be granted enough money to keep school open for the time specified by law.

## REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR 1843

"I have examined the accounts of James Maddocks, treasurer of Oregon Township School District in said township and find in said treasurer's hands \$31.97 belonging to the school districts Nos. 1 and 2 of said township.

Signed: Wriel Spenner,  
County Auditor

## BOARD MEETING APRIL 17, 1854

The Board met at the home of A. M. Rogers and organized, appointing Russel Oles chairman.

## ACTING MANAGER

A vote was taken and Ezra Howland was elected as acting manager of schools.

## LEVY TO BUILD SCHOOL HOUSE IN DISTRICT #4

The Board voted to levy a tax of \$800 to build a school house in District #4.

Note: This was known as Yondota school situated on site of present Franklin school.

## LEVY TO BUILD SCHOOL IN DISTRICT #5

A levy of \$500 was passed to build a school house in District #5.

## REQUEST FOR MONEY TO KEEP SCHOOL OPEN

It was moved by J. C. Messer that an order be drawn on sub-district #4 in favor of sub-district #5 for a sum not to exceed ten dollars. The motion was seconded and carried. This motion was passed after Jeremiah Clay requested money to keep his school open.

Note: At this time the law provided for eight months of school. If money could not be raised by taxation the patrons of the school had to raise money by subscription.

## LIBRARIAN APPOINTED IN 1855

A meeting of the Board of Education for Oregon Township was held in said township of the 20th day of January, 1855 for the purpose of appointing a librarian for the school district and making necessary arrangements.

Sylvester Brown was called to the chair and on a motion of Russel Oles it was voted that Alonzo Rogers be librarian for the district.

It was voted that the clerks of the several sub-districts be librarians in their respective sub-districts and draw and return their proportion monthly.

## ACTING MANAGER

Voted that the acting manager of schools for said township be directed to visit the schools in said township and report at the next annual meeting.

Adjourned sine die,

Attest — Ezra Howland, Clerk

Sylvester Brown, Chairman

## TWENTY-TWO DAYS REQUIRED FOR MONTH 1864

On April 18, 1864, a resolution was passed by the Board requiring twenty-two days be taught for a month of school.

This resolution specified that the director of each school enforce this provision before he issued an order to the clerk for the payment of services of the teacher.

# The Development of Education

## TWENTY DAYS REQUIRED 1874

On April 20, 1874, a motion was made and carried that twenty days be taught for a month and no teacher be allowed pay for a holiday unless school was in session on said holiday.

## FIRST MEETING IN TOWN HALL 1865

A small building was erected on Jerusalem Road near Coy to be used as a town hall. The Board of Education met in this building for the first time on September 18, 1865.

Previous to this they met in the homes of the members.

## NEW TOWN HALL 1894

A new town hall was built at the corner of Seaman and Wynn roads. The first meeting in this building was held in August 1894.

## BOOKS FURNISHED TO POOR 1885

On September 24, 1885, the Board of Education passed a motion to furnish books to children whose parents were unable to purchase them.

In order to obtain the books a petition signed by the teacher and the local director stating that the parents were unable to purchase the books, had to be presented.

## POWER TO EXPEL

On April 17, 1882, the power to expel any child who failed to comply with the rules was given to the local directors.

## FUEL ORDERED FOR SCHOOL YEAR

1892-93

Dist. 1 — 20 cords	2 foot wood	50 bundles listings
Dist. 2 — 12 cords	2 foot wood	50 bundles listings
Dist. 3 — 12 cords	2 foot wood	50 bundles listings
Dist. 4 — 10 tons coal		50 bundles listings
Dist. 5 — 15 cords	2 foot wood	50 bundles listings
Dist. 6 — 15 cords	2 foot wood	50 bundles listings
Dist. 7 — 20 cords	2 foot wood	50 bundles listings
Dist. 8 — 15 cords	2 foot wood	50 bundles listings
Dist. 9 — 8 tons coal		50 bundles listings

## HOW THE STATE HELPED THE SCHOOLS

The Constitution of Ohio makes it mandatory for the legislature to provide for financing, organizing and administering control of the public school system.

In the 1920's, the legislature began taking some

interest in helping to support public education. This interest continued to grow.

The Report Card, a newsletter for Ohio Education Association, has written an account showing how this interest developed a definite plan known as *The Foundation Program*. With their permission this report is included in full in the discussion on the Development of our Schools.

## THE FOUNDATION PROGRAM

From Newsletter for Ohio Education Association Leaders April 6, 1959.

## BIENNIAL PERPLEXITY

Every two years, when the General Assembly considers school appropriations, the biennial questions recur: "Why does the cost of schools keep going up?" "Why does the state grant school money to every district regardless of its wealth?" "Why does the state have to carry so much of the burden?" "Why do we have these 'built-in' increases and 'open-ended' features?" "What assurance is there that the state gets its money's worth?"

Some of the questions arise from the fact that the School Foundation Program Law bases aid to districts upon factors which enter into the cost of operating schools rather than an arbitrary grant. Also, the Program as it exists today, has been designed to perform several functions. Some are relatively new; others date back to Ohio's depression days of the mid-30's.

Governor DiSalle has suggested to leaders of the House and Senate that a 14-member "blue ribbon" joint committee (7 Representatives, 7 Senators) be appointed to review the biennial questions and to study various changes proposed in the *School Foundation Program Law*.

## HOW IT BEGAN

The Ohio Constitution cloaks the General Assembly with full authority and responsibility for the operation of public schools in Ohio. A school board has only the powers which have been granted to it by the Legislative. The General Assembly, if it chooses to exercise it, has the power to dictate how third grade pupils shall cross their T's and dot their I's. In some cases, it has specified what subjects shall be taught and in what order they shall be taught.

Historically, the Legislature has displayed some



# *The Development of Education*

interest in financing the school system which it controls. In the 1920's, the state began to take more than a token interest in helping to pay for public education. The motive was equalization of opportunity and encouragement of better school district organization. In 1929, for example, a state aid law provided that school districts which could not secure enough funds by levying 9.5 mills of local taxes would have help from the state derived from a cigarette tax.

The Depression plunged the state government deeply into the school finance picture. Schools, limited solely to the property tax for revenues, virtually went broke. Property values declined. Taxes were hard to collect. The situation was made more critical by the constitutional amendment which reduced from 15 to 10 mills the total amount of taxes which schools and other subdivisions could levy without a vote of the people.

In 1933, the Legislature earmarked a one-cent per gallon liquid fuel tax and the intangibles tax for schools. Next year a three per cent sales tax was enacted with 60 per cent of the proceeds earmarked for schools. These efforts only partially offset the loss of income to schools caused by decreases in land valuation and property tax rates.

## THE FIRST FOUNDATION

In June, 1935, Governor Davey signed into law Ohio's first School Foundation Law. It guaranteed that there would be a minimum dollar amount of educational support for each elementary pupil and each high school pupil. However, the amount of money which the state would contribute was based upon the per pupil amount of local real estate valuation in each school district. Each district was required to furnish the amount of money which could be raised by a specified number of mills (three) of local taxes. If this money did not equal or exceed the amount of the Foundation guarantee figure for the pupils of a district, state funds would make up the difference. In this way, districts which were least wealthy would receive the largest amount of state assistance. The state support decreased in proportion to local property wealth. This was the equalization feature of the plan.

There also was a "flat" guarantee that any district, regardless of its wealth, would receive a certain amount of state support per pupil. The Legisla-

ture provided the "flat" for several reasons. It reflected state responsibility for public education by making some financial contribution toward the education of every child. It provided that some portion of the new state taxes enacted for schools would go to each district. It also was politically expedient, because without the support of the legislators representing "flat" districts (which included the major cities) enactment of the Foundation Program would have been impossible.

The basic formula of the initial Foundation Program remained in effect for more than 20 years. The minimum guarantee, or support level, the "flat" and the local contribution rate all were raised several times.

The major change which took place was an end of earmarking and the gradual reduction of the state's share of the cost. Earmarked taxes were abolished for schools. The intangibles tax was earmarked for municipalities. The liquid fuel tax was earmarked for highways. Schools were financed from the general revenue fund.

Drop in the state's share (even though the dollar total increased) was caused by tardy improvements in the Foundation Program by the Legislature, forced increase in local contributions by raising the district's contribution rate, and the increase in real estate valuations. Where the state initially contributed 48% of the cost of the Foundation Program, its share declined to 32.6% in 1955.

## THE PRESENT PROGRAM

Growing dissatisfaction with the inability of the original Foundation Program to cope with critical post-war education problems led the General Assembly in 1954, to carry out the first statewide survey of public education problems since 1913.

There was concern among legislators that the state had no assurance its increasing millions being appropriated for schools were being used by school boards to best educational advantage. Money was simply being allotted on a per pupil basis. Except for a safeguard that 75 per cent of the Foundation money had to go for teacher salaries, boards had complete freedom in using the state money for any lawful purpose. Another disconcerting feature of the program was its special additional subsidy for small districts, which had the effect of perpetuating many

# *The Development of Education*

financially weak districts which should have been consolidated.

The Ohio School Survey Committee Report recommended in 1955, that the Legislature adopt a new Foundation Program which would overcome many of the objections.

The proposed new Program shifted the basis of State support from the per pupil allotment which put a premium on crowded classes to one based upon financing the minimum requirements of a 30-pupil classroom. This budget-type plan took into consideration all needs for operating a classroom (except for the cost of building or replacing the classroom, although such a depreciation allowance was proposed).

Basic recommendations of the survey were incorporated into a new Foundation Program enacted in 1955, and made effective late in 1956.

This new Program added new purposes and concepts to state school finance. It also added considerably to legislative responsibility for improving the quality of education.

On one hand, the Legislature was in far better position to determine how schools were spending state assistance money. The budget-type approach made it easy to adjust cost allowances in the formula to meet changing conditions. Further, the Legislature was able to specify in many ways how the money was to be spent.

However, it also assured that there would be incentives for boards to improve their school programs. If a board hired better trained teachers, it received higher salary allotments. There was no financial benefit for a board to operate over-size classes; a teacher unit was recognized for every 30 pupils. If a board was eligible, under the formula, to hire a special teacher or supervisor but failed to do so, it received no state money for this purpose.

To police the Foundation Program and to make certain that schools received funds only for services rendered, the Legislature gave authority to the State Board of Education to pass on the release of all funds and to enact regulations covering all aspects of the Program not spelled out in law.

To the original purposes of the Foundation Program (equalization and a minimum grant to all districts) had been added a tighter state rein on the purposes for which state money could be spent,

plus financial incentives to local school boards to produce a better brand of education.

## THE CRITICISMS

The new Foundation Program had scarcely gone into operation before the first complaints were sounded. Early in the 1957 legislative session, there were rumbles about the cost of the Program. Although the law had been passed in 1955, with the new provisions to be effective in late 1956, the Legislature had postponed until 1957 the problem of financing the new Foundation Program. This meant hunting up an added \$92 million for the biennium for the state's share of school operation. Under a "no-new-taxes" policy, the job was a difficult one for it intensified the strain on the general revenue fund.

In addition to the complaints about finding more money for schools, alarm was voiced in 1957 about "open-ended" features of the Foundation Program. These provisions made it impossible to make an exact to-the-dollar appropriation two years in advance which would be certain to meet the cost which would be incurred.

A three-pronged attack was launched to reduce the state's financial responsibility in the Foundation Program by (1) placing a ceiling on the amount of state money allowed to help pay the cost of transporting pupils to and from school, (2) drastically cutting back the number of supervisors allowed in the Foundation formula, and (3) restricting state support for "extended service" beyond the regular school year by teachers and administrators.

An arbitrary ceiling was imposed on the amount of state money which would be allowed to transport pupils. The Legislature scrapped a depreciation allowance in the Foundation Program which had assured that school buses would be replaced as they wore out. (Substituted was a flat appropriation from which bus grants would be made — a throwback to an earlier state policy which caused no end of trouble due to inadequate appropriations). The bill to restrict extended service was defeated. Senator Frank W. King, now Senate majority leader, argued that the bill failed to spell out restrictions, that this responsibility should be handled by the group to which the Legislature had assigned the job — the State Board of Education. Later, the Board did



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tighten up extended service regulations, refused to okay state payments in doubtful cases.

'Built-In Growth.' Criticism similar to the "open end" complaint against the Foundation Program two years ago currently is being expressed as "built-in growth." Governor DiSalle said in his budget message that \$27.5 million in added state funds would be required during the next two years just to keep up with growth.

Most of the cost increase for growth, obviously, results from steadily climbing enrollments. The State Dept. of Education forecasts that Ohio public school enrollment will increase by 131,980 students during the next two years, reaching a total of 1,935,682. Each group of 30 additional pupils would qualify a school system for an added "teacher unit" under the Foundation Program formula. A sufficient number of added teacher units can result in authorization to employ additional music teachers, administrators, supervisors, etc.

Another "built-in" cost increase can result if a teacher secures additional training, or if a school board replaces a teacher with another who has a greater amount of training. The formula authorizes larger salary allotments for better-prepared teachers. Some boards have not filled all positions to which they are entitled under the Foundation formula. If such a position is filled, then the board receives state assistance. The filling of such positions would constitute a cost increase.

The State's Share. There is concern that the state's share of the cost of the Foundation Program is both too high and too low. The Ohio School Survey Committee recommended that the state's share should be "around 40%." Citizens who attended local and state meetings of the State House Conference on Education last year recommended the state pay 50%.

The state's share of the Foundation Program is now 34.3% (it has been as high as 48.3%). One factor which has caused the state's share to drop in recent years has been a kind of "built-in decrease" caused by increased real estate valuations. The state contributes dollars to the Foundation Program; the school district contributes whatever money is produced by 10 mills of local taxes.

'Limited Equalization.' There has been session-to-session objection because all school districts, regardless of their local wealth, receive at least a minimum allowance of state aid (now \$1925 per teacher unit). A total of 126 districts currently receive the unit minimum. The total of this support represents about 25 per cent of the state appropriation. These districts, however, include virtually all of the metropolitan cities and many of the medium-sized cities. They are educating 37.5% of the state's youngsters.

Elimination of the minimum grant would force districts involved to vote as much as six additional mills of local real estate taxes to maintain their present programs. Cleveland, for example, would have to vote an added 3.2 mills (on top of an existing tax rate of 36.3 mills).

Senator Charles A. Mosher, Oberlin, who served as vice chairman of the Ohio School Survey Committee, has pointed out repeatedly that elimination of the minimum poses a serious political problem, one which the Legislature has never considered seriously. Reason: at least 64 of the 138 House members represent minimum aid districts; the same is true for 18 of the 33 Senators.

'Faulty Formula.' The Foundation Program formula has been criticized for being complicated and unrealistic. "The various factors in the formula are directly related to the realities of actual school costs," Mosher contends. "It is a realistic formula, except that some of the factors (especially those for teacher salaries) are now not as high as they should be. There are quality incentives in the formula, direct financial regards for those school districts that attempt to upgrade their educational services.

"Obviously, such a formula, in an inflationary period and in a period of rapid population growth, will require constantly increasing appropriations. We may all be appalled at the tremendous new expenditures to be required for public education at all levels in the immediate future. But the need is not contrived. It is real. It cannot be ducked. A Foundation formula geared to reality is sound because it thus forces the Governor and the Legislature to be constantly aware of reality, even though awareness forces upon us ever heavier responsibilities and more difficult decisions."

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presented to Geo De Kay

Her brother, George DeKay, received a reward of merit, given by his teacher, Hattie Clark, at DeBolt School.

Exact copy of work of pupils at Warden School in 1904.

I expect to be a housekeeper  
I like to study Reading and Spelling best.

Geography and Arithmetic are the hardest for me.

I like to wipe dishes

Gertrude Phillips

Age 12.

I expect to be a farmer  
I like to study reading and language best.

Arithmetic and spelling are the hardest for me.

I like to play ball.

Ralph Weidner

Age 8



Joséphine DeKay taught in what is now Jerusalem Township at McNutt and Cedar Point School. She was on payroll in 1879 as teacher of McNutt School on Veler Road.



Warden  
District 1



Heckman  
District 2

Picture of Oregon Schools taken from thesis written by County Superintendent, J. W. Whitman.



# *The Development of Education*



Brandville  
District 4

Gardner  
District 3



Portables at Brandville  
District 4



Richle  
District 5



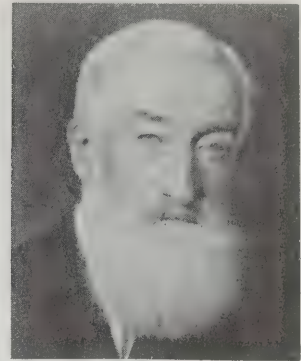
Momeneetown  
District 6

Eckville  
District 7



# The Development of Education

Picture loaned by  
Mrs. Ida Bruggeman.



Bay Shore  
District 9

Henry Lalendorff served as a member of the Board of Education of Oregon Township many years. His interest in education made him an ardent supporter of better schools.



Jamestown  
District 8



Homestead  
District 11



Creek  
District 10



In the spring wagon, books and supplies were loaded and delivered at each school.  
Loaned by Carrie Fassett.  
The boy is her brother.  
Fred Able.

The faithful horse traveled from one school to another in sunshine and rain.





# The Development of Education



Bailey  
District 1

Jerusalem Township

A good view of the old  
pump and the bell.

Pictures of old schools  
furnished by teachers.

A more modern one room  
school.

Cedar Point  
District 2



Built in the days of the  
sawmills.

Amesville  
District 3



McNutt  
District 4

Built in the early days,  
following the log school.



A two room school.

Bono  
District 5

The new primary room at  
Bono with an enrollment  
of 40 to 45 in grades 1  
and 2.

District 5



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Lower grades met in the  
Town Hall to relieve  
crowded conditions.

Yondota — District 6

Yondota  
District 6



Where the lake breezes  
were delightful in the  
summer.

Reno  
District 7



Cement Block  
District 8

The last one room school  
built in Jerusalem  
Township



The Buick was my pride  
and joy.

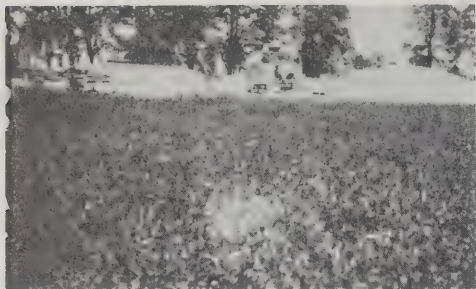
When roads improved,  
method of travel changed.

The Maxwell taught me  
many lessons, such as  
changing tires and clean-  
ing spark plugs.





# The Development of Education



Coy Site — getting ready to build

Oregon consolidates.  
Builds new schools on  
three sites.

Pictures from  
Mr. Whitmer's thesis.



The trees formed a  
beautiful background.

Clay — combined grade  
and high



Coy, Wynn and Clay  
became three centers of  
great activity and growth.



## Chapter VIII

# Early Industries of Oregon and Jerusalem



### HUNTING AND TRAPPING

Among the first industries carried on was that of hunting and trapping. In the early days the Indians were engaged in hunting and trapping fur-bearing animals. Trading posts had been established at various places by the French and later by the English. Peter Navarre became an agent for a fur company in Detroit. Many people became interested and found the pursuit of these occupations interesting and profitable.

### FISHING

Fishing was a profitable industry which attracted many people. It still is attractive to a few people who find a ready market for their fresh water fish. During the summer and fall many people enjoy fishing and hunting as a sport.

### GAME, 1830-1870

Judge E. D. Potter said that when he came here in 1835, the entire region, north of a line drawn from the head of Lake Erie to the Pacific Ocean, was one unbroken hunting ground, the settlements in the intervening states interfering very slightly with the game. In Oregon, there were the red deer, bears, wolves, panthers, lynx, wildcats, foxes, and turkeys with a great variety of small game.

### RED DEER

Red deer were plentiful up to the 70's. Herds of fifty or sixty deer were common in the winter when

the snow was deep and food was scarce in the woods. They came to the barnyards of the farmers eating corn and corn fodder with the stock until driven away. In the early days of the 1850's, men did not hunt deer, but shot one when in need of meat. A. R. Fassett, Jr. told how the deer came and looked into the school room as they stood outside the window.

### PANTHERS AND BEARS

The early settlers had little trouble with the panthers and bears destroying their stock. This was probably because land was low and swampy. The Indians living at the mouth of the river gave further protection as farther west in Fulton County the country was overrun with panthers and bears.

### PANTHER CHASES RIDER

Mr. Moses Dowell tells about his mother riding horseback to visit a friend of hers nine miles away. His father became uneasy when evening drew near and she did not return. He was about to start after her when he heard a woman's scream coming from a distance. His father and brother took their rifles and ran out of the house when they saw the horse coming on a gallop. The house and barn were fenced in with a high rail fence. The horse was coming up a road back of the barn so they could not see it. Soon the horse came around the turn, leaped over the bars with a panther closely following. Mr. Dowell shot the panther as it was leaping the bars. It measured nine feet from its nose to the tip of its tail.

### INDIAN BOY TRACKS PANTHER

James Navarre had adopted an Indian boy, who, when he was about twenty years of age, discovered the trail of a panther and tracked it to a hollow log. He stopped up the end of the log and went home for help. James and Anthony Navarre returned with the Indian. They chopped a hole in the log, and when the panther put out its head, Anthony Navarre shot it.

### FEW BEARS SEEN

Robert Navarre, Sr., the scout, killed a bear near the place where the panther had been killed.



# *Early Industries of Oregon and Jerusalem*

In 1842, a bear killed and ate a steer belonging to Jerome Smith who was living near what is now Sixth and Starr Avenue. An attempt was made by Elijah J. Woodruff to trap the mate but it had disappeared.

## FOXES

The red, black, silver, grey, and cross foxes were found here. They intermixed and the "cross" was the name given to a cross between the red and black foxes.

The furs of the silver grey and black foxes were valued highly, a single skin sold for \$75.00. The grey fox had a coarse, brittle fur.

## WOLVES

In the early days a bounty, ranging from \$8.00 to \$25.00, was paid for a wolf's scalp. Trappers never killed females, since that would injure their next year's harvest of scalps.

Wolves in packs were seen frequently. Mr. Luther Whitmore and Mr. Keeler started on an Indian trail for Jamestown, a settlement on the Bay Shore. They saw a pack of 150 or 200 wolves, which did not molest them.

## LYNX AND WILD CATS

These animals were numerous. They were dangerous since they would quietly approach and wait for an opportunity to spring upon their victim.

This stealthy mode of approach almost cost the lives of two of Mrs. George DeKay's children. She had placed them on a blanket under a tree while she gave her attention to other duties. Fortunately, she looked up into the tree just as the wild cat was about to spring upon the children. She rushed to the side of the children and saved their lives.

## TURKEYS

Next to the deer, turkeys were the most important game. They grew to be very large and often weighed thirty pounds when dressed. Hunters by using a wing bone or quill could imitate the turkey's call. Using this method as a decoy they were able to catch them quite easy. Another method they often used was a trap. This was built of rails or poles making a tight covered pen. Then a trench was dug leading under one side of the pen. Corn was scattered in the trench. The turkeys would find the corn in the trench, eat it, as they followed the

trail which led them into the pen. Since they did not know enough to look down but continued looking up, they were unable to escape.

## SMALL GAME

Small game was abundant and consisted of quail, woodcocks, snipes, prairie chickens, and partidges. Judge Potter reported that he had seen over five hundred prairie chickens at one time and thousands together in open spaces. Quails were sold in Toledo at twelve and one half cents a dozen alive, and eighteen and one half cents when dressed. Geese were plentiful and sold at thirty cents a dozen.

## FISH

Robert Navarre, the range lighthouse keeper at Ironville, reports that in March of 1858, he caught by means of an 80 rod seine the following hauls of fish: the first haul, 50 barrels; the second 42 barrels; the third 22 barrels. Each barrel contain two hundred and fifty pounds. The entire catch amounted to over fourteen tons which he sold at three cents a pound, a total of \$950.00.

## PROTECTION

In time men began hunting and fishing as a sport. They failed to follow in the footsteps of the early pioneer who killed just what he needed. The ruthless method of killing, without regard to the future, resulted in gradually reducing the number until there was danger of extinction of all game.

To preserve game of various kinds the state legislature passed laws which allowed people to hunt and fish during specified times. The law also placed a limit on the number of duck, deer, and other game that one person could kill. Fish are protected by specifying the size, the time of year, and the kinds of fish.

## BASKET FACTORY

Mr. Fredrick established a small basket factory on the Otter Creek Road. Ash and willow trees which grew in this vicinity provided the material for the weaving of baskets.

Gilbert Koch and others remember the factory because Mr. Fredrick had a live bear chained to a post near the front of the factory. According to Fred Cook, Mr. Fredrick went to Michigan on hunting trips. On one of these trips he captured a cub bear which he brought home with him. He

# Early Industries of Oregon and Jerusalem

taught the bear many tricks. The children enjoyed seeing Mr. Fredrick walking along with the cub at his side. During these walks he had the bear walking on his hind legs.

## LUMBERING

The early settlers needed lumber for various purposes. Much of it was used in building homes, barns, and sheds. Some was used for fuel, part of which was used by the settlers and the other sold to factories and families in the city. It was cut into three and four foot lengths and sold by the cord.

## CHARCOAL

Some of the wood was converted into charcoal. The wood was cut into four foot lengths, then put into a pile, beginning the pile in the center and working toward the outside. A hole was dug on one side so the air could pass into the pile. Then straw was placed over it and covered with mud. A fire was then built at the opening and kept burning slowly so the wood became charred. The charcoal was then sold as fuel in the city.

## SAWMILLS

Since the demand for lumber increased, men bought large tracks of land and established sawmills at various places. This became a profitable and thriving business.

In 1836, the first sawmill was built by Charles V. Jennison. It was located on the river bank in the village of Oregon. The flooring for the first bridge across the Maumee was cut in this mill. The next year a schooner, named the *Ottawa*, was built. It sailed the Great Lakes for a number of years.

## FREDRICK PRENTICE'S MILL

This mill was built in 1849, near the bridge on Bridge Street, now known as Main. Mr. Prentice purchased several tracts of land. After removing the timber he sold the land to settlers who cultivated this rich soil and raised such crops as corn, wheat, and other produce.

## JOHNSON'S MILLS

Johnson developed mills in the southwestern portion of the township which attracted men interested in working in the mills and others who purchased the land after it was cleared and established farms.

## BAILEY

Bailey established a mill on Jerusalem Road. This settlement was called Bailey. Later the name was changed to Booth where passenger trains on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad stopped for passengers going to Toledo. This mill produced staves which were made into barrels. At this time barrels were used for packing salt, apples, flour, and for storing wine, oil and other liquids.

## FOSTER AND WARD

A large mill was established at Warden by Foster and Ward. This attracted a group of people and resulted in the building of the Warden School.

## WARD'S MILL AND CANAL

Ward became interested in the eastern portion of the township, now Jerusalem, and built a mill on Cedar Creek south of Jerusalem Road. A number of buildings were erected to provide living quarters for the men.

To provide an outlet for his lumber he built a large canal extending eastward to the lake just north of what is now Bono. The opening up of this large canal brought a supply of sturgeon inland. This led to the catching of these fish for their eggs.

## CAVIAR

The eggs were removed and rubbed through a screen to free them from the enclosing tissue. They were then washed, rubbed with salt, and drained. After the eggs were dried they were packed for shipping. At the time this industry was carried on, caviar was a delicacy which only the very rich could afford. For some reason the meat which is smoked and used for food was destroyed. People living near by recall seeing sturgeon, after eggs were removed, thrown in great piles and burned.

## SHIP BUILDING

Since Ward now had a way of sending ships and lumber, he developed a shipyard just north of Bono. Wells were drilled to supply water, and a blacksmith shop established. Then Fred Tank erected a stave mill and built barrels for the winery at Kelly's Island.

Daniel Shephard became manager of the shipyard. These developments attracted a number of men and in a short time a settlement known as Shephardsville was thriving.



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Large oak timbers 24 x 24 inches and 40 feet in length were shipped to the Soo. A steamer named *Fred Tank* and a number of mud scows were built.

To get in and out of the shipyard a plank road of at least one half mile in length was built east of Bono.

### FELLERS AND AMES' MILL

This mill was located on Yondota Road north of Jerusalem. It was operated by Fellers and Ames. Trees were made into lumber and staves. A by-product produced at all these mills was the thin pieces of scraps left when making staves. These were called *listings*. These pieces were bound in bundles, tied with binder twine, and sold to Boards of Education and various firms to be used in starting fire.

As you will note, wherever sawmills were established people moved into the vicinity as laborers or to acquire property that was cleared. The stumps were removed gradually. As soon as stumps were removed, the land was used for farming. Often they planted small plots while waiting for more land to be cleared.

The people of this community filed a petition for a school which was granted. Lumber for the school was obtained from the mill. Rollie Ames, who was then a very young boy, recalls hauling the lumber from the mill to the school site which became known as Amesville.

A detailed description of one of these mills will follow which will give a rather clear picture of how rapidly a community was built as soon as a sawmill was erected.

### SONCRANT'S MILL

Samuel E. Soncrant and his brother, John N., erected a sawmill on the Bay Shore near the water. This was in the vicinity of what is now the corner of North Curtice and Bay Shore Roads.

His daughter, Bess E. Wonnell, who now lives near Oak Harbor has given her recollection of this mill as a child of eight years.

She writes,

"When I was eight years old, we moved to Bay Shore. The house we rented was one I remember to this day as a delightful home. It was located about one half mile from the Niles estate. The grounds extended to the bay shore where a grove of trees gave playground

and picnic area, as well as dock for our boats.

I still recall the lovely drive to Ironville on our way to the city. It followed the bay all the way and passed many beautiful homes with well kept and beautifully landscaped grounds.

My uncle, John N. Soncrant, and my father, Samuel E. Soncrant, had located a mill in the area some time before. The exact date I do not know. Our family arrived in 1892."

Other facts given in the letter indicate that her father had been in the sawmill business for some time and had exhausted the timber in other locations so leased the ground from F. B. Niles and established his mill at the north end of the road.

First he built a dock and dredged the harbor so the boats could come and go to bring in supplies to the shipping shed and carry away the lumber and staves.

The mill nearby was surrounded by lumber sheds to the rear and sides. A blacksmith shop was located in front of the mill, and kept busy by taking care of the needs such as shoeing of horses and keeping the machinery in good repair.

On the right of the road coming in was a store and office. The storeroom provided needed supplies for the employees. The office had a rear and front entrance for the manager. Living quarters for the storekeeper were composed of two bedrooms, a kitchen and a living room.

Across the road a building was erected known as *Polack Hall*. On the upper floor there were sleeping quarters and below a living room. The unmarried men lived in these quarters. To the north of this there was another building with three bedrooms upstairs. On the first floor there were two bedrooms, a living room, a large dining room, a kitchen, and an annex. This was the *Boarding House*.

She recalls that the annex had a huge insulated room which was used as a refrigerator. It was large enough to hold many cakes of ice and a place to hang beef carcasses and other meat. In the center of the room there was a section of a log which was used as a carving block. Near by was a big ice house for storing the ice which had been cut in blocks and covered with sawdust.

Several cottages were built along this road where employees with families resided. Opposite

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the *Boarding House* was a large house called *The Bee Hive*. This accommodated several families.

Stables were provided with box stalls for the driving horses and smaller stalls for the work horses. A stable man was employed to take care of the horses. She recalls this stable hand as a man who could not speak good English. His name was Gus. The vivid picture of Gus is evidently due to his accent and the fact he usually had something to give Mr. Soncrant's "little girl" after he had made a trip to the city.

In planning the grounds a lovely grove was kept which provided a park for the entire group. This park was known as Nile-lo-sean where people enjoyed picnicking, swimming, and patronizing the various concession stands.

## MANUFACTURING OF CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

An atlas published in 1875, list one of these shops located in Oregon at the corner of Woodville and Brown roads and operated by George Clark and Brother.

## BLACKSMITHING

At most sawmills a blacksmith shop was erected. In time there was a demand for the services of blacksmiths for the shoeing of horses and repair of machinery.

## JOSEPH CLEMENTS' SHOP

Joseph Clements left Canada for New York. In 1883, he arrived in Toledo and worked at the Wagon Works. In 1884, he bought a blacksmith shop at DeBolt's Corner from Dan Kelly. He established a thriving business which served the people for miles around. He lived in a log house on Big Ditch Road north of Enos Momenec's store. Later he purchased property on the corner of Big Ditch and Seaman Roads where he built a new home. His son, Joe, worked with him until his marriage to Belle Shelles. Joe then purchased a home in Martin and established a shop on the Main Street near his home. At this time Clarence Dusseau worked with Mr. Clements. He continued in this work until Mr. Clements retired when he took over the shop. Later he moved the shop across the road and continued in the business until he retired due to ill health.

## JOHN STROH'S SHOP

This shop was located on Jerusalem Road between Coy and Wheeling Street. Mr. Stroh operated the repair and blacksmith shop for a number of years.

## TILE MILL

A tile mill was located on a farm owned by Mr. Guiles on Seaman Road between North Curtice and Cousino. This was a profitable business since tile was needed to drain all the farm land in this vicinity.

Tile is made from thin sheets of clay, molded, pressed, and baked in kilns. They are usually tubular in shape. A continuous tile line is formed by fitting sections of tile together.

## OTHER MILLS

A grist mill owned and operated by Henry Matthews was located on Cedar Point Road between Big Ditch and Wynn Roads. This mill was of real service to the farmers in the surrounding territory. They brought corn and other grain to be ground which was used as feed for cattle, hogs, and chickens.

## CIDER MILLS

The Berger Brothers, R. F. and George, established a cider mill on their place near Booth. This mill served the community for forty four years.

The Coys had a cider mill on their place on Jerusalem Road between Lallendorf and Coy. This mill is still in operation and is owned by Willis Coy.

## THRESHING GRAIN

The need for threshing more grain in less time led some farmers to invest in threshing machines. They went from one farm to another threshing the grain for which they charged about four cents a bushel. The grain was measured as it passed into a container in the separator.

This was profitable since there were so few machines and three or four threshing machines would be kept busy during the summer. Since it was difficult to get a machine when needed, many farmers put their grain in barns or stacks to protect it from the rain. However, time and labor was saved by hauling grain from field to the machine on threshing day.

Some of the men engaged in this work were Frank Vincent, Lloyd Albertson, and James Coy.



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## HARBAUER CATSUP FACTORY

A number of farmers became interested in raising tomatoes. Harbauer contracted with these farmers who sold their produce to him. He established a factory on Dearborn, a short distance from Toledo in Oregon Township. Here the tomatoes were received and made into catsup. This has become an important industry and thousands of bushels of tomatoes are raised each year. The factory is now owned by Hunt Foods and Industries Incorporated.

## FRUIT GROWING

As early as 1835, John W. Brown came from New York and bought a farm on the south side of Bay Shore Road where he became interested in raising of fruit. T. W. Taylor purchased property in 1854, located between Otter and Duck Creeks. Here he developed a farm noted for its peaches. Other fruit such as apples, plums, cherries, raspberries, and strawberries were raised. In fact, the land along the Bay Shore and Otter Creek was developed into very beautiful fruit farms. Among these farms were those owned by Burgie, Driftmeyer, Metzger, Consaul, Koch, Case, and others. The Consaul Farm was noted for its fine apples. These were packed in barrels and shipped to various parts of the country.

## TRUCK FARMING

Toledo offered a ready market for garden produce so a number of farmers found it profitable to engage in truck farming. All kinds of vegetables were produced. The soil being fertile yielded abundantly.

Every member of the family took an active part weeding, hoeing, preparing vegetables for the market and various other tasks that had to be performed. One of the important tasks was to take the load to the market each morning.

## PUBLIC MARKET

A public market was erected on Superior Street. A raised platform was built. On each side of this platform stalls were erected and rented to farmers for the season. This made it possible for a farmer to rent a space where he could take his produce and offer it for sale.

Each farmer backed his load into the stall up to the platform. The buyers walked to and fro on this walk looking over the display, discussing

prices and comparing goods. Each buyer after completing his purchase drove away with his load which he took to his grocery store. As soon as a farmer sold his load, he was ready to return home.

The farmers who did not rent stalls had to take chances of finding a convenient place on the outer edge of the market where they could make sales. Frequently after a farmer who had a stall sold his produce, he would give some neighbor permission to use his space.

## DISADVANTAGES ON MARKET

If a farmer did not have a stall, it was necessary for him to start for market about midnight in order to find a convenient place to display his goods.

On days when sales were slow he spent much time selling. Some farmers would go to a residential district and sell their goods from house to house, others would offer the load at reduced rates, still others would take their produce home.

## STRENUOUS DAYS

These were long, strenuous days. The longer one spent selling a load the less time he had to prepare for the next day's supply and the less time he had to sleep, for another trip must be made the next night.

## PEDDLING PRODUCE

Some farmers had a particular residential district where they sold such things as eggs, butter, cheese, apples, vegetables, etc. one a week. This was usually a Saturday trip. As a little girl, I frequently made such trips with a neighbor. This was a great event. Crossing Cherry Street Bridge was an exciting experience for a little girl. What a sight to see rows of houses on each side of every street. The stores, the street cars and the traffic were fascinating. However, it was always a delight to return to the open country.

## FARMING BETWEEN 1840-1860

During this time farmers were gradually clearing the forest and removing stumps. As soon as they cleared a field of ten or more acres, it was fenced in and corn, wheat, and other produce planted. Since most of the labor had to be done by hand with the use of crude tools, men farmed between forty and eighty acres. For a description of life on the farm during this period, see Chapter III.

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## IMPROVED METHODS

In time, the land was cleared and tiled. Machines were purchased. Horses were replaced by tractors. Other improved machinery, such as the combine which cut and threshed the grain at the same time, corn pickers which husked and loaded the corn, machines that pulled, topped and loaded the beets revolutionized farming. Now it is possible for a man to farm large tracts of 200 to 500 acres. In Jerusalem Township large farms are being operated by Frank Wolf, Otto Turnow, Charles Bench, Carl Wolf, Charles Herman, Fred Witty, Robert Sheehan, while other are still cultivating less acreage and working for some industrial firm in Toledo.

Many subdivisions have been developed in Oregon and in most cases the size of the farms are reduced. Many farmers living in Oregon are cultivating small farms and are also engaged in industry. A few still have large farms such as the farms of Carl Ackerman, George Ackerman, Glenn Peach, John and Dale Baden, Charles Villhauer, Moritz, Schweizer, and a few others. Industry is gradually taking over the land north of the Corduroy Road.

As land values increase, industry develops and more homes are built, farming will be an industry of the past in Oregon.

## DEVELOPMENT OF OIL FIELDS

Oil was discovered in Oregon in 1885. As more wells were drilled, the territory extended eastward taking in part of Jerusalem Township. The discovery of oil led to a number of related industries which brought employment and profit to many of the farmers for a period of about fifteen years.

## RIG BUILDERS, DRILLER AND TOOL DRESSERS

Rig builders came in to build the 72 foot derricks which soon dotted the countryside. This group was followed by drillers and tool dressers who began the task of drilling for oil. The drillers had the responsibility of the drilling while the tool dresser took care of firing the boiler, keeping the drilling bits sharp and acting as a general handy man. These men worked on twelve hour shifts. It generally took two or three weeks to complete the drilling, depending upon the depth of the shale

and whether in the process of drilling they had any cave-ins.

## TEAMSTERS

To take care of the needs of the rig builders and drillers it was necessary to employ men with teams to haul their supplies from one job to the other. Usually farmers were willing to accept these jobs as it supplied them with ready cash.

## PUMPERS

The discovery of oil called for a man to operate the machinery to pump the oil from the well into a storage tank.

When two or more wells were on the same farm or a near by farm and operated by the same company, a power house was built and each well was connected to the power house by shackle rods which made it possible to pump more than one well at a time.

## GAUGERS

When the storage tanks were filled a man was sent by the company who purchased the oil. He checked the tank using a guage which tested the quality of it. Any salt water that happened to be in the tank was drawn off and the oil was sent through pipes to the refinery.

## BOARD AND ROOM

The incoming of all these men brought the problem of finding living quarters. A few were able to find houses for their families, but many were single and had a difficult time in getting located. One home converted a large room which had been a woodshed into a bedroom. Several beds were put up so as to accommodate as many as possible. Two or three other families shared their homes in this way.

## THE BLUE GOOSE

The demand for room and board was so great that a group of the men built a boarding house which they named *The Blue Goose*. Cooks were employed and rooms were furnished for sleeping accommodations. They were a happy-go-lucky set and seemed to enjoy their make shift quarters.

## GUSHER ON MILLER'S FARM

A well was located on the Miller place just south of Millard Avenue not too far from Toledo



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city limits. This well flowed for days before it was brought under control. It was shot July 27, 1897. Due to its continued flowing over a period of time it was called the *Klondike*.

Mr. Miller was proprietor of a club house located on this same farm. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were noted for their hospitality. They opened their home to these men making them happy and comfortable during their stay.

## THE SHOOTER

After reaching the oil rock it was necessary to *shoot the well*. This called for a man, sometimes two were used, to lower nitroglycerin into the wells. It was a dangerous task and called for men who knew how to put the shot into the well. There were times when the well flowed and if this happened while lowering the glycerin, the shooter had to be ready to catch the can as it came up or things would be blown to pieces including the workmen.

## GLYCERINE MAGAZINE

To save "the shooters" miles of travel a shanty was built in the woods between Jerusalem and Seaman roads. At this time Starr Avenue ended at Lallendorf Road. One day the shooter returned to the shanty for a load of glycerine. Just what happened no one knows, but in loading the glycerine on to the truck something set off the entire supply. The man and his team were blown to pieces. In spite of an intense search only small fragments of the man's clothing could be found. One of the horses' heads was found with an ear of corn in its mouth. It was evident that he had fed the horses and was loading his wagon for another trip. The explosion shook windows in the houses and tore a huge hole in the earth. People for miles around came to see what had happened.

## "GO DEVIL"

The amount of glycerin lowered into the hole varied from 180 to 200 quarts. The last can lowered into the hole had a plunger which when hit descended into the can and connected with a fuse which set off the shot. This was accomplished by dropping an iron with five or six projections which drove the plunger into the fuse causing an explosion. This explosion enlarged the hole and oil from surrounding rock collected and was pumped

to the surface and stored in a tank. New methods of shooting a well are now being used.

The explosion caused the oil, small stones, and water to rise to the height of 75 to 90 feet in the air and descend in a graceful curve to the ground. People in the community considered it an honor to be allowed to drop the "Go Devil".

## ELECTRIC LINES IN OREGON

At one time Oregon Township was served by three electric railways: the Northwestern Ohio Electric Railway, the Lake Shore Electric, and the Toledo Fostoria and Findlay.

## THE TOLEDO FOSTORIA AND FINDLAY RAILWAY

This railway diverged from the Lake Shore Electric in front of the Sun Oil plant on Woodville Road and headed due south to Findlay. This just skirted the side of Oregon Township and had little effect on this territory except providing transportation to and from Findlay including many stops along the line. It became affiliated with the Lake Shore Electric but was discontinued in 1932.

## THE LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC

It is claimed that this was the first long distant interurban railway in the United States. This road had a humble beginning as a local street car line at Sandusky in 1891. After a number of corporate maneuvers it became the Sandusky, Milan and Norwalk Electric with a line connecting these towns. The company went into the hands of a receiver and the line sold to Lake Shore Electric in 1900. This company had been expanding west from Cleveland since 1898.

The portion of the Lake Shore that was connected with Oregon was known as Toledo, Fremont and Norwalk. The service on this road began September 5, 1900. The Everett Moore Syndicate represented the Lake Shore and took over in 1901. They completed the line between Cleveland and Toledo. This route traveled by the large red cars of this interurban was the East Broadway Line of the Toledo Railway and Light later known as the Community Traction. From East Broadway they followed a private right of way on the north side of Woodville Road to Genoa, thence on to Cleveland. The cars were heavy and frequently attained a speed of sixty to seventy miles an hour.

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This line continued until 1932, when automobile competition and the depression brought financial difficulties. The company struggled on until 1938, when it became impractical to continue the service.

### THE TOLEDO EASTERN (TOLEDO, PORT CLINTON AND MARBLEHEAD)

The Toledo Eastern, known as the Toledo, Port Clinton and Lakeside Railway, incorporated on December 20, 1902. At this time it did not pass through Oregon. The first regular passenger service began with four cars and the use of the Lake Shore route between Genoa and Todedo. This arrangement continued until October 22, 1906, when additional tracks were laid between Genoa and Toledo by the way of Clay Center, Curtice, Booth and then into Toledo over the Starr Avenue line of the Toledo Railway and Light making a trip of fifty-five miles. The line passed through a number of reorganizations known as Northwestern Ohio Electric Railway, Ohio Public Service, and finally the Toledo Eastern. At the height of its expansion, the railway offered through service from Toledo to Sandusky by making use of boat connections between Bay Point Park and Sandusky. This was made possible because of the track that was built from Port Clinton, east to Lakeside, Marblehead and Bay Point. The last passenger run was made on July 11, 1939. However, freight service continued until permission was granted August 30, 1945, to discontinue service from Violet to Clay Center in Ottawa County. Since there was no objection, the company discontinued this portion of their freight service August 3, 1945. The freight service between Clay Center and Ryan, a station on Starr Avenue within the Toledo city limits, continued.

In 1913, the road was taken over by the Northwestern Ohio Railway and Power Company. This company sold to the Ohio Public Service in September 1924. L. E. Bennett was superintendent of the line; Ed Fleckner, general freight agent; Louis Schroeder, road master; Emery Johnson, master mechanic; and Robert Fought, train master.

Mr. Cowgill reported that when the passenger service discontinued only four of the twenty-two employees retired. Another interesting item given was that when tracks were removed between Marblehead and Clay Center, 4,600 tons of steel and

2,043 pounds of copper was turned over to the government for the war effort.

The freight service between Clay Center and Ryan was discontinued in June 1958. At this time The Kelly Island Stone and Lime Company at Clay Center closed, and the Toledo Edison, receiving coal by boat at its new Bay Shore plant, no longer required much coal by rail. Thus losing two of its three customers it was forced to discontinue service. The rails and ties have been removed, the road bed is being leveled and in time all evidences of a former railroad will disappear.

### FINAL EQUIPMENT

It is interesting to know that at the time this road discontinued the company had two locomotives, one built in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania in 1926, and the other was obtained from International Railway in New York in 1950. Also there were a few maintenance of way vehicles rebuilt from old passenger cars. These were stored at Clay Center where the company's shops were located in their final years.

### MUSEUM

The car No. 21 of Ohio Public Service has been restored and is operating for the benefit of tourists at OBeta Junction, Ohio which is located near Columbus, Ohio. This museum is operated by the Electric Railroad Association in order to preserve an old method of transportation represented by the electric street car.

The material on the electric lines was obtained by Karl Berkebille of Perrysburg, Ohio. The sources were: Electric Railroad Association Magazine; Interurban Trails — Galloway; Railroad Magazine November 1951, and Trains Magazine.

Mrs. Nelta Marsh, who had been in the employ of The Eastern Railway, gave some very interesting information taken from a clipping which she had kept. This gave information about the last days of the company.

### THE PRESENT

At the present time the most important industries in Oregon are: the oil refineries, with their by-products; the railroads; the C and O Docks; the Edison Plant; and numerous other industries which will be enumerated later.



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## THE REFINERIES

"Early refineries usually were built close to oil fields — their source of crude supply." From Sun Oil Company pamphlet. This is no longer true because of the efficiencies in transportation. Today, refineries may be located thousands of miles from the source of crude oil.

The four refineries in Oregon are the Gulf, Pure, Standard, and the Sun. They receive crude oil supplies from Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Illinois, and Wyoming.

These companies have huge pipe line networks through which they send their products to all points in the United States and Canada. Another great advantage of these refineries is they are located adjacent to and some are partly in Toledo city limits. This gives them the excellent deep water port which provides economical shipment of finished products by tankers or barges to other ports". In addition to this, liquefied petroleum gas and other special products, requiring cars of a certain type, are transported by railroad.

The tank trucks transport their products to stations, farms, and homes.

These refineries serve the people by producing gasoline, kerosene, fuel oils, lubricants, jet fuel, asphalt, and many special products such as sprays, weed killer, rust preventives, and fertilizers.

## THE STANDARD OIL

The plant is located in Oregon, east of Otter Creek and north of the Cedar Point Road. It is known as the Sohio Toledo Refinery. The first part of this plant was built in 1919. It was planned and built as a complete operating plant. The individual units are connected under a centralized control. It produces high quality fuels and lubricants required by automobiles and aircrafts.

The company's report shows it was built at a cost of about \$40,000,000. Their total investment exceed \$75,000,000. The refinery capacity is 60,000 barrels of crude oil a day. They employ 467 men and women.

For the convenience of its employees, a cafeteria is operated by the plant. Recreational activities are provided through the following clubs: Toledo Refinery Recreation, the Quarter Century, and the Management. These clubs hold their meetings in the building housing the cafeteria and offices.

## THE NERVE CENTER

The Central Control House of the Integrated Unit is called the Nerve Center. At this center all processing streams are controlled, also the catalytic cracking section and the steam generating section.

The instruments are placed on a 96 foot curved control panel. These instruments are under observation twenty-four hours a day for seven days each week. The dials control and record conditions in all the process sections. At various points five other control houses are located which "aid in the over-all operation of the factory". Direct communications are maintained by use of a loud speaker intercommunication system and telephones. In addition to this, they have set up portable walkie-talkie radios for emergencies.

Such a complicated industry must be run and operated by trained men and women who work as a team. It is interesting to know that 90% of these workers are stockholders.

## THE SUN OIL

A partnership that produced great results was formed by Joseph N. Pew and Edward O. Emerson in the early 70's. Their interest in the production of oil led them to purchase land, drill wells and lay pipe lines.

In 1894, they purchased a plant located at the city line of Toledo and owned at that time by the Crystal Oil Company.

The new company formed by Messrs. Pew and Emerson was known as the Diamond Oil Company. Early in 1895, the new owners started operating the plant. This refinery covered fourteen acres and produced kerosene, gas, oil and fuel oil. The equipment consisted of four stills, the capacities of which varied from 250 to 350 barrels each with a 250 barrel steam still and two 100 horse power boilers. In the beginning five men were employed to run the plant. However, in a short time 27 men were needed.

In December of 1895, the Diamond Oil Company became the Sun Oil Company. The Bay Terminal Railroad Company was incorporated and trackage was laid to connect the Sun Oil plant with the various railroads entering Toledo. This railroad company purchased 170 tank cars which had previously been operated by the Sun Oil Line

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Company. This was the beginning of the Sun Oil Company. Two years later additions and improvements were made. In 1900, two acres were added to the site. More equipment was purchased and more men were employed to carry on the work. In 1903, twelve more acres were added and ten more stills erected. Soon the original fourteen acres increased to forty-four acres. The additional thirty acres are in Oregon. The growth has been rapid and continual. The plant now consists of 270 acres with approximately one thousand employees. These employees have formed their own union with a large per cent owning stock.

This company, as well as the others in Oregon, has been and is a great help to the residents. In 1958, the Sun Oil Company paid to Oregon in the form of taxes \$454,147. Of this amount \$315,360 or 69.44/100% was allocated to the school system. Without this source of income and that paid by the other large industries of Oregon it would be impossible to build and maintain our fine schools.

## THE GULF OIL INCORPORATED

"In 1930, the Gulf Oil Corporation demonstrated its faith in the future of the Toledo area and the Oregon community" by purchasing the property of the Paragon Refining Company.

At the time this purchase was made the capacity of the refinery was 8000 barrels a day. Their products included gasoline, fuel oils, lubricating oils and wax. It was operated by 150 employees.

The Gulf then began a program of expansion which they have continued. The first expansion included "the construction of two combination crude and thermal cracking units, a treating plant, a gas plant, a boiler house, new docks and tanks." This increased the capacity about 50% which made it 12,000 barrels a day. To operate the new program required 250 men. The production was now concentrated upon gasoline, furnace oil and coke.

Growth continued and by 1948, the capacity was increased to 22,000 barrels a day. New constructions were undertaken to improve the quality of the products.

During the years 1948 and 1949, they put into operation "a new 32,000 barrels a day crude distillation units, a fluid catalytic cracking unit, a catalytic polymerization unit, liquefied petroleum

gas facilities, and additional treating facilities".

More tanks were added and a new laboratory was erected.

Changes and improvements were made to meet the need for higher octane gas. Other changes are being made to provide the highest quality of products. The company is now refining 42,000 barrels of crude oil per day. This crude oil is brought by pipe line from Texas and Louisiana. Like the other refineries its operations are world-wide.

## THE PURE OIL COMPANY

The branch of Pure Oil in Oregon is located on Otter Creek Road on one hundred fifty acres. It was erected in 1930, and began operations in 1931. It is one of the smaller fully integrated major oil companies in the United States. This branch is one of four petroleum refineries owned and operated by the company.

## OUTPUT

Originally the facilities had a daily crude processing capacity of 6,000 barrels. It has been modernized and enlarged and its present capacity is 30,000 barrels daily.

These facilities at present consist of crude distillation, refining, thermal and catalytic cracking, vacuum flashing and coking, alkylation, polymerization, and special naphtha manufacturing processes.

They produce high quality motor fuels, domestic and industrial burning oils, a full range of both aliphatic and aromatic industrial naphthas, liquefied petroleum gas, and petroleum coke. 360 people are employed to carry on the work.

## CRUDE OIL

The crude oil is obtained from company owned wells in Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Illinois. All these stocks are transported from the producing wells to the refinery through a network of pipelines which the Pure Oil owns or in which they have an interest.

## MARKETS

Most of the products are marketed within a radius of 200 miles of the refinery. The naphtha products exceed a radius of 500 miles from the product source. Sizeable amounts of aromatic naphtha are shipped into Canada and several ships



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load petroleum coke each year consigned to Norway and Sweden by the way of the St. Lawrence Seaway. A limited amount of jet fuel is manufactured for military use. Rail transportation is used for naphtha products and petroleum coke. Highway trucks are also used in distributing products to gas stations and storages.

## THE TOLEDO EDISON, BAY SHORE STATION

In 1952, when the Toledo Edison decided to expand, they purchased a site on Bay Shore of approximately 400 acres of land between Dupont and Wynn Roads. They broke ground for this 135,000 KW unit June 18, 1953, and completed the first generating unit the fall of 1955, at a cost of about \$29,000,000. A second unit of 135,000 KW was started in 1956, and completed in 1959. The total cost of this plant to date is approximately \$53,000,000.

The company is looking forward to future units as this site will accommodate six.

It is interesting to know that the equipment used is so massive that a trainload of concrete was poured into the ground to hold it. Very large quantities of coal, ground to a powder, is used to produce the heat and it uses three times as much water per day as the whole city of Toledo. 1600 trained men and women are employed to operate it. Yet most people accept the service provided without realizing the tremendous cost and the brain power required to produce and keep it running so that by turning a switch in one's home, place of business, or elsewhere, power that performs innumerable tasks is at one's command.

Another fact of interest is that this same plant helps to support the schools and the city of Oregon. In 1958, Toledo Edison paid in property taxes \$401,499.72 and of this amount \$278,819.96 went into the school system.

This \$52,000,000 plant at Bay Shore with others like it serve a 2,500 square mile area in and about Toledo. It is connected by a great network of lines extending in all directions. A tour through this plant will help one to understand that coal plus water plus precision produces electricity. However, one must keep in mind this would be impossible without the skillful attention of 1,600 trained men and women.

## THE WHEELING LAKE ERIE RAILROAD

In 1871, a company was chartered to build a railroad between Wheeling and Toledo. Work began in 1874, and continued under financial difficulties. By 1878, it was necessary to appoint a receiver. In September 1879, a new contract for a standard-gauge road was given. Near the close of 1880, work was resumed and on August 24, 1862, the first passenger train was run from Toledo to Valley Junction, a distance of 157 miles. By 1885, the road had been completed to Bowers-ton where it made connections with the Pan Handle Road. The company was unable to pay the interest on the bonds and the road was sold April 23, 1886. On July 1, 1886, it became the property of the Wheeling Lake Erie Company.

This railroad passes through the southwestern edge of Jerusalem Township, thence crossing Oregon in a northwesterly direction terminating at Cherry Street in Toledo. In Oregon it crosses the following roads: Brown, Bury, Stadium, Navarre, Wynn, Seaman, North Lallendorf, Corduroy, and York. In the earlier days passenger trains stopped at a little station called Bailey, later known as Booth. At one time there was a sawmill at Bailey. You will recall that the passenger trains stopped at a small station on Front Street. In the early days before bridges for pedestrians and vehicles were built across the river, people living in Ironville and vicinity made use of these passenger trains to cross the river.

Just northwest of the Corduroy the company has a large switch yard where freight cars are switched from one track to another so each car will be sent to its proper destination.

Passenger trains have been discontinued but many freight trains are sent over this line daily carrying coal, oil, machinery, produce and articles of all descriptions.

## THE PRESQUE ISLE DOCKS COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY AND TOLEDO RAILWAY

In 1880, a steam driven crane was built on the Maumee's west bank at Magnolia Street by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway. But as coal shipments continued to increase, the Hocking Valley moved to Front Street (1914). This pier

# *Early Industries of Oregon and Jerusalem*

was 170 feet wide and 950 feet long. In time the boats were of greater length and it became necessary to have more space for moving boats about. Looking around for such a location they decided upon Presque Isle.

## **C & O DOCKS AT PRESQUE ISLE**

In 1930, this company had completed Industrial Brownhoist Load 1 and 2 with four loaded and four empty tracks. The loading track car capacity was 110 and the empty track car capacity was 160. They dumped an average of 50 cars per hour.

By 1935, another Industrial Brownhoist was completed with six loaded tracks of one hundred and fifty car capacity and four empty tracks with one hundred eighty car capacity. In 1958, there were eight loaded tracks with 260 car capacity and nine empty tracks with 600 car capacity with a capacity of dumping 100 cars per hour. This totaled 18 loaded tracks with 520 loaded track car capacity; 17 empty tracks with 940 empty track car capacity and an average dumper capacity of 200 cars per hour. There are 76 miles of track in the yard and a car capacity of 6,500.

## **SLIP DIMENSIONS**

Their slips vary in length from 1,123.8 feet to 1760 feet, in width from 240 to 260 feet. The depth of the slip channel is 25 feet. With this latest addition, Presque Isle's busy piers, loaders and yards now rank as the world's largest single coal handling facility.

## **THE TOLEDO TERMINAL RAILROAD COMPANY LOCATION**

This railway forms an outer belt around the city of Toledo. The portion in Oregon runs along the boundary line between Oregon and Toledo to Starr Avenue, thence north through Toledo territory and enters Oregon a short distance north of Collins Park. It then runs through the territory between Duck and Otter Creeks to Presque Isle with spurs to Toledo Port, C and O Docks and Lake Front Dock. Along Otter Creek and between Duck and Otter Creeks there is a network of railroads. Coal and oil, as well as many other things, are sent by freight which is loaded on ships and sent to many ports. These boats bring in goods of various kinds which are loaded on cars and sent to inland cities.

## **ITS HISTORY**

The Toledo Railway and Terminal Railroad Company was an Ohio corporation formed in September 1900. Its purpose was to build an outer belt railway of about thirty-eight miles in length, with both passenger and freight terminals at Toledo, Ohio.

The incorporators were: Thomas H. Tracy, Charles F. Chapman, Jr., William B. Dick, Frank W. Caughling, and James A. Murphy.

On April 17, 1901, they entered into a contract with the Toledo Railway and Terminal Construction company to purchase the property and build and equip the road. The construction company was formed under the laws of Ohio by a group of business men of Toledo.

In 1901, the construction was begun and on October 1, 1903, the Board of Directors of the Toledo Railway and Terminal accepted it. Operations on the railroad began in September, 1902, when it was only partially completed.

In April 1905, control of the capital stock passed to Pere Marquette Railroad Company and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, under which operations continued at a loss until January 4, 1906, when Judge Harmon was appointed receiver of the property and business.

Operations continued under the receiver until foreclosure and sale of the property to the Toledo Terminal Railroad Company on December 4, 1907. Since 1940, the entire stock of the Terminal has been held by nine railroads: Baltimore and Ohio; Grand Trunk Western; New York Central; Pennsylvania; Chesapeake and Ohio; Michigan Central; New York; Chicago and St. Louis; Pere Marquette and Toledo and Ohio Central.

## **INTERESTING FACTS**

As originally constructed, the railroad consisted of a single track, 28.9 miles in length, with single track structures over upper and lower Maumee River, a complete passenger and freight terminal with a modern office building on Cherry Street, and a fully equipped machine shop at Manhattan Boulevard. The locomotive power in 1907, consisted of ten fifty-ton six wheel switching locomotives; in 1940, it consisted of three seventy-ton and seventeen one hundred-ton consolidated locomotives.



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During 1939, 1,645,369 cars were handled over these tracks.

Dieselization of locomotive power, with 1,000 H.P. Diesel electric switcher type locomotive, was begun in 1946, and completed in 1952. The locomotives were equipped with radio in 1948.

On September 17, 1957, the Grand Trunk Western Railway Company withdrew from the ownership in the Toledo Terminal Railway Company. The entire stock is now held by the remaining eight railroad companies.

## THE LAKE FRONT DOCK AND RAILROAD TERMINAL COMPANY

This company is located on Presque Isle and is owned and operated by The Baltimore and Ohio and New York Railway Companies, and stevedored by the Toledo Lake Front Dock Company, which is composed of the Olgebay-Norton and Pickand Mather Companies. The entire facility covers 212 acres, with 65 miles of track and a total car capacity of 5,000.

### COAL

Coal is moved from the proprietary yards by the way of the Toledo Terminal Railway in pullers. Steam and diesel power is used at the Dock on a rental basis from the owning lines. There are three coal dumping machines.

In 1956, there were 10,207,624 tons of coal loaded at Lakefront. Tonnages per boat ranges from 1,000 to 19,000. About 40 cars per hour or a total of about 2,400 tons are handled over a machine in each working hour.

### ORE

Ore moves over the dock from April through November. In 1956, there was a total of 1,963,292 gross tons of ore unloaded at Lakefront. Tonnage per boat ranges from 2,000 to 20,000. There are four ore hulets. The two new hulets constructed in 1953, are capable of unloading 600 tons per hour each; the capacity of the old hulets 500 tons per hour each, making it possible to unload a total of 2,200 tons each working hour.

### OPEN 24 HOURS

The docks are open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They are ready to service boats as soon as they arrive day or night. A night and a day

crew are kept on each machine for this service. There are 16 men in a car camper crew and 20 men in an ore dock crew.

## PARTS ON HAND

There are over \$200,000 in spare parts kept in the storeroom at all times to be ready for repairs.

## SUMMARY OF CAPACITIES, SPECIAL WORK AND MATERIALS

Capacity	coal	20,000,000 tons
Capacity	ore	10,000,000 tons
Yard	track	65 miles
Yard	switches	235
Yard	capacity	5,800 cars
Maneuvering basin	length	2,200 feet
	width	600 feet
Original dredging		2,500,000 cubic yards
Fill		1,750,000 cubic yards
Steel		23,000 tons
Concrete		30,000 cubic yards
Steel Z Sheet Piles		6,500
Wood piles (40 ft. to 50 ft.)		10,000
Slips	depth	25 feet
	mooring	
Winter storage	capacity	21 boats
Highway relocated		4,300 feet
Bridges built		3
Cinder ballast		8,000 cars
Other material		6,000 cars

## THE OHIO OIL COMPANY REFINED PRODUCTS TERMINAL

This terminal is located on a thirty acre fence-enclosed site at the corner of Seaman and Lallendorf Roads. It was opened in December 1952, and serves as a vital link in Ohio Oil's chain of distribution facilities.

## MARATHON FUELS

Marathon fuels are manufactured by the Ohio Oil Company at its refinery in Robinson, Illinois. These fuels are shipped by underground pipe lines to the terminal in Oregon and to many other terminals. From the terminal they are distributed by truck transport to smaller distribution points which are called bulk plants and to Marathon Service Station having a large storage capacity. Smaller stations as well as many farms and industrial users

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are supplied by tank wagon trucks operating from the bulk plants.

## TYPE OF BUSINESS

The Oregon Refined Products Terminal is operated by nine Ohio Oil employees. They handle six Marathon products: Marathon Mile-maker gasoline; Marathon Super M gasoline; Marathon kerosene; Number 1 fuel; Number 2 fuel and Diesel fuel. This terminal has a 160,000 barrel storage capacity.

## RAPID STRIDES IN MARKETING

The company is carrying on an alert, imaginative marketing program and is making rapid strides in this phase of its business. From a handful of "filling stations" in the immediate area of Robinson Refinery in southern Illinois, the company's marketing has expanded to 2,800 independent Marathon service stations in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Wisconsin.

## WOHO RADIO STATION

### LOCATION

The WOHO radio station is located on Pickle Road between Wheeling and Coy. The property, thirty-six acres, is leased by the company from Leger Metzger and Mildred Vanderhoof.

### COMPANY

The company is composed of sixteen stockholders, all of whom are local people. A board of directors have charge of the business. Sam. W. Sloan is manager and treasurer. Application was made to the Federal Communication Commission for a license which was not granted until 1954.

### PROGRAM

The first broadcast was sent over the air in October 1954. The programs consist of music, news and sports.

### THE PLANT

The studio, transmitters and offices are in the one building. They have four high towers which require considerable space for their ground system.

They had five employees in 1954; at present there are 22.

### WTOL

The Community Broadcast Company owns and controls this station. The main office is located in

Toledo. The Broadcasting tower and station is located on Cedar Point Road in Orgeon, Ohio. The tower is 1045½ feet in height. The programs are brought from the downtown office to the transmitter site by a micro wave relay. The audio is also brought in on the same wave.

Later the F.M. will be transferred from downtown to the tower.

The first program was a test pattern on November 26, 1958.

At present they employ four engineers and a janitor. The engineers have special college training and previous experience in this field.

The site of approximately one hundred acres was purchased about twelve years ago from a railroad company.

## WSPD

The site for this 1170 foot tower is on Stadium Road and contains approximately ninety three acres. It is operated by the Storer Broadcasting Company who owns a number of stations throughout the United States.

The main office is downtown and the programs are transmitted to the tower by micro wave.

The F.M. will be added to the tower site later. The first broadcasting was a test program given November 22, 1959.

Both stations have a protective device which lifts the intensity for a radius of four or five miles. This is a necessity since without this device all other stations would be eliminated.

## PORT OF TOLEDO

### INTRODUCTION

This port is of interest to all the people of Lucas County. Since it is a county project and just west of the Oregon boundary line, it should be given consideration in this history.

### TOLEDO HARBOR

"Toledo harbor includes both banks of the lower seven miles of the Maumee and the 17 mile long channel through Maumee Bay to deep water in Lake Erie." *Harland Bartholmen and Associates, A Program for the Port of Toledo*. According to this report the federal government began improving the harbor in 1866, and has continued improvements since.

Foreign vessels have been coming into Toledo



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since 1947. At that time it was only one sailing with 530 tons. It continued to increase and by 1952, there were 67 sailings which moved 19,820 tons. Exports were sent to Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Venezuela. Imports were received from Belgium, England, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Norway, and South America. Thus we see this rapid increase in foreign commerce developed a keen interest in the St. Lawrence Seaway, the opening of which brought about definite action.

## PORT COMMISSION

The Toledo-Lucas County Port Commission was established by the City of Toledo and County of Lucas under authorization by the State Legislature in July, 1949. Previous to this date the Commission operated as an agency of the City of Toledo. The Commission has jurisdiction over the harbor and port and navigable waters within Lucas County.

## MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

The Commission consists of nine members, four are appointed by the County Commissioners of Lucas County, and four by the mayor of Toledo with the approval of the Council. The mayor, city manager, director of public service and harbor master of Toledo, and the County Engineer of Lucas County are ex-officio members. Members serve without pay for a term of four years. The time is staggered except in the case of the ninth member who is jointly selected for one year.

The following were appointed as members of the commission: W. W. Knight; Arnold Finch; John Hackett, Jr.; Frazier Reams; Charles E. Ide; Philip S. Gibbs; Jerry Baron; John E. Martin; Richard T. Gosser.

## CORPORATION

The Commission formed a corporation and borrowed money from the Federal Government at 3½% interest. This made it possible to carry on business without being a drain on the taxpayers.

## SITE CHOSEN

The Commission decided to consider a suitable site for a harbor. Three different sites were considered. After careful study the location west of Presque Isle, within the city limits of Toledo, was chosen. It was purchased from the C and O Rail-

road and included 65 acres for \$228,470. This transaction took place in June, 1957.

## PROGRAM

It was decided to develop 28 acres of the site at a cost of \$1,451,000. This development was to be completed in three years.

The project began out in the river several hundred feet from shore. An 800 foot long steel bulkhead was pounded into place. A dredging company then pumped ashore 250,000 cubic yards of unsalable silt, then 350,000 cubic yards of good sand on top of the silt. Heavy clay covered the good sand which made a solid foundation for the dock front.

## VOTERS OF TOLEDO AND LUCAS COUNTY APPROVE LEVY

In November, 1959, the voters approved a levy of .544 mills for a period of five years. This money has been spent on the following projects.

Purchased 65 acres at the point just west of Presque Isle and usually referred to as Presque Isle site. Improved 28 acres of this site with one tenant already in business, the Industrial Molasses Corporation.

A 14.2 acre site marked for grain elevators at the Middlegrounds with one of the biggest grain companies signed up to operate a \$4.8 million elevator to be built by the Port Authority with revenue-bond financing. Three other big grain operators are interested in this site.

Publicizing the port nationally and internationally to place advantages and facilities before businessmen and shippers of several states.

A nine-man board of citizens and a full time staff with a master plan are working with a large advisory staff to take full advantage of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

A group of consultants in engineering, financial, and legal matters to direct activities.

## MIDDLEGROUNDS

The Middlegrounds site is located on the west side of the Maumee at Anthony Wayne Bridge. This site consists of 14.2 acres for which the Port Commission will pay \$95,960, the amount set in a friendly condemnation suit.

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## MARINA

Ten acres adjacent to Ed Cullen Park was purchased by the Port Commission for \$55,150. This was purchased at this time as a protective move which would prevent it being developed for other purposes.

## INDUSTRIAL MOLASSES CORPORATION

This corporation was the first to lease a portion of the site near the mouth of the river. It has four and half acres on which it built eight steel tanks with a capacity of six and one half million gallons. There are pipe lines running from the tanks to the dock front where ships are berthed while taking on or discharging liquid cargo.

## FIRST FOREIGN SHIPS IN NEW PORT

The Dutch freighter, loaded with wine, cheese and steel, sailed into the Maumee on May 1, 1959. The ship, Prins Willem George Fredrick, was the first ocean going vessel to arrive in the city through the newly opened St. Lawrence Seaway. "The ship's cargo bore the stamp "Made in Europe", the cargo with which she sailed away the following day — some 100 tons of machinery — bore the stamp "Made in the USA." *Toledo Blade* June 27, 1959.

## IMPORTANCE OF COAL AND GRAIN

The coal docks with its shipping facilities is given under C and O and Lakefront docks. These facilities are located on Presque Isle and are in the city of Oregon.

## GRAIN

The Continental Grain Company, one of the two biggest grain exporters in the country, has signed an agreement to lease a three million bushel elevator to be built by the Port Authority at a cost of not more than \$4.8 million on a 6 acre site just down the river from Anthony Wayne Bridge on the west side of the river. It is to be financed by revenue bonds paid by income received from the elevator.

The Andersons of Maumee have new metal elevators with a capacity of 10 million bushels, bringing the company's total storage capacity to 14 million bushels. Harold Anderson has announced that he expects to build at Middlegrounds a new "marine leg" for fast loading of grain boats. It

would be connected by rail with the Anderson elevators in Maumee and thus become a part of the port.

Cargill Grain Company, one of the nation's biggest grain exporters, plans to build a waterfront elevator at the Middlegrounds. This company owns several acres of land which the Port Authority relinquished when they obtained options to buy Middlegrounds property from the Wabash and New York Central railroads.

The Mid-States Terminals Incorporated is a new firm organized by five farm cooperatives in Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. They organized to ship grain through the Port of Toledo. They leased storage space from the Norris Grain Company but plan to build elevators on a site of their own later.

## OIL REFINING CENTER

The Port of Toledo is the largest oil-refining center between Chicago and the East Coast.

## AN INTERESTING SUMMARY OF FACTS ON THE SEAWAY

Moved to make way for Seaway builders — 6500 people in eight communities, plus 225 farm families.

Homes moved — 500.

Canadians and Americans involved in Seaway and power projects — 22,000.

Canadian Seaway workers — 6,200.

U. S. Seaway workers — 4,000.

Canadian Hydro workers — 6,100.

U. S. Hydro workers — 5,700.

Total cost — \$1,068,000,000.

Canadian Seaway cost — \$329,025,700.

U. S. Seaway cost — \$128,000,000.

International dam, creation of 35 mile long Lake St. Lawrence — cost more than \$600,000,000.

Total power created — 2,200,000 horsepower  
Seaway:

Cubic yards dredged — total more than 23,000,000 (Canadian 18,141,927)

Cubic yards excavated — total more than 91,000,000 (Canadian 56,718,099)

Cubic yards concrete poured — total more than 3,000,000 (Canadian 2,138,328)

Bags of cement used — total more than 10,000,-



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000 (Canadian 7,000,000).

Power dam:

Cubic yards dredged and excavated (U.S. and Canadian) 95,000,000.

Cubic yards of concrete poured (U.S. and Canadian) 3,200,000.

Barrels of cement — total 3,571,500 (Canadian 1,571,000).

Total lives lost — 25 Canadian, 17 American (Compared with an average of 60 each for such projects as Panama Canal, Golden Gate Bridge, Hoover Dam, and Empire State Building, not including yellow fever deaths in Central American project.) Low figure is 50 per cent of general industrial rate, attributed to enlightened industrial safety campaigns and union "watchdog" committees on accident prone workers. — *Toledo Blade* June 27, 1959.

## ST. CHARLES HOSPITAL

The St. Charles Hospital is located at the corner of Navarre and Wheeling. This new 201 bed hospital was opened October 19, 1953.

The general contract totaled \$2,959,482; the heating and ventilating \$494,918; the plumbing \$410,109; the electrical \$238,867 and the elevator \$129,470 making a total of \$4,232,146.

More than one half million dollars was raised for the hospital by public subscription. Under the Hills-Burton Act the government furnished approximately a million dollars. The balance was assumed as a debt by the Sisters of Mercy who also operate the Mercy Hospital in Toledo.

450 employees are needed to staff the hospital. 65.05% was spent for salaries according to the annual report of 1958. This report also recorded that the emergency room handled 392 auto, 590 industrial, 1900 home and 1072 other types of accidents, as well as administered 1,427 medical treatments. 10,450 patients were treated during the year.

The Guilds composed of more than 500 Junior and Senior members volunteered their services and financial support. Fifty Red Cross volunteers gave many hours of services. The members of these organizations brought cheer and comfort to many patients.

## OTHER BUSINESS FIRMS OF OREGON AND JERUSALEM

### APPLIANCES

National Appliances, 2752 Arthur, Oregon  
Woodville Appliances, 2172 Woodville Street, Oregon  
Benny's Garage, corner Stadium and Navarre, Oregon  
Bill's Garage, corner Nordon and Navarre, Oregon  
B and J Auto Service, 2204 Navarre Avenue, Oregon

### AUTO SERVICE

Bowman's, corner Stadium and Navarre, Oregon  
Cherry Auto Salvage, 2163 Woodville, Oregon  
Cline's Auto Service, 5911 Seaman, Oregon  
Van Gunten, Corduroy Road, Jerusalem Twp.  
Woodville Auto Parts, 1920 Woodville, Oregon

### BANK

The Ohio Citizens Trust Company, Navarre and Wheeling, Oregon  
The Toledo Trust Company, 3160 Navarre, Oregon

### BAIT

Butch and Dennies, Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township  
Britt Shop Minnows, Corduroy Road, Jerusalem Township  
Glenn's Bait Shop, Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township

### BARBER

Bill's Barber Shop, Navarre and Cousino, Jerusalem Township  
Etue's Barber Shop, 5710 Seaman Road, Oregon  
Gary's Barber Shop, 2082 Woodville, Oregon  
George's Barber Shop, 1952 Pickle, Oregon  
Momenee's Barber Shop, Corduroy Road, Oregon  
Perlaky's Barber Shop, 2614 Starr Avenue, Oregon  
Sandlin's Barber Shop, 1942 Wynn, Oregon  
Wayne's Barber Shop, 5008 Navarre, Oregon

### BEAUTY SHOP

Esther's Beauty Shop, 4445 Bay Shore Road, Oregon

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Peeples' Beauty Shop, 3435 Worden, Oregon  
Nirschl's Beauty Shop, Bunting Road, Jerusalem Township  
Robert's Beauty Shop, 1444 South Wynn Road, Oregon  
Thelma's Beauty Shop, 2225 Brown Road, Oregon

## BOATS

Anchor Point Marina, Corduroy Road, Jerusalem  
Greenan's Seaway Supplies, Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township  
Howard's Farm Marina, Jerusalem Township  
Romstadt Marina, Corduroy Road, Jerusalem Township

## BODY

St. John's Body Shop, 5040 Navarre, Oregon  
Seckinger's Body Shop, 1565 Coy Road, Oregon

## BRAKES

Earl Fox Pick Factory Bonded Brakes, 844 North Wynn Road, Oregon

## BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

Stanley Bourdo Construction Company, 11150 Bunting Road, Jerusalem Township  
Fred C. Hall Company, 640 North Lallendorf Road, Oregon  
Robert Lloyd, 601 North Stadium, Oregon  
Oregon Builders, 5541 Navarre Avenue, Oregon  
Kohl Construction Company, Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township  
J. L. Angel Inc., Mason, corner Norden and Seaman, Oregon  
A. A. Boos (general), 2015 Pickle Road, Oregon  
Lawrence A. Brown (Electric), 2728 Arthur, Oregon  
Walter Hipkiss (Sewer), 2104 Autokee, Oregon  
"Dad" Patchen (Electric), 321 Van Buren, Oregon  
Dale Schmaltz (Mason), 1502 Sunshine, Oregon  
Wm. J. Snyder (Trucking), 2933 Navarre, Oregon  
Szabo, Dietz, Szabo, 2757 Luverne, Oregon  
Evans S. Thomas (General), 5844 Grissel, Oregon

## CABINS

Ackerman's Cabins, Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township  
Brick Motel, Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township  
Cedar Creek Motel, Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township  
Swartz's Motel, 2935 Navarre, Oregon

## CLEANER

Friendly Cleaners, Starr Avenue, Oregon  
Oregon Cleaners, 149 No. Lallendorf, Oregon

## COAL

Gladieux Coal and Supply Company, 5501 Navarre, Oregon  
Momenee Coal Company, 50 North Lallendorf, Oregon  
Nissen Coal Company, 5700 Navarre, Oregon  
M. F. Serry and Sons, 825 Patchen, Oregon

## CONFECTIONARY

Mary's, 5760 Seaman, Oregon  
Parkway Dairy Bar, Starr and Wheeling, Oregon  
Tastee Freeze, 401 South Wheeling, Oregon  
Vera's Tastee Freeze, Woodville and Drouillard, Oregon

## DAIRY

Cash, Carry Dairy, 2306 Woodville, Oregon  
Sterling Milk, 2607 Starr Avenue, Oregon  
Sterling Milk, Corduroy Road, Jerusalem

## DRUGS

Collins and Parker, 2613 Woodville, Oregon

## EATING PLACES

Al's Diner, Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township  
Aunt Marge's Restaurant, 1842 Woodville, Oregon  
Bay Wood Drive In, 6419 Bay Shore, Oregon  
Bay Shore Supper Club, 5307 Bay Shore, Oregon  
Dale and Don's Drive In, 2701 Navarre, Oregon  
Eastwood, corner North Curtice and Jerusalem, Jerusalem Township  
Fair Lane, 2502 Navarre, Oregon  
Freeway Drive In, 2665 Navarre, Oregon  
Howard Johnson's, 2450 Woodville, Oregon  
Lakemont Landing, Reno Beach, Jerusalem, Township



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MacDonald's Drive In, 2325 Woodville, Oregon  
Midget Grill, 5805 Navarre, Oregon  
Ritz Nite Club, 506 South Lallendorf, Oregon  
Susor's Drive In, 2260 Starr, Oregon  
Wood's Inn, 1830 Lilius Drive, Oregon

## FEED, FERTILIZER

Lucas County Co-op, Brown Road, Oregon

## FISHERIES

Al Szuch, Corduroy Road, Jerusalem Township  
Clearwater Fisheries, 4112 Corduroy, Oregon  
Frank's Fisheries, Corduroy, Jerusalem Township

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Ackerman, 4314 Corduroy, Oregon  
Bury, Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township  
Carl's Stand, 6209 Corduroy, Oregon  
Kowalka and Kusian, Navarre Avenue, Oregon  
O'Brien's Market, corner Woodville and Pickle, Oregon  
Schweizer's 4114 Seaman, Oregon

## FURNITURE

Myer's House of Furniture, 480 South Wheeling Street, Oregon

## GAS AND OIL

Bonner's Shell, 2310 Woodville, Oregon  
Brown's St. Clair, 2084 Woodville, Oregon  
Cousino's-Sinclair Corner Stadium & Corduroy, Oregon  
Dillies Sunoco, 3304 Woodville, Oregon  
Eckard's Gulf, 2305 Woodville, Oregon  
Elmer's Gulf Service, Navarre, Oregon  
Goralske's Service, Navarre at Expressway, Oregon  
Hufford's Gulf Service, 2705 Navarre, Oregon  
Hunt's Sohio, corner Otter Creek and Cedar Point, Oregon  
Isbell's Gulf, 2648 Woodville, Oregon  
John's Oil Service, 1846 Woodville, Oregon  
Ladd's Texaco Service, 2349 Woodville, Oregon  
Makra's Sohio, Corduroy and Otter Creek, Oregon  
Martin's Sohio, Navarre Avenue, Oregon  
Mel's Sohio, 2206 Woodville, Oregon  
Merritt's Pure Oil Service, corner Bay Shore and Stadium, Oregon

Plumb's Sohio, 5004 Bay Shore, Oregon  
Roe's Sohio, 2056 Woodville, Oregon  
Russ Sohio, Coy and Navarre, Oregon  
Shoaltz's City Service, Corduroy and Howard, Jerusalem Township  
W. J. R. Mobile, corner Jerusalem and Teachout, Jerusalem

## GENERAL MACHINE

Boros Machine and Tool, 4314 Brown Road, Oregon

## GREENHOUSE

Cousino, Arquette Road, Jerusalem Township  
Fassett, Seaman Road, Oregon  
Habegger, Corduroy Road, Jerusalem Township  
Mel's Greenhouse, 3807 Brown Road, Oregon  
Routson, Navarre Avenue, Oregon  
Tschann, Bunting Road, Jerusalem Township

## GROCERIES

Bay Shore Market, 4441 Bay Shore, Oregon  
Betz' Superette, 1202 Stadium, Oregon  
Craig, Corduroy Road, Jerusalem  
Eschen, Jerusalem Township  
Food Town, 4105 Wheeling, Oregon  
Food Town, 3150 Navarre, Oregon  
Homestead Market, 3217 Seaman, Oregon  
Kaiser's Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township  
McCorkel's Food Fair, 2524 Navarre, Oregon  
Neighborhood Service Grocery, 2623 Seaman Road, Oregon  
Olney's Market, 1950 Stadium, Oregon  
Oregon Farm Market, 5543 Navarre, Oregon  
Patterson's Grocery, Bono  
Scott's Superette, Howard and Rachel, Jerusalem Township  
Shoaltz, Howard and Corduroy, Jerusalem Township

## HARDWARE

Hampton Hardware, 401 South Wheeling, Oregon  
Oregon Hardware, 4046 Navarre, Oregon

## INSURANCE

Auto, Fire, Theft, George H. Evans Inc., 3433 Navarre, Oregon  
General, Clair W. Langmaid Inc., 711 Ansonia, Oregon

# Early Industries of Oregon and Jerusalem

General, R. L. Roberts Agency, 1444 South Wynn, Oregon

John Fletcher, General, Tom Johnson's Agency, corner Seaman and Lallendorf, Oregon

Prudential, 2754 Navarre, Oregon

Raymond Perry, Nation Wide, Yondota Road, Jerusalem Township

Kenneth Tank, Motorist's Mutual, Yondota Road, Jerusalem

Paul Hartsook, Motorist's Mutual, 504 Stadium, Oregon

Alice Kontak, Griswold Realty, 275 East Vale, Oregon

Life, Western and Southern, 2427 Woodville, Oregon

Life, Wolfe, Bros. Insurance Agency, 1911 Oakdale, Oregon

## IMPLEMENTS

Dippman Implement, 7522 Seaman Road, Jerusalem Township

Knopp Farm, Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township

Nelson, 6901 Seaman Road, Oregon

Witty's, Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township

## INDUSTRIAL CONTAINERS

Hughes Industrial Containers, corner Stadium and Navarre, Oregon

## LABORATORY

Fredrick's Laboratory, 1281 Stadium Road, Oregon

## LAUNDRY

Launderette, 5451 Bay Shore, Oregon

Laundromat, Corner Navarre and Wheeling, Oregon

## LAWN MOWERS

Breno's Lawn Mower Service, Stadium Road, Oregon

Goulet Lawn Mower Service, Brown Road, Oregon

Mel-Ves Lawn Mower Service, 3550 Pickle Road, Oregon

## LUMBER

Gladieux Lumber and Supply, 5501 Navarre, Oregon

Schroeder Lumber Company, 5453 Brown Road, Oregon

Toledo Box and Lumber Company, 2295 Starr Avenue, Oregon

## MEAT

Duschl's Country Market, 4403 Seaman, Oregon

## MILLS

Coy Cider Mill, Navarre Avenue, Oregon

Toledo Alfalfa Mills, Stadium Road, Oregon

## NEWS

Oregon News, 2154 Woodville Road, Oregon

## NITE CLUBS

Cresceus Tavern, 2246 Navarre, Oregon

Gulish Villa, Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township

Harbor Light Inn, 4225 Bay Shore, Oregon

Hide Out Bar, 2603 Navarre, Oregon

May-Bea, corner Stadium and Corduroy, Oregon

Metro's Country Nite Club, 5739 Corduroy, Oregon

M and J Tavern, 6067 Bay Shore, Oregon

Shoe-String Carry Out, Lilius Drive, Oregon

Stan's Nite Club, 5008 Navarre, Oregon

Tank's Tavern, Jerusalem Road, Jerusalem Township

Tow's Tavern, corner Jerusalem Road and Main Street, Bono

Two D's, corner Wheeling and Starr, Oregon

Veler's Nite Club, Main Street, Bono

## NURSERY

Bargain Barn Garden Shop, 2324 Woodville, Oregon

Bonham's Nursery, 447 South Stadium, Oregon

Englehart's Nursery, Arquette Road, Jerusalem

Pearson Park Nursery, 3649 Navarre, Oregon

## PAINT

Marge's Paint Shop, 1326 Stadium, Oregon

Tom's Paint Shop, 5775 Navarre, Oregon

## PHOTOS

Barton's Studio, 4115 Navarre, Oregon

Charles Photo Copy Shop, Azalea, Jerusalem Township



# *Early Industries of Oregon and Jerusalem*

## PLUMBING

Crown Plumbing, 460 North Lallendorf, Oregon

## PRINTING

Moon Printing Company (Berger), 6166 Corduroy, Oregon

## PRODUCE

Baden's Quality Eggs, 4047 Starr, Oregon

Lind's Turkeys, Lyons Road, Jerusalem Township

Nelson's Turkeys, Seaman Road, Oregon

Oregon - Ross Poultry Farm, 2925 Navarre, Oregon

Schweizer's Eggs, 4114 Seaman Road, Oregon

Varner's Turkey Farm, Seaman, Jerusalem Township

## SALES

Brown's School Buses, 6901 Seaman Road, Oregon

Cousino's Sales and Service, 5785 Corduroy, Oregon

Dunn's Motor Sales, corner Brown and North Curtice, Jerusalem Township

Ehram's Roto-Tillers, 6212 Seaman, Oregon

Garand's Sales and Service, 1281 Stadium, Oregon

## SANITATION

Clean Rite, Cedar Point Road, Oregon

Oregon Sanitation, 2043 Blandon, Oregon

Fondessy's, Otter Creek, Oregon

## SAW FILING

Odom's, Jerusalem, Jerusalem Township

## STAMP

S and J Rubber Stamp Company, 4340 Brown Road, Oregon

## TELEVISION

Kusian Television Shop, Corduroy Road, Jerusalem Township

LaBounty Television and Radio, 4960 Bay Shore, Oregon

Lickert's Television and Radio, 4445 Bay Shore, Oregon

## THEATRE

Parkside Theatre, 4540 Navarre, Oregon

## TRANSPORTATION

Oregon Cab Company, 4867 Bay Shore, Oregon

Toledo Suburban Lines, 4555 Bay Shore, Oregon

## UPHOLSTERING

Donnal's Upholstering, 2233 Pickle Road, Oregon

# Early Industries of Oregon and Jerusalem



Sonerant's Sawmill at end of North Curtice Road and Bay Shore.

C. D. Keller

A barge used at the mill.

C. D. Keller



Joseph Clement's  
Blacksmith Shop  
Mrs. Alice Harvey

Laurence Hofbauer sitting on first horse, Earl Murphy sitting on the second. Others in the picture: Lester Lake, Harold Lake, Henry Condon, Wellington Albertson, Joseph Clements, Les Clements, Fred Susor, Elizabeth Navarre, Loretta Momenee, Roma Momenee.



Coy's Cider Mill, still operating.



## Early Industries of Oregon and Jerusalem



I. N. Keller with load of  
vegetables.  
C. D. Keller

### One More Trip, Then Retirement



Take a good look, because Sunday will be the last chance Ohioans will have to see one of the last fashioned wooden interurban cars in operation when the National Historical Society sponsors a special excursion over the 33-mile run from Toledo to Marblehead via Genoa, Oak Harbor, Putnam and Lakeside. The Ohio Public Service Co., which has asked permission to abandon passenger service over the route June 30, is running two of the old timers, typical of those commonly seen on 1,000 and 1,500 miles of this interurban lines, on its regular runs Sunday. Those last two cars, the 14

Photo by Toledo Blade



The well that flowed  
for days — was known  
as The Klondike.

# Early Industries of Oregon and Jerusalem

Beginning of Standard Oil Refining in Oregon.



1929



Ohio Oil delivers its special product from its station on Seaman.  
Permission: Ohio Oil Company

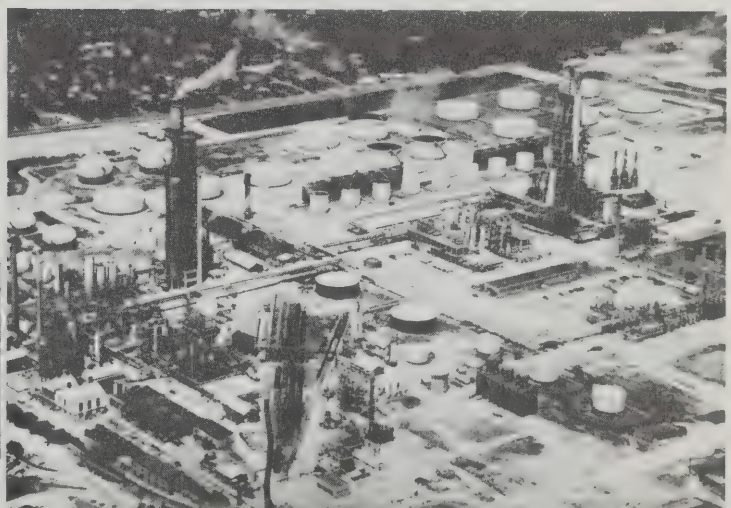


Standard 1959

Showing the growth of this industry.



Sun Oil Refinery in its infancy in Oregon.



A glimpse of the rapid growth of Sun Oil.



# Early Industries of Oregon and Jerusalem

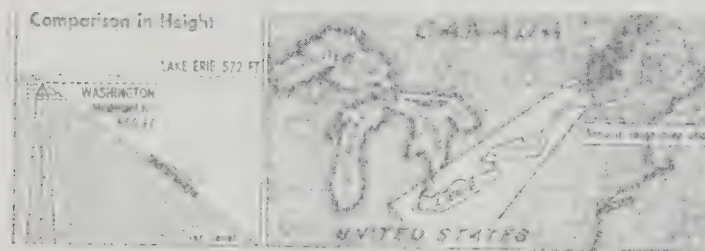


Toledo Edison at Bay Shore Site.



The Gulf Oil has a large tank farm in Oregon and many of their stations.

Pure Oil



An interesting and worthwhile climb.  
Photo by Toledo Blade.



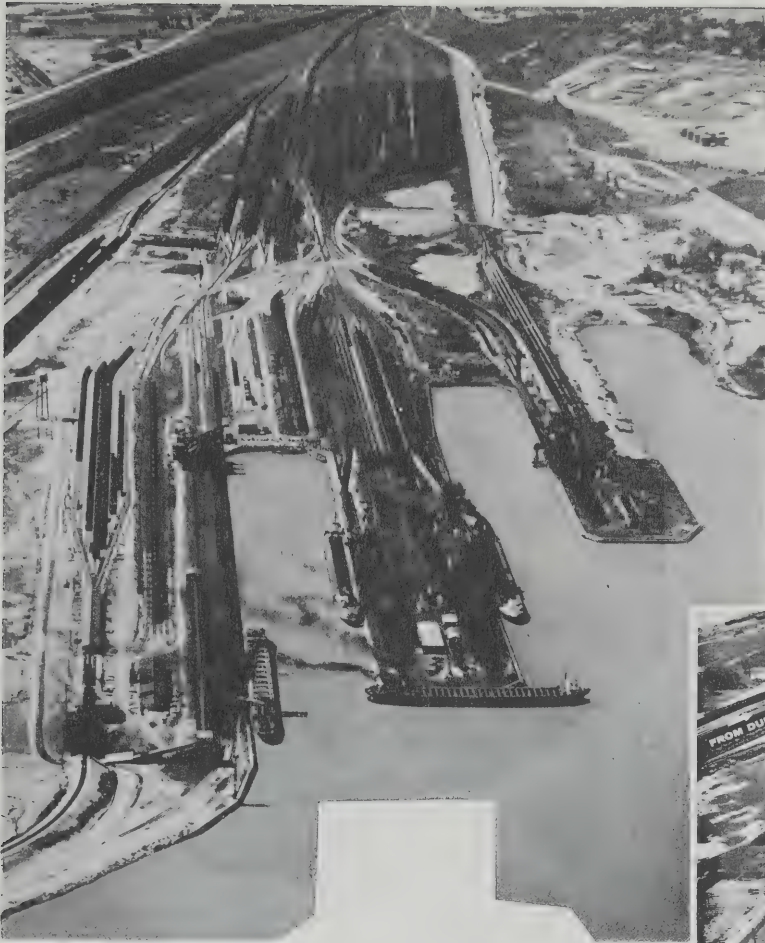
St. Charles Hospital—a busy place.



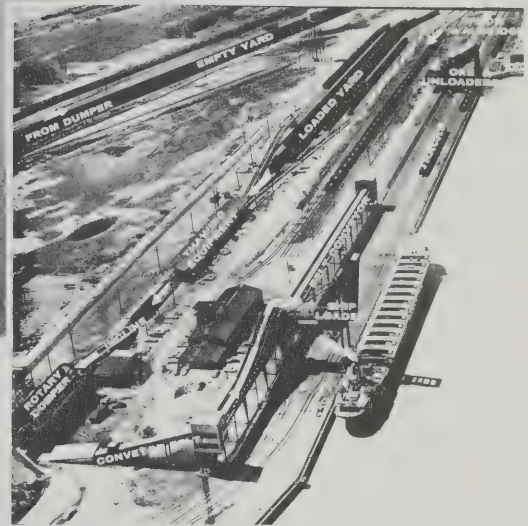
Franklin Ulrich built this new and modern store on Navarre Avenue.



## Early Industries of Oregon and Jerusalem



Information and pictures from C & O  
and Lake Front Docks.



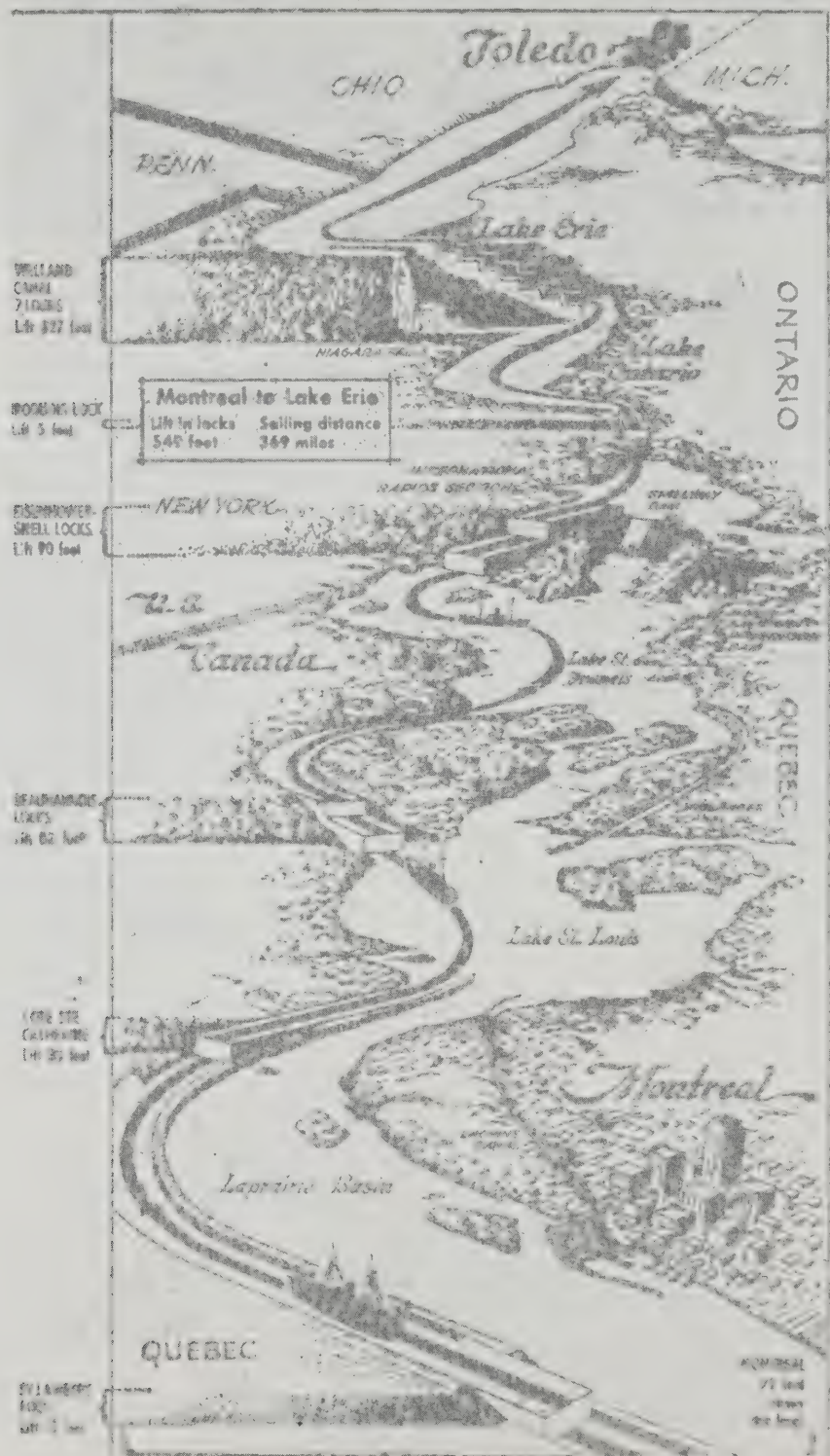
Coal moves  
smoothly and  
rapidly  
aboard ship  
with Ches-  
apeake and  
Ohio's ultra-  
modern dum-  
per #4.

These pictures help one to realize the  
importance of railroads and ships in  
transportation.

Permission: C & O Docks

# Early Industries of Oregon and Jerusalem

## Beginning Of Long Upward Climb



Drawing by Toledo Blade.



## Chapter IX

# The Churches



### INTRODUCTION

What do parents think is most important for their children? In answer to this question let us read what George E. Sweazey says in his book.

#### THE KEEPER OF THE DOOR

"Judging from where some Christian parents put their hardest efforts, you would think that they had opened their Bibles and read that God had commanded them to get their children into the finest schools and to provide them homes in the most attractive neighborhoods. But, important as those are, they are comparatively so unimportant that the Bible never mentions them. What the Bible does say quite clearly is that parents are, 'to love their children'; it bids them learn the words of God and says, 'thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and then shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house,' it commands parents to bring children up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord — for from these are the issues of life."

In another discussion he says "There is something of the church about every fine home—just as there is something of the home about every fine church".

Henry C. Link in his book *The Return to Religion* gives us these inspiring thoughts, "Above all, your religion means a trust in God and His sometimes mysterious ways. Such trust will give you the inner security and confidence you need to carry you through the difficult situations — You are infinitely fortunate to have a religion to depend on."

Churches are making it possible to have a reli-

gion upon which one may depend. At present there are eleven churches in Oregon with definite plans for three more. Jerusalem has three with at least three more in adjoining territory.

### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF OREGON TOWNSHIP

On October 28, 1849, at the residence of Horace Howland the First Congregational Church of Oregon Township was organized. The charter members were Robert Denman, Jacob C. Denman, Anna Denman, John L. Brown, Jane Denman, Nancy Brown, Ezra Howland, and Horace Howland. These members were living in the vicinity of what is now known as Consaul Street. Their first communion service was held in the home of William Consaul December 9, 1849.

In 1850, a log church was built at the corner of Consaul and Otter Creek Roads. Reverend Ezra Howland was chosen pastor and continued to serve until the outbreak of the Civil War. Every male member, except Reverend Howland, enlisted in the service. At the close of the war the First Congregational Church of Oregon Township was reorganized and became known as the Second Congregational Church of Toledo September 5, 1868.

### EXTENSION OF FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT DeBOLT'S CORNERS

Reverend Ezra Howland, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Oregon, was invited to extend his services to a community known as DeBolt's Corners. This was later known as Momenetown. He held services in a little frame school house located on the northwest corner of Jeremiah Clay's property on Corduroy Road. This old schoolhouse had been purchased from the Board of Education by Jeremiah Clay and Horace Benedict in 1872. It was moved across the road on Mr. Clay's farm where it was used as a church. A few years later a United Brethren pastor was invited to take over the work where a few faithful people continued supporting the church until this denomination discontinued sending a pastor.



# The Churches

## CLAY CHAPEL METHODIST PROTESTANT

After the United Brethren discontinued services the Methodist Protestant denomination sent Reverend David Calkins to establish a church in this territory. He began services in this little frame school-house in October 1890.

In time the number of people attending increased. The interest grew and under the leadership of Reverend Calkins they decided to build a new church. Again Jeremiah Clay came forward and donated an acre of ground located on the southeast corner of his property on the corner of Seaman and Big Ditch.

By sacrifice and hard work the church was erected and dedicated May 1893. It was named Clay Chapel in honor of Mr. Clay. On the same site a parsonage was built and Reverend Calkins continued to serve the community until 1897.

The charter members were: Reverend D. Calkins; B. A. Clark; E. D. Mickens; G. H. Peach, Sr.; D. E. Wadsworth; G. W. Peach; E. H. Fields; Jeremiah Clay; C. L. Maybee, A. R. Fassett, Jr.; W. M. Hamlyn; C. A. Clay; George E. DeKay; and Adam Shelles.

In 1901, Curtice was added to Clay Chapel making it a circuit known as Curtice. Bay Shore was added in 1937, and continued to be served until 1943, when it became a part of Ironville circuit. It remained a part of the Ironville circuit until 1954, when it merged with Christ Church Methodist.

Pastors serving Clay Chapel, later Curtice Circuit:

Reverend David Calkins - 1890 - 1897  
Reverend H. D. Cowan - 1897 - 1898  
Reverend J. D. Trumbo - - 1898 - 1900  
Reverend W. H. Streitenberger - 1900 - 1902  
Reverend J. F. Wilkins - 1902 - 1904  
Reverend V. H. Rollins - 1904 - 1906  
Reverend David Calkins - 1906 - 1908  
Reverend Asa Owens - 1908 - 1909  
Reverend A. H. Miller - 1909 - 1912  
Reverend C. B. Doty - 1912 - 1913  
Reverend T. F. Nichols - 1913 - 1914  
Reverend J. A. Bland - 1914 - 1915  
Reverend A. T. Baughman - 1915 - 1919  
Reverend W. S. Wert - 1919 - 1920  
Reverend T. A. Arthur - 1920 - 1923

Reverend J. K. Chaney - 1923 - 1925  
Dr. Coburn - Supply 1926  
Reverend J. W. Rice - Supply 1926  
Reverend W. E. Mowery - 1926 - 1929  
Reverend H. M. McAdow - 1929 - 1935  
Reverend J. L. Buckley - 1935 - 1937  
Reverend W. E. Grove - 1937 - 1944  
Reverend L. R. Foltz - 1944 - 1946  
Reverend William McClintock - 1946 - 1951  
Reverend J. W. Armentrout - 1951 - 1953

## BAY SHORE UNION CHURCH

A group of people residing in the Bay Shore district met July 15, 1887, and incorporated for the purpose of building a Union Church which was to be used for religious and benevolent purposes.

A board of managers was elected and the Articles of Incorporation were signed by thirty-six people. I. N. Keller was elected the first president of the Association.

The Association employed an architect who drew plans for a church thirty by fifty feet. Bids were received, the highest being \$2323 and the lowest \$1376. All bids were rejected. A mason was employed to build the foundation and a carpenter employed by the day to build the church.

The property was donated by Thomas Wynn and the church was located on Bay Shore Road. The deed specified it was to be held by the church organization as long as it was used for church purposes. At the present time the building is being used by the Southern Baptist.

The church was dedicated June 24, 1888. Various denominations conducted services in the church over a period of years. On July 19, 1904, the Methodist Protestants were given permission to conduct services every Sunday, but their meetings were not to conflict with regular appointments in force. In 1937, Bay Shore was added to the Curtice Circuit and was served in this manner until 1943. Bay Shore was then added to Ironville Circuit until 1954, when it merged with Clay Chapel and Curtice and became Christ Church Methodist. However, it is still a guiding light to the community under the Southern Baptist.

## SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH

For some time the Bay Shore Church building was used by the young people of the merged church.

An attempt was made by the Christ Church Methodist to get title of this building. However, this plan was abandoned and the church was vacant for a time.

In this summer of 1957, the South Toledo Baptist Church located on Glendale realized the need of a church in this area. Reverend Samuel Van Horn was sent as the first pastor serving for three months. He conducted a survey to determine the interest and those who might be considered prospects for the new work. A vacation Bible school was held and interest shown in the work. After the resignation of Reverend Van Horn, the work was continued by Reverend John Hornsby. The Sunday School continued to grow under his leadership and the church membership was twenty-five when he resigned to continue his training in 1958.

Reverend Robert Tucker arrived during the summer of 1958. Much interest has been shown in the church and Sunday School under his leadership. The Sunday School has a membership of one hundred thirty or more with an average attendance of 95. The church membership has increased from twenty-five to over seventy. Due to lack of space the church is renting Wynn Elementary School in which classes are held each Sunday morning.

The goals of the congregation are to organize a church of their own although they appreciate the sponsorship of the South Toledo Church. This goal has now been reached. The second goal is the building of a new church. This goal is about to be accomplished as a site on Seaman near Wynn has been purchased.

Reverend Tucker has been a real inspiration to the group. Under his leadership they are looking forward to bigger and better things.

### **BONO BAPTIST CHURCH**

The people of the community known as Shepherds-ville in 1897, realized they should have a place to worship. Accordingly, arrangements were made to use the schoolhouse. Mrs. Edward Stoddard, mother of Carl Stoddard, conducted the first service and a few people continued to meet every Sunday. There was a great desire to have a church of their own. In 1898, A. C. Koester and Henry Murphy began a campaign to raise funds. Mr. Koester had moved from Hardin County on the Howard Farms and became pastor of this group.

Mr. Murphy donated the site on Main Street. The people of the community were interested and responded by giving money and labor. Peter Lickert of Limestone drew plans for the church building. Making use of Ward's Canal, E. S. Stoddard used his boats to transport stone from Kelly's Island for the foundation of the church.

The construction of the building was started in 1902, and completed in 1903. During this time, the name of the town was changed from Shepherds-ville to Bono. Thus the name of Bono Baptist Church was given to the new building.

In 1904, the Toledo Baptist Church loaned the organization \$500 for one year accepting a mortgage on the church and lot.

For the next ten years the struggle was difficult and at times discouraging, but through the guidance and encouragement of A. C. Koester, the pastor, the congregation remained faithful and succeeded in paying for the church. The salary of the pastor consisted of small contributions and small collections each Sunday.

In October 1938, Reverend Thomas Hughes became pastor serving for nineteen years. During this time an effort was made to provide for a resident pastor who could serve his own congregation and the Spanish Speaking Baptist who had moved into their midst as workers on the farms.

The Mission and Church Extension of the Toledo Baptist Church met with Dr. S. S. Feldman and with the help of Reverend Harold Longhead of Granville a survey was made. Since the survey indicated the need of a residential pastor, efforts were made to secure the services of such a man. In February 1958, Reverend Clair A. Popp accepted the church.

Through his efforts and with the help of the District Representative of Church Extension, Ed Catlos, plans were made and accepted for a building in which classes for Sunday School could meet including a fellowship hall and kitchen.

This project was financed by a loan of \$10,000 from Ohio Baptist Foundation at Cincinnati and another \$10,000 by The Home Mission Society.

The building is making it possible to give the community much better service. They have broadened their program giving the Spanish speaking people summer school and a social program throughout the year.

## *The Churches*

### HARBOR VIEW MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

The Detroit River Association of Missionary Baptist Churches organized at Harbor View on September 10, 1949, with thirteen charter members. It is located at 2166 Autokee Street and is known as the Harbor View Missionary Baptist Church.

They purchased two lots. In 1949, they erected a church 24 by 40 feet. Later an addition was added. The membership is now 142 with a Sunday School of 125 members. The church attendance averages 100. The membership is growing. Another lot has been purchased to the north of the church where they expect to build a new auditorium in 1960.

The pastors serving this church were as follows:

Reverend Orren Tyson, September 1948 —  
November 1949

Brother Cliff Grear, November 1949 — May  
1950

Brother Prentess Russell, May 1950 —  
November 1950

Brother Robert Besgrove, November 1950 —  
to present

### ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH

During the early 1870's, the territory around the corner of Big Ditch and Corduroy roads, later known as Momenetown, was sparsely settled. In time more families moved into this territory and the Catholics ministered to their people by conducting Mass in one of the homes. Reverend John McMahon of Blackberry was sent as spiritual advisor to the people of this new mission.

Enos Momennee, who operated a general store at the corner, donated two and one half acres of ground for a church and cemetery. This plot of ground was located about one fourth mile from the store on Big Ditch Road, now known as Stadium.

Plans for a church were drawn and much of the lumber used was prepared from trees donated by the parishioners.

The first Mass in the new church was celebrated on Christmas of 1883, by Reverend John McMahon.

Edward J. Momennee, son of Elizabeth and Enos Momennee, was the first baby baptized in the new church.

During the time the membership was increasing it was served by pastors from Blackberry. Rev-

erend John McMahon was followed by Reverend Armand Hamelin. One of the former members, Joseph Clements, remembers when Reverend Hamelin drove a team of ponies from Blackberry to meet his appointments. When the roads were almost impassable he made the trip on Saturday afternoons and spent the night in the room off the altar using the Bible as his pillow.

In 1893, a rectory was built and a resident pastor assigned to St. Ignatius. By 1899, the membership had increased to the extent it became necessary to enlarge the church. In 1904, a school hall was built.

On November 26, 1915, the church and hall were destroyed by fire. Arrangements were made to continue services in a hall at the corner of Corduroy and Big Ditch roads.

By May 1916, ground was broken for a new church on the same site and the first Mass celebrated on November 26, 1916, a year after the first church was burned.

Arrangements were made for temporary living quarters in the new church for the pastor. Later a home, formerly owned by Joseph Momennee, was purchased and converted into a rectory.

On Saturday evening preceding Easter of 1926, the church was destroyed by fire. The Sisters who taught in the parish school were living in the rear of the church at this time. They were awakened by the odor of the smoke and Sister Mary Coline ran over the hot floor to the belfry to ring the bell which brought aid. However, for the second time, the church was a total loss. In spite of this disaster members carried the news throughout the parish informing them that Easter services would be held at Dunn's Hall the next morning.

Reconstruction was begun at once and by December 8, Mass was held in the new basement.

The church membership has grown through the years and at present 380 families are enrolled and four Masses are said every Sunday and on holidays. The parish includes 35 square miles extending from Lallendorf Road on the West to DeCant on the east and from the bay on the north to North Curtice Road on the south.

The pastors who have served St. Ignatius are:

Reverend John McMahon

Reverend Armand Hamelin

Reverend Louis Brair

Reverend James Rouchy



Reverend John Mevel  
Reverend John Berthelot  
Reverend John A. Merickle  
Reverend Dr. Otto Kappus  
Reverend Gerald Connolly  
Reverend A. J. Bishop  
Reverend Albert Springer  
Reverend C. C. Heringhaus

## OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL AT BONO

### EARLY HISTORY

On July 11, 1933, Reverend Gerald W. E. Dunne, Reverend John Vogel, Kenneth Lewis and George J. Baumgartner were at Bono when Reverend John Vogel interviewed Louis Bono, Jerome Navarre, and August Tank asking each one similar questions to determine where and when religious service had been held in the vicinity of Bono. These questions and answers were recorded and placed in the files of the Bono Church. Reverend Isadore Fries, the new pastor, very graciously loaned this manuscript and others from which part of this information was taken.

### INFORMATION OBTAINED

According to Louis Bono, an Indian living at Bono, and Jerome Navarre, one of the residents of Bono for most of this life, the following information was obtained.

Mass was held in the home of Mose Perry who resided at the east end of Brown Road. Louis Bono stated that he had been baptized at the Home of Mose Perry. He had been baptized three or four times, once when in Toledo with his mother, who was not living with his father. Since this was a Protestant baptism and his mother had him baptized as Louis Willet, the father had him rebaptized.

Jerome Navarre stated that Father Thein came to the home of Mose Perry to hold services and later was followed by Father Vijoun. Mr. Navaree then stated that Father Vijoun came from Touissant fifty-two years ago which would have been in 1881, and served for some time. According to the statements made Fathers Thein and Vijoun, Mass had been held previous to this date at the home of Mose Perry, at least once a month. Thus the first missionary station established in the vicinity was at the home of Mr. Perry.

### LATER DEVELOPMENTS

August Tank, who was born west of Trowbridge on a farm February 10, 1877, stated that he knew nothing of the mission as that was before his time. From his statements one reaches the conclusion that his father arrived at Bono just previous to 1901.

### THE FIRST MISSION AT BONO

According to Mr. Tank, Father Miller came to Bono and held meetings for a week in about 1902. The meetings were held in the hall above the store. Father Miller stayed with Stephen Aubrey who owned the store at that time. No one followed Father Miller at this time to establish a permanent mission.

### THE BEGINNING OF A CHURCH

Reverend Merickel received a call from Bono. An elderly man whose name was Cutcher was very ill. Reverend Merickel made the call and was invited to remain for the night at the home of August Tank. The next morning word was sent around that Mass would be said at the home of Mr. Tank. A few men and several women attended the services. This led Reverend Merickel to bring Reverend Knill to hold a missionary service for one week. Arrangements were made to use a vacant saloon. Following these meetings plans were made to have Mass once a month. About twenty-five families became members of the mission.

The people were interested in building a church. August Tank donated eight lots for a church site on Jerusalem Road. The corner stone was laid July 15, 1912. This was the feast of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, so it was suggested that this name be given to the new church.

The architect, Joe Huber, was given a fee of \$50.00 for the plans. John Romstadt was employed as builder and was paid by the day. The church was completed for \$3200. The first Mass was said November 1, 1912. Services were held every two weeks. In 1918, Toussaint was attached to Oak Harbor and Frenchtown was added to Bono. In 1937, Reverend Cyril Lauer was assigned as resident pastor.

The following pastors served this church:

Reverend John Merickel, 1912-1918  
Reverend Fr. McCarthy  
Reverend F. X. Gosser, 1918-1937  
R. T. Reverend John Vogel

## *The Churches*

Reverend Cyril Lauer, 1937-1960  
Reverend Isadore Fries, 1960-1961

### ST. LUKE'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, YONDOTA

Several families in Jerusalem Township were eager to have a church established in their community. A few of them contacted Reverend Edward J. Schmidt, pastor of the First St. Mark's Lutheran Church on Grasser Street in what was then Oregon Township. He agreed to conduct services for them in addition to continuing his work as pastor of St. Marks.

He began holding services in the old Bailey School on the Cousino Road about one half mile south of the Jerusalem Road. Later a more central and convenient place was found in the Yondota School, just south and west of the present church site. As the interest and attendance grew a congregation was formally organized on March 1, 1903, and a constitution adopted, at which time there were fifty-six members.

Two years later on April 30, 1905, the corner stone of the present church building was laid. The church building, a concrete block construction, was completed by volunteer labor during the year. It was erected on a site set aside for that purpose by Paul Loboschewski.

The altar, pulpit, baptismal font and hymn board were the handicraft of Reverend Schmidt whose loving services were greatly appreciated by the members.

A parish hall was added in 1928, and during the summer of 1945, the church was redecorated and a Hammond organ purchased. On April 28, 1948, a parsonage and four and one half acres of land at the corner of Howard and Wallace roads were purchased.

Both church and parsonage were made more comfortable by the new oil furnaces installed in October of 1950.

The rapid growth of the Sunday School called for more planning and in 1951, this need was met by a thirty foot addition. Volunteer workers stepped forth again to do all the work except the roofing.

To prepare for their fiftieth anniversary October 11, 1953, they redecorated and recarpeted the church.

The membership at present is 630, 217 of which are children.

The church has been and is being faithfully served by the following pastors:

Reverend Edward J. K. Schmidt, March 1903-1910

Reverend R. E.M. Engers, 1910-1914

Reverend A. C. Wuchter, 1914-1917

Reverend R. H. Benting, supply pastor, 1917-1918

Reverend Edward J. E. Kuhlman, 1919-1948

Reverend Paul H. Buchholtz, 1948-1953

Supplied by various pastors, 1953-1954

Reverend Ronald D. Homrighausen, 1954-1956-1961

Reverend Fredrick Lambertus (retired), 1956-3 months

Reverend Phillip A. Tamaru, 1956-

The present pastor, Reverend Phillip A. Tamaru, came to the United States from Estonia. He spent the war years 1945-1960, in Germany.

### ST. JOHN'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

Reverend John Doerfler, pastor of the Salem Lutheran Church on Huron Street in Toledo, began mission work among the scattered Lutheran families in Oregon Township. Services were held in a log cabin at the corner of Consaul and Otter Creek in the early 1850's. Beginning with eight families they soon outgrew the log cabin and moved to Fred Clausing's barn located on Jerusalem Road.

In 1861, they built their first church twenty-one by thirty-one feet on the present site. The charter members were: John Fredrick Clausing; John F. W. Bitter; John Christopher Ackerman; Leonhard Schmidt, Fredrick Koehne; John Dietrich Koehne; and Henry Tiedjen.

In 1862, the congregation called Reverend Carl Beckel as its first local pastor. He planned the incorporation of the church under the laws of Ohio on June 23, 1863. The first trustees were: Fred Clausing; John Bitter; and Gottlieb Burr.

Under Reverend Beckel's leadership, the membership increased and a new church was built in 1876. A small school building was erected near by and a parochial school was established.

As the enrollment of the school increased, there was need of a director of the school. Christian



Lohmann was employed and continued until 1905, when the parochial school was discontinued. The Orphan's Home then established an elementary school which has continued in operation to the present time.

Reverend Gideon Rausch succeeded Reverend Beckel on April 22, 1894, serving the congregation for six years when Reverend William Wacke took charge. The early settlers spoke German and the services were conducted in this language until 1910, when English services were introduced. In 1915, regular services were conducted in English and German. By 1934, the German services were discontinued and the few who could not speak English attended services in the Old People's Home.

The second church, forty by sixty feet, was built in 1876, at a cost of \$3,500. The membership continued to increase and in 1928, the present church was built at a cost of \$80,000 and equipped with a new pipe organ at an additional cost of \$4,000.

At present there is need of additional educational facilities which the congregation are arranging to build in the near future.

The pastors who have served St. John's are:

Reverend John Doerfler, Founder  
Reverend Carl Beckel, 1862-1893  
Reverend Gideon Rausch, 1894-1900  
Reverend William Wacke, 1900-1929  
Reverend C. A. Wiederanders, 1929-1947  
Reverend Gerd H. Heidmann, 1947-1961

### FIRST ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

This church located on Grasser Street near Pickle was organized under the leadership of Reverend Markscheffel in 1863. It was known as the Evangelical Lutheran St. Marcus Gemeinee. Later it became known as First St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

Three lots were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brand in 1874. The parsonage and parish hall were built in 1888.

New members were added and in 1939, they requested a full time pastor.

In 1947, the church was remodeled at which time a basement was constructed to be used as Sunday School rooms and a kitchen. The new educational unit was completed in 1960. This makes it

possible to expand the program and meet the needs of the community.

The pastors serving this church were:

Reverend Markscheffel, 1863-1870  
Reverend John Klag, 1870-1895  
Reverend J. J. Schmidt, 1895-1897  
Reverend E. J. K. Schmidt, 1897-1910  
Reverend R. E. M. Engers, 1910-1913  
Reverend A. C. Wuchter, 1913-1917  
Reverend R. H. Benting, 1917-1919  
Reverend E. J. E. Kuhlman, 1919-1939  
Reverend Robert L. Meister, 1939-1944  
Reverend F. E. Strobel, D.D., May 1944-  
December 1944  
Reverend Edward Orinson, 1944-1947  
Reverend Klickman, 1947-1953  
Reverend George Haynes, 1953-1961

### BETHANY M. E. CHURCH

A few families living in the vicinity of the old Gardner School on Pickle Road were interested in organizing a church. In 1844, the following group met in Gardner School with Reverend A. Prentice and wife: Mr. and Mrs. H. Vinal, Mr. and Mrs. James Culver, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Horton and two daughters; and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Rideout.

They began worship services in November 1844, and continued services in the schoolhouse for a period of eight years.

More people became interested and joined the group. In 1852, they built a church on the opposite side of Woodville Road from the present church building. This church was known as the "Oregon Methodist Episcopal Church". Reverend Welsh was the first pastor. He was followed by Reverend Farley who was with the "East Toledo Mission" which became known as the 3rd Street Methodist Church. Since the church was unable to support a minister of its own, it continued with other churches near by as a circuit. Twice it was a circuit with Millbury and then with a church on Albany Street known as St. James. Later with the church on 3rd Street which afterward became known as Euclid Methodist. Its last connection as a circuit was with Clark Street M. E. Church.

In the early 1880's, Reverend B. L. Rowland had charge of the circuit. During the fall, winter and spring the road was almost impassible for a horse and buggy even though the pastor was traveling

## *The Churches*

on the old worn out Woodville Plank Road. One Sunday morning as he arrived at the Oregon church he remarked, "Three miles out from Jerusalem is Bethany." This remark awakened an interest in a new name for the church. Why not change the name from Oregon Methodist to Bethany? From this time forward it was known as the Bethany Methodist Church.

In 1892, the circuit was composed of Clark Street and Bethany under Reverend C. B. Holding. The congregation at Clark Street decided they were able to support a pastor of their own. Bethany was now left alone which led the congregation to decide to build a parsonage and ask for a full time pastor. A lot was purchased on Brown Road near Woodville where the parsonage was built. In October 1892, B. F. Gordon was called as the first full time pastor.

In time the congregation increased and the need for more room was felt. A substantial gift for a new church was promised by Charles and Walter Towers of Pasadena, California. This led to the purchasing of a new site on the opposite side of Woodville Road and the work of excavating was completed by men of the church and interested members of the community. Under the leadership of Reverend Frank Miller, pastor, the church was dedicated January 28, 1917. The parsonage was moved from Brown Road to a site just back of the new church. This band of earnest, devoted workers has been the means of interesting and sending forth three missionaries and a pastor: Erma Sigler and Roland Scott to Africa, James Muir to Peru, and George M. Wilson as a regular pastor.

The present congregation is carrying on the good work under Reverend Anthony Drake.

### CHRIST CHURCH METHODIST

Under the leadership of Reverend John W. Armentrout the congregations of Curtice, Clay Chapel, and Bay Shore merged to form a new church known as Christ Church Methodist. They began their worship together in the Clay Chapel building on April 4, 1954.

The following fall the Curtice Church and parsonage were sold and a lot purchased at the corner of Starr and Stadium. Grants from the Methodist Conference amounting to \$18,500 were given to this

congregation to assist them in building a new church.

Reverend Armentrout was appointed pastor of Christ Church Methodist in June 1953, and served until June 1956. He was succeeded by Reverend Robert Ash. The church was built under the direction of Reverend Ash and consecration services were held May 19, 1957. Reverend Ash was followed by Reverend Glen Beck who is serving a congregation of four hundred at this time.

### OREGON FULL GOSPEL TABERNACLE

On April 5, 1958, a new organization rented the old church building at the corner of Seaman and Stadium known as Clay Chapel. This new church is the Oregon Full Gospel Tabernacle. They have rented buildings from Christ Church Methodist and hope to establish a permanent church.

Services are held regularly every Sunday morning and evening. Prayer meetings are conducted every Thursday and Saturday evenings of the week.

### ST. JOHN'S ROUMANIAN CHURCH

A group of people living in East Toledo and the surrounding territory felt the need of a church. They began their organization by meeting in the homes of their members. In 1942, they purchased a building on Front Street where they met for a few years. In 1947, they purchased the old Homestead Schoolhouse on the corner of Coy and Seaman roads.

They have a congregation of about twenty members but are unable to support a resident pastor. Their church society meets once a month and whenever possible they secure the services of a pastor from Detroit since there is no Roumanian Orthodox Church in Toledo.

They have built an addition which provides them with the modern conveniences in the way of a kitchen and serving facilities.

### FAITH E. U. B. CHURCH

The East Broadway Evangelical United Brethren Church was organized September 29, 1901, with 26 charter members. The Sunday School was organized May 5, 1901, and met in a store at the north east corner of East Broadway and Navarre Avenue.

In 1902, lots were purchased for \$1,630 and a frame church was built at a cost of \$2,000 at East



Broadway and Navarre. In 1906, the parsonage was erected at a cost of \$4,500. A larger building was needed in a few years which was begun in 1910, and completed in 1912, at a cost of \$18,445.

The church continued to grow and by faith pressed onward, but were faced with the problem of no parking space and the possibility of Navarre Avenue being made wider. Some farsighted members suggested the purchase of twenty acres of land at the corner of Coy and Starr Avenue. By June 1955, final plans for the purchase were made. Through faith, work, and determination the congregation moved forward and by May 15, 1960, a new church was dedicated known as the Faith Evangelical United Brethren Church of Oregon.

Pastors who have served this church are:

W. C. Shupp, 1901-1905  
C. H. Crabbs, 1905-1912  
E. H. Wilson, 1912-1915  
R. A. Powell, 1915-1917  
E. H. Wilson, 1917-1918  
C. B. Fletcher, 1918-1923  
C. O. Callander, 1923-1936  
C. D. Moore, 1936-1938  
F. B. Esterly, 1938-1943  
Roy E. Cramer, 1943-1961

### PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH, MISSOURI SYNOD

The Central District Mission Board of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod sent Reverend K. D. Kuhlman to Oregon to determine whether a mission should be established in this area. He spent two and a half months on a preliminary survey. He held his first service on September 20, 1959, at the Dunberger Legion Post with 116 in attendance.

On Easter Sunday April 17, 1960, the charter was closed with fifty members. On June 18, 1960, they were incorporated as an organization with authority to purchase property and plan for a church.

At present they are continuing to use Dunberger Post as a place of worship.

They purchased seven acres at the corner of Pickle and Lallendorf roads where they will build a church. In addition to the church, a fellowship hall and a parsonage will be included. Later they may establish a parochial school.

Their officers are as follows: Otto Kontak, president; Ervin Hill, vice president; Henry Kontak, treasurer and financial secretary; and Bernard Roberts, secretary.

### ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH EARLY HISTORY

The beginning of St. Paul's Church consisted of a small group of children who met in Mrs. Charles Clemons's home for Sunday School services. Mrs. Clemons, an enthusiastic church worker, taught the group.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clemons were members of the Trinity Church. They lived in East Toledo and felt the need of a church in their community. During the winter of 1883, they conducted the home Sunday School. The rector of Trinity, Dr. Edward R. Atwill, became interested in the project. In May of 1883, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Swayne moved into the community and enlisted their services. A storeroom on Cherry Street (now Euclid Avenue) near Second Street was rented at twelve dollars a month and the Sunday services were held in this room. A number of teachers and helpers from Trinity volunteered their services. Sunday School was held at three o'clock. Later an evening song service followed the school session. At this time the attendance consisted of twenty children and four or five adults. By January of the following year, there were sixty-five pupils and eleven teachers. Under the leadership of Dr. Atwill the mission grew. In March 1885, Dr. Atwill suggested it be named after his home parish in Burlington, Vermont. It was now known as St. Paul's Episcopal Mission. Within four years the attendance increased and an adjoining room was added to their meeting place. At Easter time, the group would march across the bridge to join the congregation at Trinity in a union service.

The members of St. Paul's decided to build a permanent church at the corner of Fourth and Euclid Avenue. On December 9, 1889, the church, completed and fully equipped, was consecrated by Bishop Leonard at a morning service. They continued worshipping in this building until it burned in March of 1951.

A survey committee considered several sites for a new church. They decided to purchase four acres at the corner of Coy and Navarre Avenue. Plans

## *The Churches*

were drawn for a new church which called for an expenditure of \$160,000. At present only a portion of the complete plan is in operation. When the need arises plans will be completed.

The church was dedicated on Sunday, September 21, 1952.

In addition to the regular church services, the congregation sponsors two Boy Scout Troops and a daily kindergarten school. During the summer a Care Center for Migrant Children extends its services to approximately thirty children.

The church membership is 653 with a church school enrollment of 210.

The following is a list of rectors who have served St. Paul's Church:

Reverend H. E. Jephson, 1890  
Harold Morse (Lay Leader)  
Reverend G. F. Smythe, 1890-1891  
Reverend J. C. Sage, 1891-1893  
Reverend Harold Morse, 1893-1897  
Reverend William C. Hopkins, 1897-1902  
Reverend Guthrie Pitblado, 1902-1905  
Reverend J. C. Ferrier, 1906-1913  
Reverend H. M. Laws, 1913-1917  
Reverend Charles P. Burgoon, 1917-1922  
Reverend A. J. J. Gruetter, 1923-1926  
Reverend Paul R. Savanack, 1927-1932  
Reverend T. L. Rynder, 1932-1933  
Reverend Francis T. Coe, 1934-1935  
Reverend Glenn F. Lewis, 1936-1940  
Reverend William S. Brown, 1941-1943  
Reverend W. Howard Graham, 1944-1949  
Reverend Malcolm McClenaghan, 1949-1954  
Reverend Harold E. Braun, 1955-

### NAZARENE CHURCH

In 1931 Reverend Fredrick began holding meetings in the home of Hiram Wescotte on Cresceus Road in Oregon Township. The attendance increased and they decided to rent Graver's Saloon which was not in use at the time. Arrangements were made for a rental of \$10.00 a month. Evangelist services were held. The membership increased and services continued for about three years at this location.

The church was organized by the District Superintendent Reverend Gibson with 25 charter members October 6, 1932 in the building on Woodville Street. Reverend Paul Marshall was assigned as pastor.

A new church was built at 1140 East Broadway.

It was dedicated May 31, 1935 under Reverend John Hansen. Difficulties were encountered but overcome by hard work and prayer. More people became interested and in time they felt the need of a new building with educational facilities. Under the leadership of Reverend V. E. McCoy a new site located on Starr Avenue in Oregon was purchased. In 1960 they began the work of building a new church. It was completed and the first services held April 30, 1961.

During the time the church was under construction Reverend V. E. McCoy died and Reverend J. G. Wells was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The new building provides a sanctuary with a wing containing rooms for educational purposes and young people's worship services. It was dedicated July 16, 1961 under the direction of District Superintendent Carl Clendennen.

The membership at present is 170.

Pastors who have served this congregation are: Reverend Paul Marshall, Reverend John Hansen, Reverend C. L. Rodda, Reverend T. N. DeBoard, Reverend L. P. Rossman, Reverend W. E. Milby, Reverend V. E. McCoy, Reverend J. G. Wells.

### FUTURE CHURCHES

*Divinity Lutheran Church* at the corner of Clarence and Case Street in Ironville is looking for a site which they hope will be in Oregon.

Ironville is being developed an an industrial center and the school, churches and homes will move to other parts of the city or surrounding territory.

Divinity Lutheran Church has been organized for many years and the members are eager to keep their identity. To do this they will need the assistance of the American Lutheran Mission. Thus, at present, the officials of the church are unable to obtain definite information in regard to their future location.

### ST. LUKE'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

A new site for this church has been purchased on the corner of Seaman and Yondota Road.

Some improvements have been made. They have built a community house at the rear of the church which is used for educational and social purposes.

To meet the needs of the growing church a new



site was necessary as the present location was donated with certain restrictions written in the deed.

A new modern church with educational facilities will be erected on the new site.

### PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH

This is the first Lutheran church in the community belonging to the Missouri Synod. Their church which is under construction at the present time is located on Pickle Road.

### SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH

This group at present is worshipping in the old Community Church on Bay Shore Road. It is the

first Southern Baptist church in the community. At present their new church on Seaman Road is under construction and should be completed before the end of the year.

### FIRST ASSEMBLY OF OREGON

This is one of the churches known as the First Assembly of God. The congregation under the leadership of Reverend C. Glenn Parker began services in June 1958 in a small church at 2127 Hurd Street. The congregation has increased its membership and decided to purchase a site on Seaman near Berlin.

They expect to begin building in the near future. At present they have a membership of 97.

## *The Churches*



First Congregational Church



Clay Chapel M. P. Church



Bay Shore Community Church, now  
being used by Southern Baptist.



Harbor View Missionary  
Baptist Church.



Rev. John A. Merickle in his car. The  
church was burned later and a new  
one erected.  
Loaned by Mrs. Mildred TenEyck



## The Churches

Cornerstone laid, July 15, 1912.

A growing church. They now have a large hall for social activities.



Our Lady of Mount Carmel



First church, a wooden structure, built in 1863.

The picture shows the second church with the parsonage and school house. Picture loaned by Elma Uremeyer



St. Ignatius Church built to take care of its growing congregation.  
Given by Edward Momenee.



A new site has been chosen at Yondota and Seaman.  
St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church



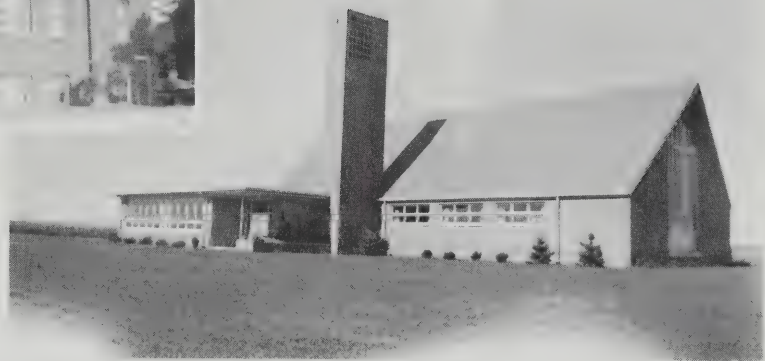
First St. Mark's Lutheran, built in 1863.  
Church rebuilt and Educational Building added.

## *The Churches*



Bethany M. E. Church  
Their first church was a frame  
building.

Christ Church Methodist  
1957



First Gospel Tabernacle of Oregon —  
formerly Clay Chapel.

Faith E. U. B. — Built in 1930



## *The Churches*

Bono Baptist Church — built  
in 1903.



St. Paul's Episcopal — Built,  
1952.

Nazarene Church on Starr  
Avenue — Built in 1961





## Chapter X

# Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items



### ENOS MOMENEE'S GENERAL STORE

During the latter part of the 1860's, Richard Eck operated a general store at the corner of Norden and Corduroy roads. Mr. Eck sold his stock to Enos Momenee who owned a frame building at the corner of Big Ditch and Corduroy roads. Here he opened a general store on November 1, 1871. In time this was replaced by a two story brick building which brings back memories of the early days.

### HIS CUSTOMERS

Mr. Momenee began his services as a storekeeper to an ever growing and extending community. His customers found their way to the corner store by following the old Indian trails. These early settlers lived in log and slab houses. Their needs were varied but Mr. Momenee was alert and catered to all of them. Even the bachelors who lived in camps in the vicinity of the sawmills found their needs could be satisfied at this general store. What a variety met the eye as one looked about the store: harness for horses, boots for men, little red topped, copper toed boots for boys, laces, calicoes, milk pails, hats, needles, thread, pins, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Big strong working men from the sawmills strolled in and purchased whisky at one dollar a gallon, molasses at ninety cents a gallon, flour fifty pounds for one dollar and ninety-five cents, pork was purchased in huge slabs and sold at nine cents a pound.

As business increased, more room was needed. The old frame building was replaced by the large two story brick building which is still standing like a sentinel. It's rather desolate looking now since it has been closed for the past six years.

### FAMILY SHOPPING

One recalls how families came on shopping trips. While father took the horses to the nearby blacksmith shop, mother and the children spent the time browsing about the store, finding articles that took care of their needs from shoes to hats. Then in the line of food, fruits and delicacies such as dates, nuts, and celery in addition to the more staple supplies of flour, beans and what not. True, one often had to put in a special order for some of the delicacies but Mr. Momenee's policy was, "Take care of customers' needs even if it requires extra time and energy."

Often customers traveled a long distance over poor roads and stayed over night with the family, but early the next morning they were on their way home.

John LaDuke, an Indian, living near Reno walked to the store frequently to do his shopping. He remained for the night, lodging at the saloon across the corner. The next morning Mrs. Momenee would insist that one of the boys hitch the horse to the buggy and take Mr. LaDuke home.

### MEETING PLACE FOR OLD SETTLERS

A visit to the store on a summer evening brought one in contact with men sitting on barrels of molasses, salt, oil, and boxes that were lined up along the wall on the side porch. Here the men were busy exchanging ideas, discussing politics or listening to some story being told by one of the old settlers.

During the winter months one met a similar group sitting around the old stove being entertained and enlightened by John Tierney, a witty Irishman. Everyone was attentive when they heard John say, "Do you remember that twenty years ago today we had such a severe snow storm everyone was snowbound?" or "It has been ten years ago today since we had a post office here." The group never

## *Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items*

ceased to marvel at John's wonderful memory. They did not realize that he had looked in his diary that morning to find an interesting topic with which he could entertain the group.

### CREDIT ACCOUNTS

In those days most people traded on what was known "On Tick". Each customer was given a small account book. Instead of taking money with him he took his book. After making his purchases, he handed his book to Mr. Momenee who wrote down each article purchased with price of same. A duplicate copy of this was made in Mr. Momenee's large account book. Frequently yet sometimes not so frequently, the customer having sold some farm produce, wood or livestock, had money to pay his bill or at least part of it. Then Mr. Momenee totaled the amount and marked it paid, or if the bill was not paid in full would carry the balance to a new page where the process was repeated.

Peter Navarre, the Scout, had such an account. The following is a copy of part of his record which appeared in 1872:

Balance brought forward from other book	\$2.00
January 2, 1872 ¼ lb. tobacco	.25
January 2, 1872 ¼ lb. tea	.32
January 2, 1872 1 gallon whiskey	1.00
February 21, 1872 Received cash	.50

### MUSKRAT HIDES

A number of Mr. Momenee's customers were trappers. They sold the hides to Mr. Momenee. He kept them in one of the rooms of his large store. When he had a large supply on hand, he shipped them to a dealer in Chicago.

### ENOS MOMENEE

Enos Momenee was born near Vienna, now Erie, Michigan on January 18, 1850. He came with his father to DeBolt's Corners, later changed to Momeneetown. In 1871, he began his business career in a frame building on the corner of Big Ditch and Corduroy roads.

He married Elizabeth McTague in 1872, and with her assistance they built a thriving business which emanated good will, cheer, and understanding. Mr. Momenee extended credit to people of the community and was willing to wait an indefinite time for payment.

Mrs. Momenee was noted for her generosity and

care of the sick and needy. If a family was in need, Mrs. Momenee saw that groceries and clothing were provided. If one dropped into the home for a visit or on business, one was served a glass of milk, a lovely smile and words of encouragement which could never be forgotten. Leaving such a home one was encouraged to press forward with the hope of reflecting some of this wonderful spirit of cheer.

As mother of a large family, she had more than her share of duties and responsibilities, yet she was never too busy to provide food and shelter for the many who dropped in for a business or social call.

In 1884, Mr. Momenee donated the land on which the St. Ignatius Church was built. He was one of the first trustees of this church and served in this capacity until his death.

With C. B. Close and others he founded the Commercial Bank which is now the Commercial Savings Bank and Trust Company. Previous to this he was a charter member of the Peoples State Saving Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Momenee had six sons, Frank J., Richard A., Edward J., Roma, Leo E. and Walter and two daughters, Mrs. Edward Navarre and Mrs. Elmer Dupont.

The sons, Edward and Roma, followed in the footsteps of their father and formed a partnership with him in 1918. The sons continued the business after Mr. Momenee's death. After the death of Roma, Edward continued in business until January 1953, when he retired.

Mrs. Momenee, after a long illness, passed on to her reward on January 24, 1919. Mr. Momenee continued to serve the community for a number of years. Looking forward to a reunion with his beloved wife he died in 1929.

### THE STORE NEXT DOOR TO MOMENEETOWN SCHOOL

Children of probably three or four generations, who attended the DeBolt School later known as Momeneetown School, have happy memories of spending their pennies at Mrs. Flint's store. Such a display of boxes of candy, the soft wide strips of coconut in white and red colors, the delicious peanut bars, the banana shaped type, the different colored balls (five for a penny), those shaped

## *Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items*

like bright red strawberries with beautiful green leaves and the hard black licorice sticks that lasted longer than any of the others were among the favorite selections.

### EGGS IN EXCHANGE FOR CANDY

Some of the children learned that if they went into the hen coop or hunted about the owner's place and brought her an egg they would receive in return a choice bit of candy. Among those who enjoyed this method of trading was Edward Momenee. Although his father had a supply of candy in his own store, Edward preferred the candy of his father's competitor. So frequently he hunted in his father's hen house until he found an egg he could exchange for candy. On one such occasion, he placed the egg in his pocket so others would not learn about his transactions. But, to his dismay, he found this method of egg carrying unsafe. The results — a pocket filled with scrambled egg and a disappointed boy with no candy to satisfy his appetite for sweets.

### PRIZES WITH BAKING POWDER

The parents enjoyed purchasing baking powder which drew prizes of bright colored dishes such as toothpick holders, bowls, pitchers and glass tumblers. Some of these dishes may still be found in the homes of those whose parents or grandparents traded at this little store.

### CARD GAMES

A group living in the immediate vicinity often dropped in to play cards. This little English woman had time to engage in a game of euchre.

### MRS. M. A. FLINT

Mrs. Flint's parents came to Oregon Township in 1850, and purchased a tract of land situated north of the Corduroy and east of the property now owned by George Albertson. This plot of land contained 73.33 acres. Later the eastern portion of this property was given to Mrs. Flint.

She was married when her folks left England so she remained with her husband. After his death she came to Oregon Township bringing her son, Harry, with her. She inherited the property just west of the school site which her father had sold to the Oregon Board of Education.

### SCHOOL SITE

It may be of interest to know that two men who owned adjoining farms were eager to sell a school site to the Board of Education. They were William J. Hamlyn and Michael DeBolt. After a discussion it was decided to purchase the land from William J. Hamlyn and name the school after Michael DeBolt.

When Mrs. Flint opened her store in 1871, the Board of Education built a high board fence between the two sites.

However, the Board bought water for the school from Mrs. Flint which meant that pupils were assigned the task of carrying water from her well to the schoolhouse.

Her fondness for children gave her patience and understanding. She was kind and considerate and always had a welcome for every child.

### CARE OF F. L. BARTLEY

For a number of years she made a home for F. L. Bartley, the blind brother of R. A. Bartley. While he was able to get about and do many things for himself, yet he needed attention and consideration which she willingly gave. His brother paid Mrs. Flint for her services but was grateful to find a home where his blind brother was given due consideration.

Mrs. Flint signed her name M. A. Flint and to many in the community she was thought of as "Ma Flint".

### HER LATTER DAYS

She continued to keep store until it became very difficult for her to carry on the work. She sold her property and store, then moved into East Toledo living with the Fred Sanders family. Mr. Sanders was an Englishman who came into the community as a worker in the oil fields. He lived next door to Mrs. Flint for a number of years and the family became good friends.

Here she felt at home and lived with the family until her death.

### PLUMEY-METZGER GROCERY

Victor Plumey who was an uncle of L. A. Metzger established a store at 408 Front Street in 1849. Mr. Metzger worked as clerk in this store until 1857 when he went to California. This was another



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grocery store where special attention was given to the needs of the customers. In those days the customer went to the counter and had the undivided attention of the grocer who gathered up the articles as one ordered them. Cookies were sold by the dozen. Bread was not sliced or wrapped. All pastry was displayed in special glass cases. Many articles which the grocer bought in bulk such as sugar and crackers were sold by the pound and put in paper bags. Bananas were sold at ten cents a dozen, potatoes by the peck, spices by the ounce and jelly in small wooden pails.

Coffee beans were sold by the pound and often the customer preferred to grind his own coffee for many families were supplied with a small hand coffee grinder. However, the storekeeper had a much larger hand coffee grinder which he used when customers wanted coffee ground. The jelly sold in small wooden pails delighted the children even though Mother made much better jelly.

Frequently farmers took eggs to the grocer and exchanged them for groceries. If he did not have the ready cash, the grocer would trust him. This transaction was carried on by the grocer entering the customer's name in the books where he kept an accurate account of all items purchased. A small book was given to the customer. Here a duplicate of the purchases were written. Each time he came to purchase groceries he brought his book with him. Payments were made on the bill from time to time depending upon when he could sell grain or other produce.

Mr. Plumey died July 2, 1854, and his brother, Celestine, took charge of the store. After his death, Cyril Plumey carried on the work.

In 1867, Mr. Metzger returned from the west and formed a partnership under the name of Plumey and Metzger.

In 1874, the Plumey block at Front and Main Street was built and business was conducted at 520 Front Street. Upon the death of Cyril Plumey in 1885, Mr. Metzger became the sole owner. He remained in business until his death in 1916. His sons continued in the business and built a double store at 112 Main Street where they have continued in business to the present time.

### FERRY AT OAK STREET

When Mr. Plumey opened the store in 1849, Oak

Street was a continuation of the old plank road which was a toll road to Cleveland. It is now Woodville Road.

At the foot of Oak Street there was a ferry which crossed the river landing at the foot of Adams Street. Front Street which was then known as the River Road followed an old Indian trail from Presque Isle to Perrysburg.

Euclid Avenue was then known as Cherry Street. This road extended to Starr Avenue, thence to Dearborn and out to Jerusalem Road. It extended east to a settlement known as New Jerusalem at the corner of Lyons and Jerusalem. George W. Pearson, a Blade reporter, stated that at the time of the opening of this grocery store East Toledo was covered by the first growth timber and that Navarre Park was then a favorite place at certain seasons to spear pickerel and at other times to kill rattlesnakes.

Metzger's Corners

### AN OLD SENTINEL

On the corner of Navarre and Wheeling Street in Oregon stands a two storied square type building on top of which there is a lookout. This has been known as Metzger's Corners since 1873, when Victor Metzger began operating a country store that served the needs of the people of the community extending north to the bay and east to the lake.

### THE STORE

Mr. LeChat, a Frenchman, built the first store on this site in 1872. At this time the building consisted of the store and a root cellar.

In 1873, Mr. LeChat died and Mr. Metzger took over.

Victor Metzger came with his parents from Stark County in 1865. His father purchased a farm on Brown Road. In 1873, Victor married Mary Elliott, a school teacher, and brought her to his home at the western side of the store.

By careful planning, hard work and conscientious effort to serve his customers he succeeded in developing a thriving business. He was interested in the community and served as township treasurer for many years.

Time brought improvements in the way of living and in the needs of the farmers. They became interested in farm machinery, buggies, wind-

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mills, and other articles. Mr. Metzger added these to his stock.

## A LOOK BACKWARD

A picture of the community in 1873 will give one an idea of the difficulties, the problems and the needs of these people.

Most of the people were living in log cabins which were lighted with candles or kerosene lamps. Often the cabins were surrounded by forest with a trail leading out toward the city. Pushing eastward one followed the Indian trail to Shepherdsville now known as Bono.

August Tank, who lived at Shepherdsville, remembered making trips to Metzger's Corners for supplies. As they prepared for the trip, oxen were hitched to a wagon in which axes were placed. As they followed the trail, it was necessary to cut away any trees that had fallen across their pathway. The axes were put into use and the obstruction removed before they could move forward. Slowly they moved onward until they reached Mr. Metzger's store which required the entire day. They remained over night and early the next morning started the journey homeward carrying a load of supplies.

## VISIT THE STORE

As one stepped inside, one saw a long counter. Back of the counter on the wall were shelves stocked with groceries of all kinds. Shelves along the other walls were of different sizes depending upon the supplies, some contained dry goods of various kinds, others, boots and shoes; some were filled with household articles such as pans, dishes, lamps, etc. About the room were barrels of different sizes and shapes filled with crackers, sorghum, salt or flour. A large stove was in the center of the room and a few chairs nearby invited one to sit down for a chat with friends and neighbors.

Reading the ledger one learned milk sold for 7 cents a gallon, pork 6 cents a pound, coffee 15 cents a pound, and 5 pounds of soap for 20 to 25 cents.

## THE BLACKSMITH SHOP

Back of the store was a blacksmith shop to take care of the shoeing of horses, repairing of wagon tires, machinery and many other articles.

## THE WELL

A well had been drilled in front of the store by

the township trustees. Near the well a large water tank was filled with fresh water which invited the farmer to give his tired team a drink. The tall windmill kept the tank full of cool, refreshing water. What an easy way to satisfy the thirst of livestock. What farmer could resist dreaming of the time when he would invest in a windmill of his own?

## SALE OF CORDWOOD

On the site where the Paramount Theater is now located, Mr. Metzger owned a large tract of land covered with timber. Here he had men cutting the wood into three or four foot lengths which he sold to those in need of fuel.

## GOOD CITIZENS

Mr. and Mrs. Metzger were interested in promoting anything that would be of value to the community. They sent their eight children through high school. This required effort and sacrifice on their part, but they looked forward to the time when the members of their family would assume the responsibilities of good citizens of the community.

Two of the daughters followed in the footsteps of their mother. They taught at Franklin School for a number of years. Leger, the only member of the family living at present, is practicing law. He is known for his uprightness and honesty.

Mr. Metzger died April 14, 1914, but Mrs. Metzger and her daughter, Alice, continued the business until 1924, when the store was closed.

Though closed in 1924, it remained as a silent reminder of the busy strenuous days of earlier years when it served all who entered its doors.

All these years it has been undisturbed, still housing a large coffee grinder, the large case for storage of thread, the glass case for display of bread, cookies, and other pastries, the old counter and scales, and the shelves displaying various packages that had not been sold.

Now its doors are opened by the Ohio Citizens Trust Company to serve the community as a bank. They have on display a number of the old articles mentioned. The building has been painted, the shrubbery removed and a parking place provided at the rear. Thus, the old Sentinel with its new coat of paint brightens the corner and continues to lead the way for a bigger and more modern bank in the future.

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## OTHER STORES

For Bono and surrounding territory the stores of August Tank and Lyman Cousino became centers around which the community revolved. Descriptions such as that given about Enos Momenee and Victor Metzger's can be readily applied to these two large general stores. Many smaller stores became important centers to people residing in some particular community such as the one established by W. A. Newman on the corner of Bay Shore and Wynn roads, the Witty Store at Yondota and Jerusalem roads, the Tobias Store at the corner of Big Ditch and Cedar Point, and other that served a small group of people.

## THE HISTORIC ONE ROOM SCHOOLS

From the beginning of the settlement of a community, the little schoolhouse became an important center. In the early days it was the log schoolhouse, then the frame, and finally developed into the little red schoolhouse made of brick. Regardless of its structure it opened its doors during the day to the children and at night to adults. Often adults attended night classes to learn to read, write and figure. Political meetings were held and important discussions were carried on. In some places singing schools were established, spelling bees were held and debating societies were active. Frequently church and Sunday School services were held in the schoolhouse until a church was built. The social activities were not neglected. They included box socials, entertainments and spelling bee contest. The little schools became dear to the hearts of the people of the community. It is little wonder that they hesitated to accept the consolidated school to take its place.

## THE RURAL CHURCH

As the communities developed need of a church was felt. As stated above services frequently were held in the schoolhouse until a struggling congregation could build a small church. Recalling the history of our churches we note the first were log churches, followed by small frame structures and then more beautiful buildings of brick and stone.

In these crude little churches people were taught to have faith, to trust in God and to move forward with courage toward their heavenly home where churches of wood, brick or stone will no longer be needed.

Under the influence of our rural churches fine citizens were developed. A deep love for the church and its ideals directed their desire to make their community a better place in which to live. Such sentiments, no doubt, directed the thoughts of the poet as he wrote:

"No spot is so dear to my childhood  
As the little brown church in the vale."

## LOG CABINS

The log cabin is an old landmark of the territory. Supplied with trees of all kinds it was natural for the early settler to build his home of logs. It was usually built of logs fifteen feet long with a front and back door. Windows were built in the front and back of the house. The writer is fortunate in obtaining pictures and some facts about two of these log cabins which will be used as examples of this type of home.

### JOHN TIERNEY'S LOG CABIN

Owen Tierney came from England and purchased seventy acres on the corner of Big Ditch and Seaman roads. A short distance south of the corner Mr. Tierney built a log cabin where he lived with his five children. His son, John, who was born in England, came with his father and mother to America. Owen died at the age of forty and John inherited the log cabin where he lived until 1906, when he built a two story frame house on the corner. The old log house remained standing for a number of years after it was vacated. During this time it reminded people of days when modern conveniences were unknown.

### PETER NAVARRE'S CABIN

Enos Momenee gave a site and the logs to Peter Navarre. This cabin was built on Corduroy Road about one half mile east of Momenee's store in approximately 1871.

There are conflicting statements in regard to whether or not Peter Navarre lived in this cabin. Statements are made by some that it was Peter Navarre, Jr., who lived in the cabin. However, Edward Momenee quotes his father as telling about giving the logs and site to Peter the Scout. The account book gives a record of purchases made by Peter Navarre in 1872.

Considering that Peter Navarre the Scout was born in 1787 and that the cabin was built in ap-



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proximately 1871, Peter would have been 84 years old. At this age we would assume that he would have been unable to build the cabin. It is true it could have been built by others under his direction. However, his son, Peter, according to the census of 1850, was 19 years old. This would show that the son was born in 1831, and if the cabin was built in 1871, he would have been 40 years of age. Thus, Peter, Jr., could have built the cabin and his father, Peter the Scout could have lived with him.

Using the same census of 1850, Peter the Scout was born in 1789. If this date is correct, he was 82 when the cabin was built.

## GIFT TO TOLEDO

The cabin was given to Toledo by Mr. Momenee in 1922. It was moved to Navarre Park by the Peter Navarre Chapter of the N.S.W.S. Daughters of 1812. It was reconditioned and a fence built around it.

For some reason, it was not kept in good condition. In time interest was awakened and through the combined efforts of the Peter Navarre Memorial Association, the Anthony Wayne Parkway Board and the Toledo Zoological Society it was moved to the Zoo where it was rebuilt in 1957. Many people have visited it since then. School children visiting the zoo, show their interest by the many questions they ask the attendant.

## MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CABIN

Among the papers of the Peter Navarre Chapter Daughters of 1812 the following information was found and filed at the Toledo Public Library. This information is in regard to the restoration and erection of a fence and a marker erected by Peter Navarre Chapter in connection with W. S. Public Works Art Project.

## NAVARRE CABIN

A memorial to Peter Navarre, the daring scout who with intrepid resourcefulness served the U. S. in this territory during the War of 1812.

This cabin was built by his son, Peter Navarre, Jr., near Momeneetown and was brought to this site in Navarre Park September 9, 1922.

To conserve this typical building, The Peter Navarre Chapter U. S. Daughters of 1812, authoriz-

ed the Toledo craftsman, Jess Deviney, to design and erect in hand wrought iron this fence, gate and marker March 1, 1934.

The first draft of text for marker changed slightly in letter from Mr. McLean to officers of Peter Navarre Chapter to read "Cabin built by Peter Navarre, son of Peter Navarre, the daring and resourceful scout who served the United States forces in this territory during the War of 1812, and was later pensioned by special act of Congress for valuable service."

This cabin was moved from its original location near Momeneetown September 9, 1922.

The marker and fence was given by the National Society United States Daughters of 1812, through The Peter Navarre Chapter of Toledo, Ohio, February 1934."

## INTRODUCTION

German immigrants came to Ohio as early as 1840. Many of them had been engaged in the raising of grapes and the making of wine. Some settled around Sandusky Bay planting vineyards and making wine. They soon discovered that Lake Erie islands — North Bass, Middle Bass, South Bass and Kelly's Island — were ideal for raising of grapes. The islands soon became noted for their grapes and wine. Others settled in the northern part of Ohio near the lake and bay.

## FREDERICK JOEHLIN AND FAMILY

In 1847, Fredrick Joehlin came to Oregon Township. Jacob Joehlin, his son, followed in 1867 and bought eighty acres of land on the Corduroy Road for which he paid fifty-five dollars an acre. He cleared the land and planted a small vineyard. He built a house of hewn logs where he lived with his family until he built a brick house on the same farm a short distance east of the log house. His son, Fred, is living in the log house. It has been remodeled. Siding was placed over the logs so one looking at it does not realize it is made of logs.

Back of the log house in the yard Mr. Joehlin set up a crude wine press. Wooden roller turned by a crank, operated by the children, were used to crush the grapes. The rollers were set far enough apart so that as they were turned the seeds were not crushed. The juice ran into a vat where the

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process was completed. It was then placed into containers and made ready for the market.

Mr. Joehlin sold grapes and wine which he took to the city. By going from one house to another he soon had a thriving business.

At one time he had twenty acres of grapes. As his business increased much of the wine was shipped to Cincinnati. He continued to sell wine until 1919 when prohibition went into effect.

## **EDWARD FOLLOWS FATHER'S TRADE**

In 1934, the business was reopened and his youngest son, Edward, took over. In 1939, a large brick building was built in which a modern hydraulic press was installed.

Edward does not raise grapes but buys them from various places, such as Kelly's Island, Port Clinton, and Vermillion. It is becoming more difficult to get the grapes and continue in the business. The price is set by the government. Since the price to dealers reduces the profit to such an extent, Edward sells to individuals.

The amount of wine produced each year varies depending upon the crop and demand. The highest amount of wine in a year that Mr. Joehlin made was 10,000 gallons and the lowest 2,400.

## **CONTROL BY GOVERNMENT**

The U. S. Government has each winery inspected frequently. Prices per gallon are established and reports must be sent in each month giving the amount on hand, the amount sold and the balance.

A bond must be furnished the federal government large enough to cover the maximum amount of wine the owner has on hand. Mr. Joehlin stated this amounted to \$48 a year in his case.

The state government also requires the owner to furnish a bond which is a guarantee that the taxes will be paid.

## **GEORGE JACOB JOEHLIN**

George Jacob Joehlin came from Baden, Germany, in 1878. He purchased 30 acres of land on Cedar Point Road. His son, Chris, raised grapes and took care of the winery which he set up in his cellar. He used a hand press when he began the business. At one time he had eight acres of grapes under cultivation.

## **HERMAN JOEHLIN**

Herman, son of Chris Joehlin, has taken over the winery. He buys most of his grapes from Port Clinton and Vermillion. At one time he bought grapes from Driftmeyer and Vincent who lived in Oregon Township at the time.

He sells to individuals who come to his home. His problems and the regulations under which he operates are the same as that described above.

He has a hydraulic press and depends upon his family and one employee to do the work. In addition to this, he has a farm of one hundred twenty acres. He sells from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons a year.

## **OHIO WINERIES**

The study of wineries in Ohio show that they retained their family ownership basis down to the present time. The control has passed from father to son or son-in-law in each succeeding generation.

## **COMPETITION WITH CALIFORNIA**

Some large firms developed. Dorn, one of the oldest and best known in Ohio, was founded in 1869, in Sandusky. However, because of the difficulties in producing grapes and the competition with California wine Dorn closed.

In 1935, there were 172 wineries in Ohio, four years later it reached 176. According to a report of 1955, the number has decreased to 57. Therefore, it appears that the Ohio wineries are losing the struggle against competition from California. The reasons may be summed up as follows: the length of the growing season, the types of grapes grown, and the intensive methods of cultivation. The yield in tons of California grapes per acre is estimated at three or four times that of Ohio. This makes it possible to sell the grapes at a lower price than they pay for them in Ohio. During the past years the production exceeded all expectation which made it possible for the wineries to accumulate a large reserve stock. The reserve was shipped east and sold below cost in order to provide room for the new wine.

## **OCTAGON HOUSE**

In 1856, Oliver Stevens built an octagon shaped house on his 225 acre farm located at Woodville Street and city limits. This farm was owned by the Stevens family for a number of years.

Part of the land is now Navarre Park and the

# Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

portion on which the house was located was purchased by the Sun Oil Company. The old house was used by this company for some time as an office building.

## CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSE

The house was built of concrete. The walls were rather crude but solid. In constructing the walls wooden forms sixteen inches in height were used. These were filled with broken stone, brick and cement. After allowing the cement to set, another course was laid. This process was continued until the right height was reached. These rough walls were then plastered inside and out. The roof was then placed in position and the sturdy structure withstood the storms of half a century.

The building was two stories high exclusive of the basement. The first story was several feet above the ground. Steps were built at every exit.

## STORIES ABOUT HOUSE

Various stories have been told why the house was built with eight sides. One answer is to give it strength. No doubt it was an experiment since using concrete to build a house was quite uncommon.

At that time another story, which was one of fancy or appears to be, was that since Mr. Stevens was a Spiritualist he was advised to construct the house in this manner.

## STORY IN BLADE

An article which appeared in the *Blade* August 1, 1903, stated the house was known as the eight cornered, but 80 would have been a more correct statement as it was made up of many corners and angles, the only curves being in the little winding stairway that led to the tower.

It was finally torn down and the Sun built a new building with modern offices.  
The Tabernilla

## THE INN

An unusual building was erected on the north side of Bay Shore Road near the water's edge in 1917.

Fred Wescott, an engineer, was sent to Central America to work on the Panama Canal. The type of food served in this country disagreed with him and he was given permission to live at The Taber-

nilla, an inn, where American food was served. He became interested in the inn. When his father died he inherited the homestead and some other property. After selling the other property he invested \$50,000 to build the Tabernilla which was a duplicate of the one in Central America. Later he built a \$14,000 addition.

Mrs. Gray had charge of the original Tabernilla in Central America. Mr. Wescott sent for her to help promote his new project.

They opened a high class inn and continued in business for a period of four years. During this time, they failed to attract sufficient patronage to make a success of the business and were compelled to sell.

## CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT

John Schmidutz purchased the place and made several changes. Liquor was served with the food. Gambling was added to attract customers. Mr. Schmidutz continued in business until 1937, when he died.

## ANOTHER CHANGE

After Mr. Schmidutz's death it fell into the hands of the Licovoli group. The bay was dredged so boats could land and liquor was smuggled in during the days of prohibition. During this time it had an undesirable reputation and was closed in 1938.

## CHANGED TO BAY SHORE REST HOMES

During the years between 1938 and 1943, it was unoccupied and soon fell into a state of ruin.

Mrs. Remmert became interested in purchasing the building to establish a rest home. In time the owner agreed to sell at what she considered a reasonable price.

In 1947, Richard and Ruth Remmert remodelled and reconditioned the building and opened the rest home.

Brenda Roberts, who had worked at the Tabernilla as a waitress, was the first patient. At present there are 29 patients and 7 employees.

A trailer park was opened in 1944, and in 1960, a launderette was put in operation. Thus this unusual building is still serving the people of the community in quite a different manner than the builder planned.



# Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

## Little Cedar Point of Long Ago and Today

### LOCATION

In traveling Cedar Point Road between Cousino and DeCant, one can see a point of land extending into the water.

Just along the eastern border of what is now the Wolf Farm a narrow roadway extends northward. The gate is closed and locked which prevents anyone but the caretaker and members of an exclusive club from entering.

This narrow road which winds its way to the water's edge, a distance of 2.8 miles, leads to a peninsula bordered on the one side by Lake Erie and the other by Maumee Bay. This is what is known as Little Cedar Point. Looking out over the water a sand bar appears which has been shifted from the northeast to the northwest and reduced in size to about one-fourth of that of former days. The present caretaker recalls when this bar was at least one fourth mile wide and approximately one and one fourth miles long. Thus the strong current tossing it about at will keeps changing its position and size.

### THE NAME

W. A. Ketcham has written a pamphlet entitled, *Cedar Point in the Light of Olden Days*.

In his research he gleaned facts from the pages of Parkman's History. Parkman had obtained much of his information from the sixty volumes of *The Jesuit Relation*. Ketcham writes, "Among the first passing was Dollier de Casson, a Sulpitian priest, whose stately canoe went by in 1669, on his way to the site of Detroit. Whether he stopped at the beckoning cedars (for the cedars were veritable) for lunch or only saw the dim coast line, we may not know."

Here we have the secret of the name. Cedar Point north of Sandusky and our Little Cedar Point owe their names to these "beckoning cedars".

### VISITORS OR VIEWERS

The first and only voyage of the first vessel on the Lake, "*The Griffin*", carried Rene Robert Cavellier, Sieur de la Salle and Henry de Tony to Detroit." It was reported that when they reached Detroit the bulwarks of the ship "were hung with game, ducks, turkeys and geese".

In 1680, Count de Frontenac, Governor General

of Canada, sent an expedition that went by Little Cedar Point and up the Maumee River where they built Fort Miami where Fort Wayne, Indiana, now stands.

The many priests who came left written material of each journey. These are recorded in the printed volumes of *Jesuit Relation*.

### OTHER EVIDENCES CITED

When the first settlers came in 1770, they found remnants of old French pear trees, Engraved crucifixes were found in Indian burial grounds. "One of them, found near where the Yacht Clubhouse stands, bore the initials R. C. Montreal."

### A RESIDENT

A cabin was erected near the site of the present Clubhouse. This was the home of Ol' Joe Chevalier whose wife was a squaw. Ol' Joe bought furs and sold whiskey. "He had numerous and presumably comely daughters."

"Ol Joe" was a good hunter. He was amiable and attracted many to his cabin. They came in groups, sang songs, danced and at times became rowdy as they imbibed to freely.

Peter Navarre and his family landed at Little Cedar point on their way from Detroit. They continued on their journey to Presque Isle where they took up their abode. However, Peter and his brother Antoine often returned to enjoy the hospitality of "Ol Joe."

### THE CLUB

A number of wealthy business men of Cleveland became interested in the peninsula with its surrounding marsh lands which would be a great place to hunt and fish. They purchased the land from this point eastward including what is now Reno, thus controlling five or more miles of lake front and approximately 3100 acres of marsh land.

The membership consisted of ten members interested in slipping away from business for the quiet and peace of Little Cedar Point.

### THE CLUBHOUSES

#### THE BARGE

An old barge was fitted up to meet the needs of the mmebers during the early days of the club. Any records that might have been kept of these early days have not been located. A picture of it

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with that of the new clubhouse may be of interest to the reader.

## THE NEW CLUBHOUSE

The clubhouse now in use is a large, two storied building with a large kitchen, a spacious dining room and a large club room. The floors have no covering but show evidence of having been well scrubbed. Plenty of space is provided in which the boots and other wearing apparel of the hunters are kept. In an alcove there are racks on the wall for their guns.

The floors upstairs are painted and each room is supplied with a single bed, a wash bowl and pitcher, and a chair. There are two bath rooms with lavatories.

A back stairway leads to the bedrooms occupied by the cook and helpers, serving in this capacity. The reader should bear in mind that the person in charge also acts in the capacity of a guide and must be well-acquainted with the marsh to be able to meet all the difficulties that may be encountered from time to time.

## YEUPELL, JOHN

John Yeupell worked for the Little Cedar Point Club as a boy. He continued working for them the remainder of his life. He married Clara Delia LaCourse. They had six children: Nellie Yeupell married Cornelius Mominee, Joseph Yeupell died in infancy; Bessie Yeupell married Lawrence Steadman; John J. Yeupell married Helen LaBute; Florence Yeupell married Dorris Mominee; Arthur Yeupell married Celeste LaBute.

The writer appreciates the information and courtesy received from Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Mominee. Mr. Mominee has been serving as a guide and caretaker for the Little Cedar Point Club over a number of years. With his help and a visit to the clubhouse much interesting information was gathered concerning the club, its activities and the location.

## OTHERS WHO SERVED THE CLUB

The LaCourse family served faithfully over a long period of time. Definite information as to when and from where they came to this territory is not available. They were natural born fishers and trappers; thus they were at home and happy in this marsh land.

## HOUSE FOR CARETAKER

A comfortable house nearby has been furnished for the caretaker. It is located so that he can easily observe all the activities.

## BOAT HOUSE

A boat house near the landing place is planned for the storage of the boats. Each member has his own boat. The members draw numbers which indicate to what portion of the marsh each is assigned for hunting.

## FACILITIES

They have their own water system and electrical plant. Bottled water is brought in from Toledo for drinking and cooking purposes. A large furnace supplies the heat. To obtain telephone service the club built a private line from the road to the Clubhouse.

## COOKING

A few interesting things were learned about the cooking. A large kitchen stove with a spacious oven is provided. The oven is heated to 800 degrees using coal for fuel. Ducks, one for each member, are placed in the oven and allowed to cook from fourteen to sixteen minutes. It is then taken out and a duck's breast served to each member with wild rice.

After the breasts of the ducks are removed, the remainder of the duck is placed in a presser. Under pressure all the liquid is removed and served as a dressing for the rice.

## THE DREDGE

A large dredge sixty feet long and twenty feet wide is used to keep the canals open and build up the dikes which prevent the lake water from flooding the marsh.

## PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

President Eisenhower has been a guest at the Club twice since he has been president. He was a guest of Senator Humphrey who is one of the members of the Club.

The President's room was equipped just as are the other bedrooms with a single bed, one chair and a wash stand; but at his request the wash bowl and pitcher were removed.

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## CHANGE IN MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the club may change frequently for various reasons. A member may become too old to enjoy the club and sell his share, or poor health, loss of interest, change of residence and other reasons may cause a member to sell.

## EXTENT OF MARSH AT PRESENT

In 1902, Mr. Reno purchased 900 acres of the marsh from the club. This reduced their lake front to about three miles and their acreage to 2,200 acres.

## CARETAKERS

No written record was available, but for many years the position has been kept in the same family. The change in the family name is due to marriages. The following have been caretakers: Anthony LaCourse, Phillip LaCourse, August LaCourse, John Yeupell and Cornelius Mominee who is still serving in this capacity. The reader should bear in mind that the person in charge also acts in the capacity of a guide and must be well-acquainted with the marsh to be able to meet all the difficulties that may be encountered from time to time.

## Some Interesting Side Lights

### LENGTH OF SEASON

This depends upon the weather and the desires of the club members. The season opens September 15, and may continue to January 1. Mr. Mominee stated that the longest season he recalls was forty-five days.

### GROCERY BILL

The grocery bill varies from \$1,100 to \$1,300 for a season.

### FUEL NEEDED

About eight cords of wood are needed for the fireplace. It takes eight tons of coal for the furnace and two tons of soft coal for the range.

### SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

The irons for the fireplace are made of steel and were imported from England. A copper kettle representing a goose is another item that came from England.

## THE EAGLE'S NEST

An interesting sight was that of an eagle's nest built in one of the tallest trees in the Ford's wood off Bay Shore. Year after year this pair of eagles returned to rear its family in the old nest. The eagle's nest is called an eyrie. According to the information given in the World Book bald eagles mate for life and build their nest in the top of a tall tree near the water. The nest of this pair of eagles was not far from the water. They laid two or three eggs which took thirty-four to thirty-five days to hatch. During this time both parents sit on the eggs, guard the nest and bring food to the baby eaglets. It takes about ten weeks before they are able to fly.

## NEST DESTROYED

One year a severe storm blew the nest from the tree. The nest was enormous. It was built of large limbs lined with a variety of material. The size was about six feet wide on top and about seven feet high.

After the nest was blown out of the tree the eagles never rebuilt it and did not return to this area.

As Told by Peter Navarre

## SOURCE

An old manuscript, in the handwriting of John E. Gunckel, was found in his trunk by his son, Will H. Gunckel. The story written by Wilfred Herbert was published in *The Times* February 8, 1931.

## STORY AS HE TOLD IT

"I was born on the 22nd day of January, 1787, in the city of Detroit. It was there that my grandfather, Robert Navarre, settled, coming from France.

"My father was also born in Detroit. My mother, whose maiden name was Marie Louise Panat Campeau, was born in Vincennes, Indiana.

"I came to the Maumee River with my father, mother and the whole family, comprising six boys — Francois, Robert, Jacob or James, Peter, Antoine and Alexis, and three girls — Marie Louise, Geneveva and Archange.

"There was nothing remarkable in the events of our family until the time that General Hull betrayed his army in so cowardly a manner at Detroit. My brother and I had gone to Monroe



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to take up arms against the English but after Hull's surrender we were all paroled by some English officers coming from Detroit for that purpose. This was, if I recollect right, in August, 1812. We stayed in Monroe until the next year where my narrative proper commences."

The Navarres did not consider themselves prisoners of war and offered their services again. They were not regularly enlisted but were of great aid to the troops under General Harrison.

Peter continues his narrative telling about his experience in the war. From *Sunday Times* February 8, 1931 Wilfred Hubert quotes Peter Navarre as he found it in the old manuscript.

### OPEN WARFARE

"On the 18th day of January, 1813, my brothers, Robert and James and I took part in an engagement fought on the Raisin River. We were commanded by Colonel Lewis who defeated the enemy. In this engagement, we brothers took an Indian prisoner.

"On the 22nd day of January the English attacked our forces on the same place and defeated us, being vastly our superiors in numbers. They took General Winchester, Colonel Lewis, and the whole army prisoners. Two or three hundred that tried to save themselves in the woods were surrounded and unmercifully butchered by the Indians. When we saw that General Winchester and Colonel Lewis were surrendering, I escaped in the company of my brothers, James and Robert, being dressed as Indians. This, however, the Indians soon discovered and they sent a volley after us and also many followed us, but we were too far in advance and not relishing the idea of being scalped and tomahawked, and being moreover good runners, we succeeded in making our escape.

### CROSSED THE ICE

"We arrived at the lake shore near the mouth of the Raisin River and crossed on the ice in the direction of Cedar Point, whence, after having rested a few moments, we made for Presque Isle, where our parents lived, by a circuitous route through the woods.

"Next day we set out to bring tidings to General Harrison of the defeat of General Winchester and the catastrophe of the massacre. We met him

at Portage River near the foot of the Rapids and came back with him and his force to the place where Fort Meigs since stood and which fort was immediately begun. It was there we entered the army as volunteers and there I received my gun by order of General Harrison."

### THAMES BATTLE

"I took part in the Battle of the Thames which was fought in the month of October. This battle which lasted only three or four hours was fierce in the extreme. Here, as well known, Tecumseh was killed.

"Colonel Johnson, under whose command I fought, was wounded and had his horse killed under him. While he was down, Tecumseh sprang from behind a tree to tomahawk and scalp him.

"I saw an Indian pouncing on my colonel and fired this gun upon him. He fell and the war cry of Tecumseh was heard no more.

"As soon as the Indians knew Tecumseh was killed, they fled precipitately and were gone in an instant. On the next morning early General Harrison commanded Medard Lebadle and me to help him look for the remains of Tecumseh. He expressed the opinion that Tecumseh must be killed, as the Indians had fled so suddenly. We repaired to the place where Colonel Johnson had been wounded and found the Indian that had been killed by me. The Indian dead had been mutilated and disfigured, especially in the face, by our soldiers after the battle and it would have been almost impossible to recognize Tecumseh had it not been for his powerful frame and imposing stature.

### CONVINCING PROOF

"The convincing proof of the identity of the man, however, was a large scar, caused by a very severe burn on his right thigh.

"General Harrison who knew Tecumseh intimately, thought of this and having examined the corpse, we at once saw it was he. General Harrison ordered us to give the remains of Tecumseh a decent burial and having fulfilled his order he told us, 'You have buried a brave man'."

There are others who claim to have killed Tecumseh but the above is the story Peter told John E. Gunckel.

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## PETER'S GUN

“After having obtained my honorable discharge I offered to leave my gun but General Harrison bade me keep it saying, ‘Navarre, the gun which you used during the service is yours.’

"I took it along and have used it until a few years ago, when my eye-sight becoming too weak I could not make use of it any longer.

“With this identical gun I have killed panthers, bears, wolves, wildcats, and innumerable quantity of deer, coons, foxes, wild turkeys, geese, swans and ducks, prairie chickens and quails and all other kinds of small game.

“Although I had never occasion to use this gun to defend myself against the Indians, after the war of 1812 it has, however, often saved my life, for without it I would have starved.

"It was originally supplied with a flintlock, but as it wanted repair, I took it to Detroit, in the year 1837, and there it was changed into a precision lock. This gun has been in my possession during an uninterrupted period of 56 years and was new when I received it at Fort Meigs."

Note: The gun, in the Local History Department of Toledo Public Library is supposed to be the gun Peter had during the war.

Facts Recorded by Chapter, N.S.U.S.  
Daughters of 1813, March 29, 1955

## PETER NAVARRE

Peter Navarre was the fifth of twelve children of Francis Navarre (1759-1826) of Detroit, whose father, Robert Navarre (1709-1791) was born in Brittany and had been sent in 1739 to Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit) as Royal Notary and Magistrate when the British took possession in 1760, Robert was made their principal agent.

## ROBERT NAVARRE

Robert was a descendant in the 7th generation in direct line from Henry III (1553-1610) King of Spanish Navarre who also reigned as Henry IV of France from 1589 to his death in 1610.

## PETER NAVARRE THE SCOUT

Young Peter Navarre, son of Francis, with his second wife Catherine, his brother Jacques and his wife Catherine, also brothers Francis and Antoine,

in 1807 joined a small French colony at Presque Isle at the mouth of the Maumee River near a village of the Ottawa Indians. This Indian village with a population of 1500 in 1816 is said to have existed since the Great Pontiac Conspiracy against the British in 1753. Here lived the widow of Pontiac, his second wife with two of Pontiac's sons.

## MORE QUOTATIONS

Mrs. Robert Navarre, Jr., made the following statement about Peter Navarre the Scout.

“Popular as Peter was and numerous as was his progeny and acquaintances he died away from them all. After remaining with his nephew, Robert Navarre, Jr., for some time he asked to be taken to an inn kept by a woman named Rogers where he died.

"The Inn was located on Front Street between Euclid and Main Streets."

*News Bee* — August 10, 1922

## MORE INFORMATION

A study of the generations through the fourth is given as follows:

### First Generation

Francis Navarre and Jane Plugelte

## Second Generation

Robert Navarre and Mary Lootman dit Barris

### Third Generation

Francis Navarre and Mary Louise Godet

Note: According to Peter his mother was Marie Louise Panay Campeau which does not correspond.

### Fourth Generation

Peter Navarre and Catherine Bordeau

Note: Catherine Bordeau was Peter's second wife.

The following poem was written by M. P. Murphy and used when the cabin was dedicated in Navarre Park.

## PETER NAVARRE

Born 1785    Died 1874  
Some day when the Truth has reclaimed from the tomb

This tale, which a century has shrouded in gloom,  
The tongue of a master shall tell it, and then  
Men will listen and clamor to hear it again.  
And when it is told in the ages to come  
Men's eyes will be moist and men's lips will  
be dumb,



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And patriot pilgrim will come from afar  
To kneel at the grave of Peter Navarre.  
The frontier blazed and the borderland bled  
With the tomahawk's stroke, and the midnight  
    was red  
With the fierce flames which followed the red  
    raider's brand  
For the fiends of Tecumseh were abroad in the  
    land.  
It was then, in the moment of danger and dread  
The Avenger strode forth, with a price on his head,  
And the legends still tell, how all through that war  
Death rode in the saddle with Peter Navarre.  
Where the Maumee's green banks broaden out  
    fair and wide  
To the lake, stands Fort Meigs. On the opposite  
    side  
And a mile farther down is Miami, the spot  
Where as glorious a battle as ever was fought  
Was waged against odds of a hundred to one,  
In that fight for our flag — and our flag might  
    be lacking a star  
Were it not for that battle — and Peter Navarre.  
What boots it to tell of a struggle which gave  
To freedom a home and to Thraldom a grave?  
The annals of war in no age and no clime  
Have ever revealed so barbaric a crime  
As Proctor committed Frenchtown. Glencoe  
Was rivalled and shamed that black day at  
    Monroe.  
The news travelled fast and the news travelled far  
And the herald that bore it was Peter Navarre.  
Who was it who swam the broad river and crept  
Through the brush to Fort Stephenson, nor waited  
    nor slept,  
While, camped at Fort Meigs, Harrison parleyed  
    with fate,  
And hoped for the help that might reach him too  
    late.  
Who was it, entrapped, fought his way to the fort,  
And fought his way back with a cheering report  
That assistance was coming. The fates have no bar  
For men of such mettle as Peter Navarre.  
The valley is stricken with terror, and where  
Oh, where is Navarre? There is death in the air.  
For Proctor is marching from Malden the while  
Tecumseh is massing his braves at Presque Isle,  
The men in the forts ply the pick and the spade;  
The women and children within the stockade,  
Like the mariners who trust in their compass and  
    star,  
Place their hopes in high Heaven and —  
    Peter Navarre.  
The battle has waged these six hours. At last  
The enemy's gaining, the outposts are passed.  
God help them, they fight with a frenzied despair;  
They fight for their homes and their helpless ones  
    there.

Surrender? No, never. There's too much to be lost.  
Were it only their lives, they'd have laughed  
    at the cost,  
When, lo, as hopes flees in affright, from afar  
Comes the thrice-blessed war cry of Peter Navarre.  
With a fierce cry of vengeance and "Remember  
    Monroe,"  
Six hundred Kentuckians flash death on the foe.  
Oh, sweet are the kisses which true love bestows,  
And dear are the blessings the home circle knows,  
But sweeter and dearer and better than all  
Is the joy which Revenge seeks and finds in the  
    fall  
Of a traitor and tyrant. Death's gates stood ajar  
For the harvest that day reaped by Peter Navarre.  
Defrauded by Fate and neglected by Fame  
No stone tells the story, no slab bears the name  
Of the hero whose life was an epic sublime,  
But a people will know in the fullness of time,  
When the love of a Nation and the voice of a bard  
Shall give to a hero a hero's reward.  
Then stain shall not tarnish nor blemish shall mar  
The glory which halos the name of Navarre.

M. P. Murphy

### THE DWARFS — TWINS

Ezra Sain and his sister, Mary, twin dwarfs, were born in Fairfield County, Ohio, on a farm November 30, 1834. Their father, Peter Sain, brought his family to Toledo. The twins had three sisters, Mrs. Samuel Ford of Licking, Mrs. Sarah L. Seiry of Springfield, and Mrs. Kate Huggins of Colfax, Washington. The twins never married. They lived at the corner of Victor and Starr Avenue. Ezra and his sister struggled with poverty and illness. Both were known for their courageous spirit and Christian fortitude. They were members of the Bethany Church in Oregon Township which they joined in 1883.

The people of East Toledo were interested in the twins and did much to help them. The Third Street Methodist Church built a home for them reducing everything to miniature size to fit their needs. They provided a barn for Ezra's goat and cart. The barn was attached to the house. Mr. W. H. Tucker gave them a life lease on the property.

Mrs. Rowland, who was Ella Jane Kirby, recalled her mother would send her to this little home to help Ezra's sister with the housework. The rooms were so small Mrs. Rowland had difficulty in getting around when she made the beds.

Mary was crippled with rheumatism and found it difficult to get about the house. During her last



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years she was confined to her bed most of the time. She was an immaculate housekeeper. She would hitch her chair about from one room to another while doing her housework. She swept, dusted, and cleaned as effectively as any able-bodied woman.

## **EZRA'S OCCUPATION**

He had a little store on Main Street. Here he acted as distributing agent for the newsboys of East Toledo. He sold pencils, candy, and other articles. Ezra owned a goat which he used to drive about the streets when selling his wares. He had a little express wagon in which he carried his tools as he went about whitewashing the trunks of trees. After the death of his goat, he traveled about in a hand-propelled chair.

## **OTHER FACTS ABOUT EZRA**

When two years of age he contacted scarlet fever. The attack was very severe and left him a cripple for the remainder of his life.

Through an error Ezra was drafted for service in the army. Taking his draft papers, he mounted his pony and rode to Circleville where he presented his papers and asked to be examined. The officers were quite amused as they explained their reason for rejecting his service.

Ezra was three feet six inches tall and weighed 64 pounds. He was unable to get about without his crutches which he carried with him in his cart.

Since he had a pleasing personality and with his goats and wagon attracted much attention, his services were in demand for advertising various products.

The district nurse gave both of the dwarfs particular care during their illness. The people of the immediate community made life more tolerable for them by lending a helping hand.

In spite of their frailties both lived many years. Ezra died at the age of seventy-six, and his sister Mary at the age of eighty-one. Interesting History About the Dwight D. Eisenhower Site

## **SOME INTERESTING FACTS**

The site of the new junior high was purchased from Albert Anderson and Henry Dippman. This is a portion of the original section of land, 640 acres, which is bounded on the east by Cousino

Road, on the west by North Curtice, on the south by Jerusalem, and on the north by Seaman.

In 1839, Margaret Bailey purchased this section located in section 4; Town ten (10) South; Range 9 East; Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio from the government for \$800. The description further stated it was subject to legal highways which provided the roads mentioned above.

## **SEVERAL OWNERS**

Margaret Bailey purchased the land as an investment. She sold it to Wilson Shannon for \$2,000 thus making a profit of \$1,200. Later the section was sold in smaller amounts. It changed hands at various times and in each case the price for which it was sold increased.

The deed given to Wilson Shannon was signed by President John Tyler.

## **DISPUTED TERRITORY**

This section of land was located on the strip of land claimed by the State of Ohio and the territory of Michigan. In fact, the territory of Michigan claimed a large part of Lucas County which included Oregon, part of which later became Jerusalem Township, the City of Toledo, the township of Richfield, Sylvania, and Washington, and the northern portions of Adams, Spencer, and Springfield.

## **THE ABSTRACT**

When the Oregon Board of Education purchased this site, each owner was required to furnish an abstract which describes the property and the transaction that took place each time it was sold. This provides the purchaser with a clear title.

## **FACTS TAKEN FROM ABSTRACT FURNISHED BY ALBERT ANDERSON**

"Prior to June of 1836, said property was within the strip of land in dispute between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan.

"In February of 1838, the legislature of the State of Ohio passed an act declaring its rights to said disputed territory and attaching same to Wood County, Ohio.

"The legislature of Michigan forthwith declared its right to said disputed territory and assumed jurisdiction over same.

"In June 1835, the State of Ohio created Lucas County out of portions of Sandusky, Henry, and

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Wood counties in which was included the said disputed territory.

"The controversy was finally settled by Act of Congress of the United States passed in June 1836, which said act fixed the present boundary of Ohio; the same assented to by the Territory of Michigan in December of the same year, and in January 1837, the State of Michigan was admitted to the Union under its present boundaries.

"The Courts of Ohio have repeatedly decided that the State of Michigan exercised jurisdiction rightfully over said disputed territory until the passage of the Act of Congress of the United States of June 1836.

"Prior to March 9, 1893, said land was part of Oregon Township, Lucas County, Ohio; on that date the General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed an act dividing said Oregon Township and Jerusalem Township and since said date the property described in Caption of this Abstract has been a part of Jerusalem Township.

"See Volume 90 Local Laws page 319."

## THE TOLEDO WAR

For further information in regard to this dispute see *History of the City of Toledo and Lucas County* by Waggoner.

## EXCERPTS FROM MINUTES

### — OREGON TOWNSHIP

"I. N. Gardner is to put up the necessary railing near Town Hall for the purpose of hitching horses and to repair fence by Town Hall." April 6, 1889

## LOCAL OPTION

The State of Ohio, Lucas County, Oregon Township

"The special election held on the 30th day of April A.D. 1888, within and for said township under the local option law, resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	
"for the sale	142
Whole number of votes	
"Against the sale"	333

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS

This lodge was organized in a number of places in Lucas County. It was a temperance organization and did much to establish a feeling of the need of abstaining from the use of alcoholic beverages.

## THE IOGT HALL

A hall was built on a lot located on the northwest corner of the George DeKay's farm. Regular lodge meetings were held in this hall and many social functions were planned including dances and suppers.

The hall was approximately 40 by 60 feet with a large balcony. One end of the balcony was equipped as a kitchen. During the winter, oyster suppers were given frequently. Money raised was used to promote the cause of temperance. Prominent speakers were brought to the community and much was accomplished which proved beneficial. As the population increased, new organizations and another church were established. The membership of the lodge decreased which resulted in its being discontinued.

Later the hall was struck by lightening which removed the last evidence of the existence of such an organization.

## INTERESTING EXCERPTS

### PETITION

On July 3, 1886, a large majority of the people residing in Oregon Township east of Big Ditch signed a petition which was presented to the trustees. This petition requested that owners of cattle, horses, and sheep be permitted to allow their stock to run at large.

The permission was granted with the understanding that hogs, rung or unring, were excluded.

## RENTAL OF ROOMS FOR VOTING

In some of the districts no voting booths were provided. To take care of the situation rooms in private homes were rented at five dollars a day. Records show that in 1896 rooms were rented for this purpose from Joseph Douglas, George DeKay, and Martin Witty.

## INTERESTING FACT

Margaret Bailey purchased land at as early a date as 1839. She had nearly 5,000 acres. Some of the people to whom she sold were John B. Arnold, Sylvester Brown, James Cahoo, Joseph Conrad, Hildebrand, Milton Huntley, Jacob Kaiser, Enoch Kent, Adolph Lentz, Andrew Metzger, Victor Plumey, Philo Scott, William Van Orden, Edward Woodruff and John Kohne. Some of the above people cleared the land and built homes while

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others sold at a profit to people desiring to establish homes.

Interesting Excerpts — Jerusalem Township

## NOTICE ABOUT STOCK JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP

On May 13, 1893, a notice was posted stating that stock was not to run at large. This was to include swine, horses, geese, and ducks. Cows were permitted to run at large but if they did any damage the owner was held responsible.

## CLAIM FOR SHEEP KILLED

On June 5, 1926, Fred Buehler made the following claim for sheep killed by dogs:

Number	Kind	Grade	Quality
2	ewes	common	good
3	lambs	common	good
Value	Nature of Injury	Amount	
\$30.00	Total loss	\$30.00	
40.50	total loss	40.50	
Total Injury Done		\$70.50	
Deductions for carcasses or pelts			
used or sold		none	
Net damage done		\$70.50	

State of Ohio )  
Lucas County ) SS  
Jerusalem Township )

Fred Buehler being duly sworn says that he is the owner of the animals killed as stated above; that the number and description thereof as above stated is true and correct; that said damage occurred on the 22nd day of May, 1926, that the damage claimed is just and reasonable; and further, that the injury was not caused in whole or in part by any dog or other animal owned or harbored by said owner or by an employee or tenant of said owner upon such owner's premises, and that he does not know whose dog or dogs committed the injury, or if known and such account, if reduced to judgment, could not be collected on execution.

Signed: Fred Buehler

Sworn to and subscribed before the Trustees of said Township, this 5th day of June 1926.

Signed: Charles Romstadt"

It is interesting to know that before the above case was completed three witnesses were brought before the trustees. Each was required to answer similar questions. The following are the questions and answers of the first witness called.

Questions for Witness No. 1

"Q. What is your name? A. Otto Laboschefski.

Q. Do you reside in the neighborhood of claimant? A. yes.

Q. Are you a freeholder? A. yes.

Q. Are you related to the claimant in any way? A. no.

Q. Have you any direct or indirect ownership of the animal or animals killed or injured? A. no.

Q. Did you view the animal or animals killed or injured, and if so, when and where. A. I viewed the animals killed on May 22, 1926, on Fred Buehler's Farm.

Q. Was the damage done in whole or in part by any dog or other animals kept or harbored by the claimant or by any employee or tenant upon the claimant's property? A. No, not in my estimation.

Q. Do you know whose dog or dogs committed the injury? A. no.

Q. Is the statement correct as to the number of animals killed or injured? A. yes.

Q. Is the statement correct, just and reasonable, as to the value of the animals killed and for the amount of damages to those injured? A. yes.

Q. Could any value be attached to the carcasses for the pelts of the animals killed, and if so, how much for each? A. no.

The answers to the above questions are correct as I verily believe.

Signed: Otto Laboschefski

Sworn and subscribed before the Trustees of said Township this 5th day of June 1926.

Signed: Charles Romstadt, Trustee"

## A SPECIAL HEALTH CASE

A boy named Wallace White was working in the onion fields in Jerusalem Township. He was a minor, but was trying to support himself with the help of an older brother. His mother had remarried and was living in Erie Township, Ottawa County.

The boy injured his knee with an ax. Dr. Bowman was called and the boy was under medical care for two weeks. The doctor reported to the trustees that the boy's leg would have to be amputated. The trustees authorized the clerk to call Dr. Ingraham for consultation with Dr. Bowman. Dr. Ingraham recommended that an incision be made so the bone could be scraped before amputating. This advice was followed and the boy recovered.

The cost of this amounted to \$50.00. Dr. Bowman received \$30.00 and each of the two assistants \$10.00 each.



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The trustees then authorized Dr. Bowman to continue services at \$2.50 a call.

The bill for attending Wallace White @ \$2.50 a call and board @ \$5.50 per week plus \$10 paid to Dr. Bowman by his brother amounted to \$37.50.

The problem was in regard to whom the bill should be sent, the trustees of Jerusalem Township, the mother of the boy or the county. It was decided that it should be sent to the County Infirmary.

### LINE FENCE

A number of cases were brought to the trustees when one of the property owners firmly believed that a line fence had been built on his property. This was a difficult problem for the trustees. They appealed to the County Prosecutor for advice. His reply was that this problem could not be settled by the trustees of the township, but must be determined by a surveyor who after making a survey of the property determined the exact location of the line separating the two properties.

Another problem, that brought difficulties, arose when one owner decided that a line fence should be built to separate his farm from that of his neighbor. The owner who decided that a fence was needed requested the neighbor to pay for part of the cost of erecting same. If the neighbor refused, the case was taken to the trustees.

They listened to both sides of the case, and they visited the premises to determine the need for such a fence. Their decision depended upon their opinion as to the need.

### WPA SEWING CIRCLE

These circles were organized by the women of the different communities to help those in need. The government provided material with the understanding that the women would make the garments.

In 1937, the government discontinued furnishing material. Then the trustees took over this responsibility.

On November 16, 1937, the Board of Trustees of Jerusalem Township passed a resolution to purchase thread and buttons not to exceed \$25 for the Sewing Circle of Jerusalem Township.

At other times the minutes indicate the trustees continued to sponsor this worthy cause.

### HAWK FUND

On April 7, 1917, one hundred dollars was

set aside from the General Fund to the Hawk Fund for killing hawks.

This is a fund similar to the Sparrow Fund mentioned when a settlement was made between Oregon and Jerusalem Township.

### PROBLEM ON WATER, LIGHT, AND SEWERS

As need for these improvements became imperative in Oregon Township, the County Commissioners provided for them by assessing the property receiving the benefits. The action of Commissioners was referred to Trustees for approval. Many people protested but upon investigation the Trustees found the assessments fair according to the law. On December 20, 1945, the Trustees approved the rates as determined by the Budget Commission.

### WELLS FAIL TO SUPPLY WATER

For a period of time between May 1941 and July 1946 the wells of many home owners failed to supply the needed water. The Trustees delivered water to those in need at two dollars a load. The water was drawn from the city line into the township water wagon. Each load amounted to 500 gallons of water. During this period the township delivered 998 loads of water.

### A NEWSPAPER CLIPPING OF 1880

Mrs. Sadie Helwig, whose mother was Belle Shelles Clements, found this interesting clipping among her mother's possessions. Here we learn what a school picnic and program meant to the pupils and parents eighty years ago. The following is a copy of the event and program as reported in the paper.

#### School Picnic

Closing Exercises of the Debolt School, Oregon Township

"The school known as the Debolt School taught by Miss Hattie B. Clark (being her seventh successive term, giving almost universal satisfaction), closed July 29, 1880 with a picnic. The students met at the schoolhouse at 9 A.M. and were arranged by the teacher, assisted by a committee of five young ladies each wearing a sash of blue containing five golden stars; there were sixty-five scholars, each being designated by a badge. As a pleasant surprise to the teacher, B. H. Salls, a Toledo artist, arrived on the ground, for the purpose of taking a photograph of the school and

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schoolhouse, to be presented to the teacher by the surrounding community.

"After the photograph was taken five teams were in readiness to convey them to Benedict's Grove. They formed into line, headed by the Marshal of the day, teacher and banner bearer, singing as they marched to their seats, where a large assembly were anxiously awaiting them. All were then refreshed by an ice-cool glass of lemonade, after which came the exercises of the school, as follows, accompanied by music by Miss Eva Clark: Salutory and Song of

Greeting ----- Fifty Voices  
Not a Fool ----- Richard Livingston  
Rules of School ----- Freddie Aubury  
Ten Points for Boys ----- Willie Rogers  
Not So Easy ----- Minnie Rinaldi  
Wink ----- Addie Southwick  
Keeping Store — dialogue —

Grace Shelles, Georgie Peach,  
Frank Aubry

The Morning Call - Lena DeWitt and Gertie Gifford  
The Little Dutchman ----- Michael Debolt  
A Little Boy's Speech ----- Willie Debolt  
The Fox in the Well ----- Johnny Foote  
The Beggarmen ----- Naomi Pelkey  
Whining ----- Sally Blodgett  
Trip Lightly ----- Philomene Navarre  
Bird Song ----- Twenty-seven little ones  
The Sewing Circle —

dialogue ----- Lula Peach  
Lena DeWitt, Sarah Foote,  
Julia Bartley, Marietta Navarre,  
Naomi Pelkey, Adaline Jacquot

The First Speech ----- Sarah Navarre  
The Reason Why ----- Eva Shelles  
A Little Girl ----- Carrie DeWitt  
Vacation ----- Eva Taylor  
What Russell Found — dialogue —

Russell Benedict, Michael Debolt  
Taking Aim ----- Stephen Aubry  
Cats ----- Eddie Rinadli  
The Fast Age ----- Truman Benedict  
Vacation Song ----- The School  
Old Poorhouse Nan ----- Julia Bartley  
The Lips That Touch Liquor ----- Lena DeWitt  
The Value of Education ----- Sarah Foote  
Small But Gritty ----- Alice DeKay  
The Dick Doll — dialogue —

Addie Southwick, Willie Rogers  
All About Two Dolls — dialogue —

Carrie DeWitt, Eva Shelles  
What a Little Boy Can Do ----- Frank Aubry  
A Little Boy's Troubles ----- Russel Benedict  
A Little Boy's Troubles ----- Georgie Peach  
Cheer Up ----- Grace Shelles  
Advice to Boys ----- Milly LaPlant  
Boys ----- Noah Cousino

Now ----- Nathan Peach  
The Idler ----- Joseph Bartley  
Vacation Song ----- The School  
Kitty's Bath — dialogue —

Sally Blodgett, Eva Taylor  
Work or Play — dialogue —

Alice DeKay, Willie DeWitt  
Work When You Work ----- Mary LaPlant  
The Coming Woman — dialogue —

Grace Shelles, Eva Taylor  
Alice DeKay, Minnie Rinaldi, Mary LaPlant,  
Minnie LaPlant, Addie Southwick

A Little Piece ----- Nellie Grodi  
Little Chriss' Letter to Jesus ----- Lula Peach  
Guilty or Not Guilty ----- Adaline Jacquot  
The First Speech ----- Mary Jacquot  
I'll Put It Off ----- Katie Debolt  
Suppose ----- Mary Aubry  
A Merry Little Boy ----- Willie DeWitt  
A Little Speech ----- Frankie Mominee  
Song "The Picnic Party" ----- The Larger Scholars

"The occasion proved a grand success, all receiving applause — more especially the dialogues. As another surprise to the teacher, the following poetry (prepared for the occasion by L. W. Graves) was recited in concert by five of her scholars — Julia Bartley, Maryette Navarre, Lena DeWitt, Lula Peach, Naomi Pelkey.

"Teacher ever good and kind,  
We, with our hearts combined  
Long have wished we might express  
Something for your gentleness —  
Something for your love and care,  
Something for your labor here;  
Naught we thought would better prove  
Our regard for one so kind and true  
Than this token of our love."

"Then they presented the motto, 'In God We Trust' which was expensively framed. On receiving the motto Miss Clark made a few remarks, which were very suitable for the occasion.

"The pupils formed into line and marched, accompanied with about three or four hundred present, to the tables, which were laden with nearly everything heart could wish, there being a table committee of twelve, and also a lemonade committee of five, who were under the necessity of calling on the assistance of many others.

"The children though young performed their part of the entertainment with honor to themselves and their parents, having been trained for the occasion by Miss Clark, who is truly a young lady of special ability.

"After dinner the people resorted to various amusements, such as swinging, games, etc.

"About 4 P.M. they were again called to order and listened to a very interesting and instructive address on the subject of Education by Hon. G. W.



## *Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items*

Graves, of Palmyra, Michigan; also a few appropriate remarks to the children by Mr. J. Clay, showing the advantages of education of the present compared with the past. After passing a very pleasant day — in fact the whole a grand success — the people returned to their respective homes.”

### *Some Interesting Cases*

*Hauter, Weidaw Laurel*

Laurel Weidaw Hauter was born in Bloomville, Ohio, July 6, 1911. As a child she entered the Bloomville School where she completed the work of grades one, two and part of third.

The family moved to Toledo and in the middle of the year, Laurel entered the third grade at Roosevelt School where she remained until she finished her elementary education. She was graduated from Libbey High in 1929.

She entered Bowling Green where she completed the two year normal course. She began teaching at Richfield Center in 1933, and continued for a period of ten years. She completed her college work and received a degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. In 1945, she became a member of the faculty at Wynn School.

On May 11, 1959, while performing her regular duties she lost her eyesight. However, she calmly continued her teaching until time for dismissal. She then reported to the office.

Arrangements were made for her to be taken to the doctor. He sent her to Ann Arbor where an operation was performed. Her sight was restored for a time, but in July she was sent to Boston. Her sight was again restored by means of an operation. However, in August she had to return when the eye surgeon battled to save 5% of her vision. He was eager to restore at least 5% so she could use an optical aid which would have made it possible to continue her duties. However, he was able to save only 3% of her vision.

During the time she was in the hospital the Society for the Blind sent a representative to discuss the plan of rehabilitation. She chose to start with leather craft. She began learning to make purses of all sizes. When she returned to her home a representative from the Society for the Blind in Toledo came and the work continued. She continued making purses, billfolds and other articles which she sold.

She entered classes taking hand sewing and the

reading and writing of Braille. The course in Braille usually takes four years to complete but she completed it in less than a year.

She enjoyed reading several books and copies of the Readers Digest by means of records which the Society for the Blind in Toledo furnished her.

On November 24, 1960, Thanksgiving Day, Mrs. Hauter complained of a severe headache. The family had planned to spend the day with relatives. As usual she put her own feelings in the background and visited with the children and older members of the family.

On the trip home she became quite ill. Shortly after arriving home she became unconscious and was taken to the hospital. In a few days she passed on to her reward.

In spite of this great handicap Mrs. Hauter was optimistic. She continued working with her Sunday School class. The boys and girls looked forward to meeting with her each Sunday and enjoyed the Bible stories she told. She was an inspiration to all with whom she came in contact and was a living example of how faith in God can help one to overcome handicaps.

### *CASEWELL, RANDOLPH*

Randy Casewell was the first son of Mr. and Mrs. Lenfield Casewell. He was born on November 17, 1944 in Toledo, Ohio. His father was in the service at the time of Randy's birth. From birth his body from the hips down was paralyzed by Spina Bifida. However, in spite of this affliction Randy is cheerful and makes adjustments readily. Until he was about seven years of age his parents carried him when they took him to various places. He attended Sunday School at St. Mark's Lutheran Church until he was too heavy for Mrs. Casewell to carry. At the age of about seven they purchased a wheelchair which he is able to handle very well. He was a member of the Cub Scout troop and until recently a member of the Scout troop of St. Mark's Church.

He had two years of instruction. The school sent a teacher to the home. During this time he learned to read and soon learned many things from watching the television programs. It was difficult to find teachers to go to the home. However, through the interest and help of Mrs. Humberstone, the nurse from the Lucas County Health Depart-



## *Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items*

ment, a teacher was obtained and he pursued his studies.

He has made considerable progress and enjoys geography, history, spelling and English. Arithmetic is somewhat difficult for him but he is moving forward in this subject also.

Randy's hobby is automobiles. He is familiar with all makes and enjoys telling about the different models. He has a small model which has given him much pleasure.

Recently death took his father. This was a great loss to him but he accepted it with courage and faith stating that now he must be the man of the family.

### CREADY, HELEN

Helen Cready was born in Toledo June 26, 1913. She attended St. Anne's School where she completed the eighth grade at the age of fourteen. Because of financial conditions she did not enter high school. She helped at home and worked helping to take care of children and such other tasks as she found she could do. At the age of 17 she was employed at the Dura where she worked for three years. Due to economic conditions she was laid off and depended on doing housework for others.

She had friends who had relatives in the country. Through these friends she met Joseph Dominique, a

farmer. At the age of 23 she married and lived on a farm on Pickle Road for a year when Joe took her to a farm in Monclova Township which they managed for a friend. The farm was sold and they returned to Pickle Road where they rented a farm from Mrs. Coy. At present the farm is owned by Lester Coy.

They have two children, Joe who is 19 is employed at Libbey Owens. The daughter is a junior at Clay High School.

In 1953, Mrs. Dominique had an attack from which she never recovered. After being bedfast for some time she was taken to the hospital where she was treated and underwent some surgery. Since this time Mrs. Dominique has been in a wheelchair. I understand there are only ten cases of this particular type of ruptured disc in the United States.

She and the family struggled with the problem. They moved into the home with her husband's mother. The children were young and found it difficult to try to help take care of the mother and the responsibilities of a home. As soon as possible, they returned to the rented farm where they are now residing.

In spite of her affliction Mrs. Dominique is cheerful and continues to cook, bake and sew. She makes every effort to take her share of the responsibilities in the home.

## Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items



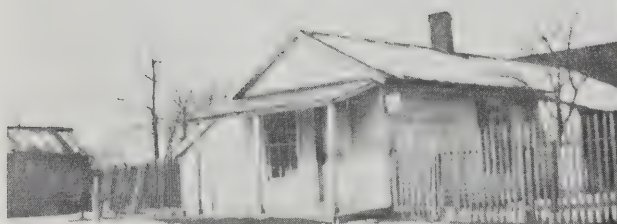
Enos Momee's Store. The center of the community. Beginning at left: Adam Shelles, Enos Momenee, Edward Momenee, John Tierney.

Picture donated by Mrs. Eva Springer.

John Tierney's log cabin. It was located on Big Ditch Road, just south of Seaman. Donated by Mrs. Eva Springer



Store of M. A. Flint



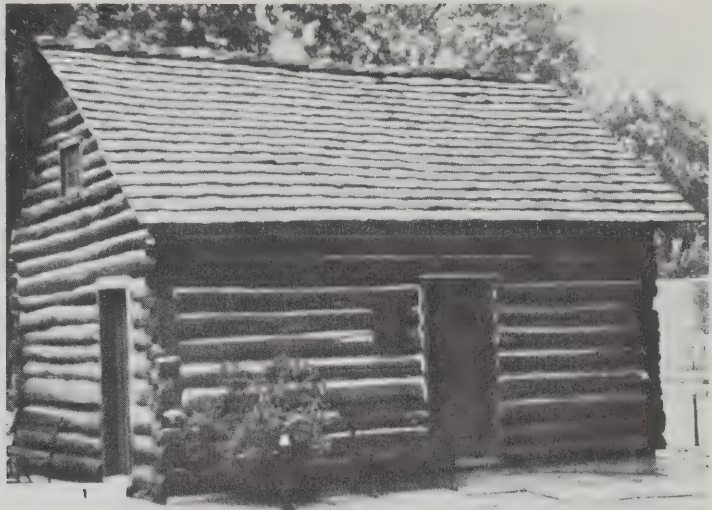
Children loved to buy bright colored candy at this little store, from our good friend M. A. Flint. Pictures donated by Addie Navarre



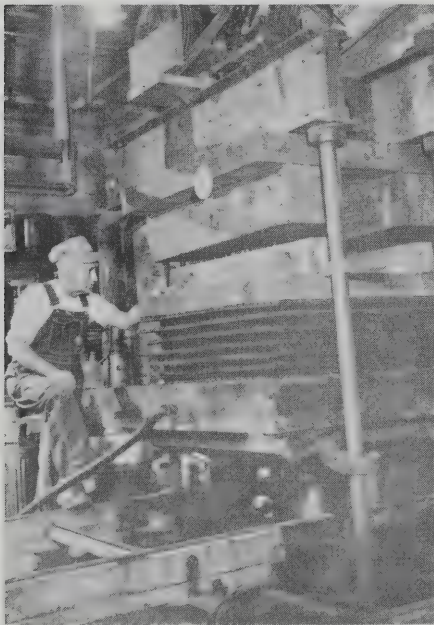


## *Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items*

Peter Navarre's cabin. It is now at  
Walbridge Park.  
Picture donated by Dale Miller

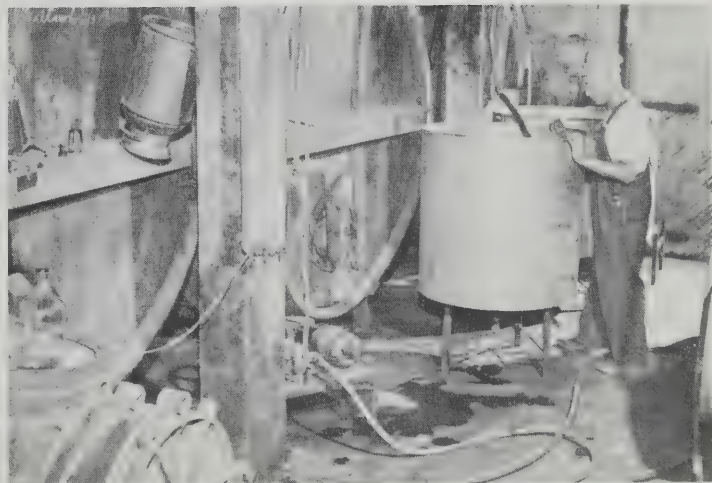


Metzger's Store — The old Sentinel  
still serves the community — new as  
a modern bank.



A modern winery operated by  
Edward Joehlin.  
Pictures donated by Edward Joehlin

Checking the wine vat.





## Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items



Home of Oliver Stevens. Built in 1856.  
Photo by Toledo Blade

The Tabernilla was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, a world famous architect.  
Permission: Oregon News



The Barge was used as the first club house. The present club house is to left of the barge.



The dredge is used to keep the canals open.  
Pictures loaned by Cornelius Mominee.



August LaCourse, the veteran guide, hunter and fisherman of Little Cedar Point.  
Pictures loaned by Cornelius Mominee, guide at Little Cedar Point.

## Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

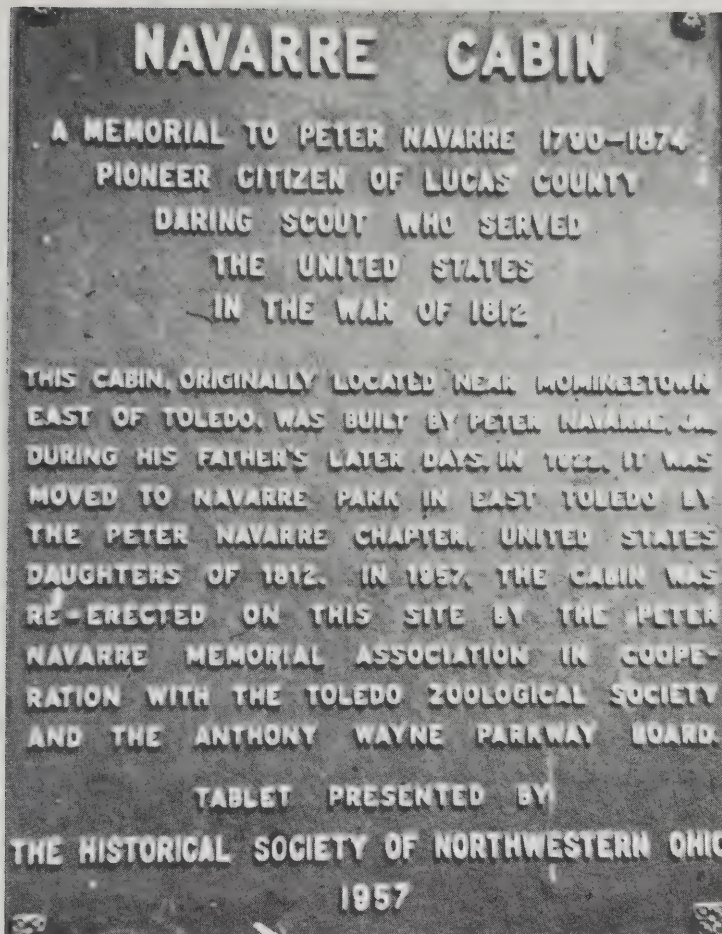
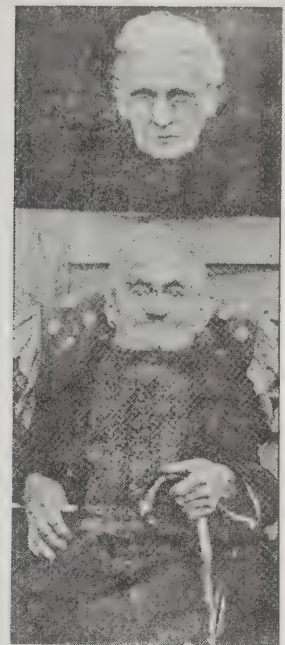


Photo by Toledo Blade



Ezra and Mary Zane.  
The little man has been un-

The dwarfs were twins, Mary  
and Ezra Sain.  
Photo by Blade



One of the first houses in Shepherdsville. This house  
is still occupied.



Ma and Pa Newman welcomed every-  
one. The store became a meeting place  
where ideas were exchanged.  
C. D. Keller



## Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items



Ezra was a familiar figure driving his goat about the streets.  
Number of pictures sent in by people in response to request.

Randy Casewell enjoys television programs, his school work  
and is an expert on all makes of cars.



Courage, faith and determination enabled Mrs. Hauter to  
press onward. She was an inspiration to those about her.

Mr. Wiemeyer driving onto the old Jeru-  
salem Road when it was unimproved.  
Photo by Toledo Blade





# Chapter XI

## Early Pioneers



### PIONEERS WHO SETTLED IN OHIO

Most of the people who settled in Ohio were interested in acquiring property and building homes for their families.

In the study of the development of Oregon and Jerusalem we find that these people came from England, Germany and France; others who had settled in the eastern portion of United States pressed onward to the shores of Lake Erie and Maumee River by means of prairie schooners or boats.

Many were attracted by the possibility of securing cheap land from the state or the United States government.

The first settlers were interested in fishing and hunting. Many of these settled along the river and bay. Thus, our first pioneers established homes on the Maumee River and bay while those who came later moved eastward some distance from the water.

Every member of the family learned to do his share. Girls helped their mothers with the household tasks and boys learned to use the ax and rifle at a very early age.

Courage was a necessity. Mothers learned to bar their doors and defend their families when fathers were away hunting or buying supplies at their nearest settlement.

We owe much to the brave pioneers. They blazed a trail for us, laying a foundation upon which we could build and move forward.

At this time it is with pride that we record sketches of many of these families.

### AMES, THOMAS

Thomas Ames was born at Elmore, Ohio, on March 24, 1849. He attended a one room school which was equipped with the old-fashioned seats made of split logs with pegs for legs.

He came to Jerusalem Township in about 1890 and went into partnership with Theodore Perry operating a sawmill located on what is now Yondota Road. He was in need of money and sold the mill to Lyman Brough and Albert Fellers. He then worked in the sawmill.

Before coming to Jerusalem Township he owned a 40 acre farm near Frenchtown. He traded his farm for 20 acres on Yondota Road and built a house. Later he purchased eighty acres adjacent to his farm.

He married Melvina Kreger. They had eight sons and two daughters. The family included Ida Ames who married Carl Krueger, Rollie Ames who married Mattie Brough, Arthur Ames married Ida Busse, Reuben Ames married Elizabeth Shaneck, Burton Ames died at the age of nine years. Alexander Ames married Cecil Witty, Albert Ames married Loretta Witty, Vernon Ames married Martha Wilhelm, Lawrence Ames married Margaret Shaneck, Blanche Ames married Otto Turnow.

Mr. Ames was an outstanding citizen of Jerusalem Township. He took an active part in civic affairs. He served as trustee completing John St. John's term in 1893, and gave thirteen years of service as member of the Board of Education. He was ditch supervisor for a number of years.

## Early Pioneers

### ARQUETTE, STEPHEN

Stephen Arquette came from New York state in 1884. He settled in the vicinity of Bay Shore where a number of immigrants located in about 1830. He enlisted in the One Hundred Day Service in the Civil War and reenlisted in the 182nd OVI.

### BAILEY, LOREN

Loren Bailey was born in Lenawee County, Michigan in 1845. He was engaged in the lumber business. This took him to Greenville, Michigan but he returned to Ohio in 1875.

He met Frances Marietta Dean of Altaz, New York whom he married. Both he and his wife learned telegraphy and worked for the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Bailey built a sawmill at Booth and later one on Brown Road near Cousino where he lived for some time. In 1887, he served as Justice of Peace in Oregon Township. In 1901, he was elected County Commissioner of Lucas County.

He was an industrious, conscientious citizen interested in the welfare of his community.

### BAKER, B. R.

B. R. Baker was the son of Peter and Gracia Baker who came from Germany and settled on a farm in Oregon Township. Bernard was born on this farm November 3, 1860.

As a boy Bernard lived and learned many useful lessons on the farm. He attended the district school in Oregon Township. Later he attended public school in Toledo. He was interested in business at an early age.

In 1886, he entered business with L. E. Flory, under the firm name of Flory and Baker. They established a store dealing in dry goods, furnishings and shoes. In 1892, he opened a store on Summit Street. He made a study of stores and developed one of the largest and finest stores for men and boys' apparel.

Mr. Baker was a highly successful business man. He was interested in any project that promoted the general welfare of the community.

### BEAUCHAINE, JOHN

John Beauchaine was born in Canada in 1832. When he was nineteen years of age he went to California during the Gold Rush. He returned to

Oregon Township in 1867 and bought 80 acres of timber land on the corner of Big Ditch and Jerusalem. At this time Jerusalem was a narrow trail. He returned forty acres to the owner, Cap Williams. He built a log cabin and began the work of clearing the land. Mr. and Mrs. Beauchine had one son, Frank, and four daughters.

*Frank Beauchine* was born in 1870. He married Margaret Walsh and they had two sons, Thomas and John. In 1939, John went west.

*Thomas Beauchine* lives on the old homestead. He married Addie Funk. They have two daughters, Mary and Martha, both graduates of Clay High School.

The daughters of John Beauchaine are: Della, born in 1872, married Paul Schmebelen. Eva was born in 1873. She married Edward Mooney. Rena was born in 1875. She married Fred Settlemeyer. Julia was born in 1880. She married Frank Grósjean.

### BROWN, HIRAM

Hiram Brown was among the first six families who settled on the east side of the Maumee River in 1832. He was one of the first trustees of Oregon Township. His farm of one hundred sixty acres was located in what is now the sixth ward.

### BROWN, SYLVESTER

Sylvester Brown came to the east side with his parents in 1832. His early life was spent on his father's farm. During the winter months he attended the district school. He attended Perrysburg Academy for two terms. At the age of nineteen he was an apprentice at the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad in Toledo. He remained with the railroad company until 1843. He then accepted a position as engineer in the Manhattan Sawmill. After a time he accepted a job as an engineer on a steamer. During the winter months he dealt in furs. Upon the death of his father in 1852, he returned to the farm where he remained until he joined the National Guard. Later he enlisted in Co. A. 130th OVI. He was a good citizen serving in various township offices.

### CHASE, DANIEL

Daniel Chase, a brother of Dr. Chase, came to the Maumee valley in 1834. He was a land speculator. In 1835, he purchased part of the In-

dian Reservation of Chief Autokee. At one time he owned about 12,000 acres in the Maumee valley, most of which is now Toledo.

In 1846, he was wounded in the battle of Capultepec and received honorable mention in General Scott's report. He became a colonel in the general army under General Scott. During the Civil War he served on the staff of General McPherson as major. He was wounded at Vicksburg. In 1863, at the age of sixty-four he was placed on the retired list.

### CLAY, JEREMIAH

Jeremiah Clay with his wife, Sarah, came to Oregon Township from Stark County in 1851. He purchased a farm located between Corduroy and Seaman roads. He built a home and cleared the land. Mr. Clay became one of the leading members of the community. He served as director of his school district and helped to establish a church by donating property on which the first church was located.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay had three sons and four daughters. John Clay, the oldest son, was a carpenter. He built a number of the schoolhouses for the Oregon Township Board of Education. Later he went to the state of Oregon. Frank Clay went to Nebraska and bought a farm.

Charles Clay went west. He returned to his home and married Jennie Muir, a school teacher. He and his wife lived at Erie, Michigan. Charles died shortly after he married. His wife was ill for some time before her death.

Hattie Clay married James Edison. They lived in Cygnet, Ohio.

Sarah Clay married Adam Shelles. Anna Clay married John Rogers. Lucy Clay married George Wynn.

Carolyn Clay married Thomas McGuire. They lived in Jerusalem Township for some time, then moved to Oregon on Corduroy Road. Their children were Mary, Pearl, Clara, Albert and a daughter, Sarah, who died in her early teens. Mary McGuire married George Helwig. Pearl McGuire married Ed Bourdo. They had four sons, Robert, Delmont, Kenneth, Wesley, and two daughters, Helen and Beulah. Only two of this family live in Oregon, Robert who married Dorothy Coutcher and Helen who married William Sallee.

Clara McGuire married Vincent Heintschel. She died when her daughter, Agnes, was born.

Albert McGuire married Elizabeth LaCourse. They had four daughters, Nora, Beatrice, Oneida, and Ruth. Only two of the family live in Oregon, Beatrice who married Harold Potter, a teacher of Clay High School faculty, and Ruth who married Francis O'Brien. Mrs. McGuire is living in Oregon near her daughter, Mrs. Potter.

### CONDON, PATRICK

Patrick Condon and his wife, Mary, came to Oregon Township from Ireland. The trip took six weeks. Mr. Condon purchased 70 acres of wooded land on the corner of Corduroy and Wynn roads. He built a log cabin and cleared the land.

They had four sons and a daughter. James and William Condon remained single.

Tom Condon went to Louisiana. He married and had two sons and two daughters. The daughters were Myrtle and Mary, the sons, James and Kearney.

Mike Condon married Regina Marlowe. Their children were Emma Condon, who married Walter Momenee; Henry Condon who married Mabel Geoffrion. They had two sons, Lyle who teaches agriculture at Metamora and Henry, a salesman for Bostwick and Braun.

Ellen Condon, the daughter of Patrick Condon, married Chris DeShetler. They had two sons, Bert and Peter and two daughters, Mary and Anna.

### CONSAUL, JOHN, JASON, LEWIS AND WILLIAM

The Consauls came to the east side in the early 1830's. They purchased farms and were interested and helpful in organizing Oregon Township.

John Consaul served as treasurer, trustee, and school director at various times. He was also a road viewer in 1847.

William Consaul was born in Oneida County, New York in 1819. He came to Oregon Township in 1837. He served as trustee from 1857 to 1859 and was elected again in 1870.

Jason and Lewis Consaul were respected citizens. There is no record of their having served in any official capacity. Lewis enlisted with the One Hundred Day Volunteers during the Civil War.



## *Early Pioneers*

### CRANE, GABRIEL

Gabriel Crane came to Oregon Township from Orange County, New York. He was prominent in township affairs. At the first election held in Oregon Township July 4, 1837, he was elected as one of the trustees. He served in this capacity for approximately twenty years. He also served as Justice of Peace for three years.

He married Mary Ann Whitmore. They had three sons.

### CULVER, HORACE

Horace Culver was born in 1836. His wife, Sarah, was born in 1849. They purchased a farm on Bay Shore Road where they lived the remainder of their lives. They had two sons, Eli and Walter, and two daughters, Jennie and Myrtle.

Horace served in the Civil War for four years. Eli became a prominent East Side business man, a dealer and distributor for Ford cars. Walter was employed by one of the oil refineries. Jennie and Myrtle were married and left the community.

### CULVER, NEWTON

Newton Culver was born in 1834. He served in the Civil War. After the war, he married Ruth Record. They purchased a small tract of land on Bay Shore Road where they lived. Later they purchased forty acres on Cedar Point Road. They had two children. Norman, the son, married Mary Schrag. He had a son, Elroy. This son is living in the old Momeneetown School which was converted into a duplex. Elroy's son, Robert is now a physician practicing in Oregon. Elroy's daughter, Roberta, married and is living in Toledo.

The daughter of Newton, Maude, married William Rumbaugh. They lived on Danforth Drive in Oregon some time before she died.

### DEWITT, NATHAN

Nathan DeWitt was born in 1845 and died in 1910. He served in Co. E, 3rd OVC and became a corporal.

He lived on Bay Shore Road in the community known as Jamestown. Mr. DeWitt married Rosanna M. DeBolt who moved to Momeneetown with her parents in 1852. They had three sons, William, George and Howard and a daughter, Ida.

### DOUGLAS, JOSEPH

Joseph Douglas and his wife, Marietta DeKay Douglas, built a home in Oregon Township in about 1870. This home was on a twenty acre farm on the northeast corner of Cedar Point and Wynn Road.

Mr. Douglas worked on the railroad for a number of years. In the latter part of his life he became an invalid.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas had a family of one son and two daughters.

Charles, the son, followed in the footsteps of his father and worked on the railroad. He married Norma Wynn of Oregon Township. Previous to her marriage she taught school and was active in community life.

Hattie Douglas taught school in Oregon Township and took care of her parents. After the death of her father she married Joseph Millier. They lived on the old homestead with Mrs. Douglas. Later they moved to the state of Washington taking her with them.

Josie Douglas, the youngest member of the family, became a teacher in the Oregon School System. After a number of years teaching she married Fred Ferch and moved to Seattle, Washington where she is still living.

### DUBOIS, JULIAN

Julian Dubois came from Belgium to America in 1856. He remained in Detroit one year, then moved to Oregon Township. He purchased a farm on Jerusalem Road where he continued to live the remainder of his life.

### EHRSAM

Mr. Ehram, father of Emil, came from Switzerland to America in 1872. They lived in Oregon Township for a few years, then his father decided to move to Kansas. Emil remained in Oregon instead of going with the family. Emil was just a young lad when his parents went to Kansas. He remained with Gilbert Ackerman working for his board. He also worked with Robert Schrag until he was old enough to obtain employment in one of the sawmills. In 1844, he married Pauline Smith and rented a farm on the Corduroy Road.

His wife's parents, Frank and Thelma Smith, lived on a farm located on Starr Avenue. Later they bought forty acres on Seaman Road. This was

covered with dense forest which they cleared and developed into a fine farm.

In time Emil moved on this farm which he rented. In 1911, he purchased twenty acres from his wife's parents. They had twelve children.

Henry Ehram was a bachelor.

Elizabeth Ehram married Jacob Moritz.

Fred Ehram married Ida Kohn.

Frank Ehram married Armita Chesser.

Albert Ehram married Esther Carstensen.

Amelia Ehram married Ray Fangman. Mr. Fangman lives on Seaman Road. Both he and his wife work for the Oregon Board of Education. They have a son, Richard.

Matilda Ehram married Chester Fangman.

Walter Ehram married Ada Lehman.

Herman Ehram married Susan West.

Erwin Ehram married Freda Lehman.

Eleanor Ehram married Ralph Hoefflin. Their son is teaching at Clay High School.

Charles Ehram married Gladys Burgher. Charles owns a farm on Seaman Road. He is a good farmer and citizen. He is active in community affairs and uses his influence to promote projects for the betterment of Oregon. They have a son, William, who lives on his father's farm. William married Frances Zunk. They have two children attending Clay Elementary School.

### OTHER EARLY SETTLERS ETEAU, FRANCIS

Francis Eteau came from Canada to Temperance, Michigan. He then moved to a twenty acre farm on Otter Creek in 1850.

His land was covered with dense forest which he cleared. Other men came to this territory to help clear the forest in this region. Mrs. Eteau cooked for the men.

She was one of the first women to own a loom and spent much time spinning cloth for others.

### FASSETT, ELIAS

Elias Fassett was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts on January 17, 1827. He lived with his father, Dr. Fassett, on a farm in Oregon Township which now is part of the Sixth Ward in East Toledo. He attended the log schoolhouse in the neighborhood of his father's farm and later attended a Select School on LaGrange Street.

He remained on the farm until he was seventeen years of age when he became a clerk in the dry goods and general store in which one of his older brothers was a partner, the firm Raymond and Fassett. He worked here for three years, then returned to the farm. After his father's death he became clerk in the Toledo office of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad. He then accepted a position in the office of the Wabash Railroad. He severed his connection with the railroad and returned to the farm. He had charge of the farm and also sold real estate.

He was married May 7, 1857 and was more interested in his home than in political life. He was a member of the Board of Equalization and was noted for his regard for right and justice.

Fassett Street was named after his father, Dr. John Fassett.

### FASSETT, AI RANSOM, SR.

A. R. Fassett was born November 3, 1812 and lived in Wyoming County, New York. Mr. Fassett, his wife Betsy Crandall Fassett, born July 9, 1819, and children came to Oregon Township in 1851. He packed all his possessions in a covered wagon and drove his team of oxen to the undeveloped 80 acre farm which he bought from John Heffebower. This farm was located on Corduroy Road. He was active in community life, helped to build the first log schoolhouse in the district and served as a school director for a number of years. He with his neighbors helped to clear the first cemetery in Oregon. It was owned by the First Congregational Church and later became the North Oregon Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Fassett had three sons and three daughters.

Nathan Fassett served in the Civil War where he contracted a disease while in prison. He died shortly after he returned in 1865.

Ai Ransom Fassett, Jr., whose biography follows, was born January 28, 1847.

Elias S. Fassett was born August 19, 1854.

Laura Ann Fassett married Josiah DeBolt.

Elmira Fassett married John Hamlyn.

Mary Fassett married John Hamlin after the death of her sister, Elmira.

## Early Pioneers

### FASSETT, A. R., JR.

A. R. Fassett, Jr. was born January 28, 1847 in Wyoming County, New York. In 1851, he came to Oregon Township with his family in a covered wagon. He attended the first log schoolhouse built in the community and the United Brethern Church. He entered the Union Army when only seventeen years of age.

On his return from the service he served in various offices as clerk of the Board of Education and Township Trustees; member of the Board of Education; Ditch Supervisor; Justice of Peace; Attending Officer, and member of the Fair Board.

His interest extended to state and national affairs. He kept himself well informed by reading daily newspapers, magazines and taking an active part in meetings and organizations that promoted the improvement of the community, state and nation.

He married Marietta DeKay on March 4, 1875. They had six daughters; Pearl Harris; Ida Mehrtens and her twin, Eva, who died at the age of two; Myrtle Fassett and Bessie Sanders, a second pair of twins, Josephine and one son, Ray R.

### FASSETT, ELIAS SALATHIEL

Elias S. Fassett was born in Oregon Township August 19, 1854. He attended DeBolt district school. He married Elizabeth French. Shortly after their daughter, Lillian, was born, Mrs. Fassett died. Elias lived with his parents. After a period of time he married Lottie Record, a school teacher. He continued to live with his parents and take care of the farm. His son, Herbert, was born September 30, 1883 and on September 13, 1885, a daughter, Terressa arrived. Both children were born in Oregon Township on the old homestead.

After a hail storm destroyed the crops, Mr. Fassett decided to go to work as a lineman. His work took him to Charleston, Missouri where he took his parents and family. Later the farm was sold to Fred Gentz.

### FASSETT, NATHAN

Nathan Fassett, a son of A. R. Fassett, was born in Wyoming County, New York. He came to Oregon Township with his parents. He enlisted in the 2nd Ohio Heavy Artillery. He was captured and placed in Andersonville prison. While in prison he became very ill. His father and brother went to

the prison and obtained his release. Shortly after he returned home he died and was buried in North Oregon Cemetery.

### FASSETT, HIRAM

Hiram Fassett, a brother of A. R. Fassett, Sr., came to Oregon Township in the 1850's. He purchased a farm from the government located on what is now Navarre Avenue.

He married Emily Wright. They had two sons, Hamilton and Harvey. Mr. Fassett died in 1863 and his wife and oldest son moved to South Dakota.

### FASSETT, HAMILTON

Hamilton was only fifteen when his father Hiram died. He remained in Oregon Township farming and doing carpenter work.

After his father's death, he enlisted in the army as a drummer boy. He served two years. He returned two years. He returned and continued to follow the carpenter trade. He became an expert cabinet maker taking orders for caskets. Later he operated a sawmill with the Warden Lumber Company. He became associated with the brick and tile business under the name of Johnson and Fassett. He sold his interest and moved to Findlay where he established a lumber company. After Hamilton's death his wife and sons continued to operate the business which is still owned by his son, Yale Fassett.

### FORD, DEMING E.

Deming E. Ford was born in Canadaigua, New York, on the 19th day of October, 1830. He came with his parents in 1852, and settled on Bay Shore Road which at that time was Manhattan Township. Later it was annexed to Oregon Township. In 1854, during the cholera epidemic Mr. Ford lost both of his parents and he was left to care for his younger brothers and sisters.

When the Fords first moved on their farm, it was covered with dense forest. The family spent many weary hours clearing the timber and converting the land into productive fields.

He married Maria Treat on the 12th of November, 1857.

Mr. Ford was a substantial farmer and business man. He and his wife were highly respected by all with whom they came in contact.



### GARDNER, ROBERT, SR.

Robert Gardner came to America as a British soldier in the War of 1812. Shortly after he left the British army and joined the Americans in their struggle. For a number of years he lived in Wayne County, New York. In 1830, he came to Oregon Township. He bought some land, cleared a space in the woods, and built a log cabin. Here he reared his family. His wife, a native of New York state, died at the age of thirty-five. They had three children.

### GARDNER, NATHAN

Nathan Gardner, son of Robert, was born in Wolcott, Wayne County, New York, April 5, 1819. He was eleven years old when he came with his parents to Oregon Township. He attended the district school whenever the duties of the farm permitted. Surrounded by the forest he learned the arts of woodcraft and became a skillful hunter.

Most of his time was devoted to farming but at the age of nineteen he worked on a boat running from Toledo to Buffalo. He spent five seasons on the water. He bought forty acres of land at \$1.25 an acre. It was covered with timber which he cleared and developed into a productive farm. His first house was built of logs. Much of the time he was able to supply the family with deer and other wild game.

He took an active part in the community and served as supervisor, assessor and school director.

He married Sarah Rideout on February 2, 1851. She came from England. They had eight sons and two daughters. He served in the Civil War as a member of Co. A 130th OVI. His oldest son was Robert S. Gardner.

### ROBERT S. GARDNER

Robert S. Gardner was born in Oregon Township August 3, 1854 and received his education in the district school. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-two. He then took up the carpenter trade. He continued this vocation for thirty-one years.

He was elected as County Sheriff in November, 1914, and served for two years. He was reelected in 1916.

He was connected with the State Militia of

Ohio and was a member of Co. C 16th Infantry Ohio National Guards.

Other members of the family were:

Thaddens Gardner, a farmer in Oregon Township.

Issac N. Gardner, also a resident of Oregon Township.

Marie Catherine, who married George W. Oakwood and moved to Toledo

Wallace W. Gardner, who resided in Toledo

Grant G. Gardner, who went to Nevada as a miner

John Gardner, who became a carpenter

Addie Gardner, who married James E. Rabbit

Nathan J. Gardner, who was a mail carrier in Toledo

Malcolm M. Gardner, who was also in the mail service.

### HICKS, HENRY

Henry Hicks came to Oregon Township from Niagara County, New York in 1837. He bought large estate which he named Yondota.

He was interested in the village of Oregon and used his influence to have it named Yondota.

Mr. Hicks was active in civic affairs and served in every office in Oregon Township except clerk and constable.

### HINKLEY, HENRY

Henry Hinkley, a farmer, settled in the southeastern portion of Oregon Township in the early 1840's.

### HUNTLY, MILTON T. CAPT.

Captain Milton T. Huntly settled on the east side of the river in 1849. His life was connected with marine activities. In 1850, he built a trading schooner named the Jenny Lind and in 1864, another called William Hewitt.

He also built the following tugs: Isaac Newton, Andrew Davis, and the first steel tug, the Carrington. In 1881, he built the Coulton.

### KELLER, I. N.

Isaac N. Keller was born near Findlay, Ohio, July 11, 1842. He came to Oregon Township in 1874, and located on Bay Shore Road where he established the second greenhouse in Lucas County.

At the age of nineteen he was teaching school.

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In 1861, he left teaching school to enlist in the army. He joined Co. B of 21st OVI and his regiment was engaged in many campaigns. He was wounded in the Battle of Chickamauga and captured. Eight days later there was an exchange of prisoners and he returned to his regiment. In the Battle of Jonesboro he was severely wounded, which caused a loss of a leg. He remained in the hospital for six months recuperating, then was given an honorable discharge.

His business of growing vegetables under glass prospered but later he turned his attention to the culture of flowers and was known throughout the country as an expert horticulturist.

He married Althea Houck in 1870. They had three sons, Cleo D., Stanley, and Paul, and two daughters, Gail and Grace. Paul, the youngest, is married and lives in Toledo. The other members of the family are deceased.

### C. D. KELLER

C. D. passed away recently. He remained on Bay Shore and he and his brother, Stanley, carried on the work of their father for a number of years. Cleo enjoyed working among his flowers and in his garden. His hobby was photography. He left a record of the time each picture was taken. The author appreciated his cooperation. He had kept films of many interesting places such as Soncrant's Mill and Presque Isle as a summer resort. With his permission these films were developed for use in this story.

### MADDOCKS, ASA

Mr. Maddocks came to Toledo at the age of ten in 1831. In 1842, he went to Adrain where he established the Michigan Whig, which he published until 1844, when he settled in Oregon Township.

He worked on the Maumee Express in 1846. Later he was associated with the Toledo Gazette and Herald.

He became interested in the nursery business and devoted much of his time to this work. In 1848, he planted in southeast Toledo, (Oregon) the first nursery in northwestern Ohio. In 1858, a stock company was formed by Maddocks, Prentice and others. It was called the Great Western Nursery and covered 300 acres. In 1863, this company was dissolved and a new company known as

Great Western, Humboldt and Hickory Grove was formed. This new nursery contained six hundred acres.

### MAJO, HENRY CAPT.

Captain Henry Majo came to Toledo on the schooner Cleopatra in the summer of 1853 and he sailed from this port continuously until he made his permanent home on the east side of the river.

### McLEARY, EDWARD

Edward McLeary was born in Scotland. At the age of eleven he became an orphan. An uncle living in New York arranged to pay his passage to America. He lived with his uncle in New York. At the age of sixteen he worked on the Erie Canal. Later he came to Toledo. He met Mary Frances who came from France to Toledo with her parents.

They were married and had four sons, Edward, Henry, Hiram and Gus and a daughter, Frances.

### McLEARY, HIRAM S.

Of the family of Edward McLeary, Hiram was the only one who became a resident of Oregon Township. He was born in Toledo September 26, 1848. His father purchased one hundred sixty acres of land in Oregon Township located on Cedar Point and Wynn Road, eighty acres on the east side of Wynn Road and the other on the west side. This land was covered with dense forest.

Hiram met Helen Evelyn Russell who came with her parents from Hartland, Huron County, where she was born July 4, 1848. They were married June 8, 1870, and built a home on the east eighty acres in about 1884 where they lived the remainder of their lives.

Hiram was active in civic affairs. He served as Justice of Peace and a member of the Board of Education. Mr. and Mrs. McLeary had a family of seven sons and one daughter.

Hugh was born March 21, 1873, died July 18, 1874.

Another son was born December 29, 1878 and named Hugh. He died at the age of eleven.

John born August 12, 1876, Henry September 16, 1882, and Charles September 4, 1886, were bachelors. John and Charles remained at home working on the farm. Henry worked in Toledo.

Grace Ella, the only daughter, was born May 30, 1881. When an infant she fell from her high

chair which impaired her mental and physical capacities.

Stephen McLeary was born October 7, 1874. He married Mildred Hoover. They had no children. Mrs. McLeary had a daughter Hildred by her first husband.

Stephen served as a trustee of Oregon Township for a number of years.

Edward McLeary was born March 22, 1871. He attended school and passed the state examination earning the right to practice law. He served as Justice of Peace of Oregon Township for forty years. He was honest, upright and conscientious as a lawyer.

He married Maude Jones. They had no family.

### METZGER, ANDREW SR.

Andrew Metzger came from Stark County in 1865. Previous to this he had visited Oregon Township and purchased land from the government located on the Brown Road at the corner of Coy Road. Before coming to Oregon Township he married Mary Plumey. Her parents came to Ohio from Paris, France.

Mr. Metzger cleared the land and built a home on Brown Road. They had a family of seven which included the following.

Louis Metzger married Julia Chappius. He opened a grocery store in East Toledo.

Julia Metzger married Leger Varange and lived on a farm near Millbury.

Victor Metzger married Mary Elliott and opened a store on Navarre Avenue.

Joseph Metzger married Kate Plumey and purchased a farm on Otter Creek. He developed a fine fruit farm.

Mary Metzzger married Joe Woyane and lived in Toledo.

Frank Metzger married Gertrude Baker and built a home on the Brown Road.

Andrew Metzger, Jr. inherited forty acres on Pickle Road. Later he purchased more land on the south side of Pickle Road. He married Anna Elliott and built a frame house on his farm. At this time the land was covered with forest. The surrounding buildings were built of logs. The land was developed into a fine farm and Andrew lived to see many changes take place. His daughter, Etta, remained with him after her mother's death to make a home

for him. Later her brother's wife died and she made a home for her brother and his two children. She is active and energetic at the age of 83. She still drives her car about the city, does the shopping for the groceries and is interested in the changes and developments taking place in the city of Oregon. Her brother, Edward, at the age of 78 with his son Bernard are still farming the homestead of about one hundred acres.

### MOMANY, PETER

Peter Momany was born in Ottawa County March 12, 1827. He moved to Manhattan Township in 1836. He served in the 30th OVI. He was married twice. His first wife, Mary, was a daughter of John and Rachel Slaughterback. They had three sons: John A., Lewis H., and George W. and one daughter, Sarah J. Mrs. Momany died April 9, 1860.

Peter married Anna Ward and they had one daughter, Eliza A. Momany, John, one of the sons, lived on Bay Shore Road for a number of years. He married Sarah McGuire. They had eight children. Mary died at the age of about twenty, Anna married James Cassady, Walter remained single, Terrance died, Grace married Mr. Hummel, Margaret married Mr. Hoest, Susan Momany married Edward Momenee. They lived on Corduroy Road.

### MOMANY, LOUIS

Louis lived on the corner of Dupont and Bay Shore Road. He had a son, Dean and a daughter, Florence.

### MOMINEE, FRED

Fred Mominee was born in 1866 on a farm in Oregon Township. He worked on the farm with his father. He recalls helping cut and haul wood. They sold it on the market in Toledo and to the railroad companies for fuel.

He attended school at Eckville, a one room school at the corner of Corduroy and Norden Road. Later he attended school at Momeneetown. Much of the time was spent in working on the farm, hunting and fishing and helping cut wood which brought them some ready cash. This left little time for schooling. He recalled the teacher putting problems on the board for the class. He and other large boys read from a primer.

When the family needed meat, he went into



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the woods with his father to bring home one or more of their hogs. They were able to tell the animals that belonged to them by a particular mark which had been assigned to them. This mark was usually placed on one of the ears of the hog. After taking the animals home, they fed them corn for a few weeks to give the meat a better flavor and remove the taste of acorns on which the hogs had been feeding.

Sometimes he would go with his father hunting muskrats which they found in the ditches. A nest in which they found five or six muskrats was usually located under a bridge. They took the muskrats home. After skinning them the meat was used for food. The hides were stretched on sticks and hung up to dry after which they were sold to someone in the community who dealt in furs.

At the age of twenty-four Mr. Mominee married Pearl Vincent. He built a home on the old place where he continued farming, working in the woods and helping other farmers.

Mr. and Mrs. Mominee had a family of five boys and two girls.

Theodore married Laura Mason and lives on Corduroy Road. His father lives with him.

Sylvester married Gertrude Johnson. He lives at Williston.

Lucy died some years ago.

Edward married Celia Dusseau. Their home is on Stadium Road.

Jennie married Anthony Perfill. They live in Toledo.

Fred Married Loretta Momenec.

Richard married Elsie Cousino. Richard is deceased.

Mr. Mominee is a member of St. Ignatius Church. He is a good citizen, and is interested in community affairs. At this writing Mr. Mominee is 94 years of age.

### NAVARRE, ALEXIS

Alexis, a brother of Peter the Scout, fought in the war of 1812 and the Civil War. He was with Peter on many of his expeditions. The government recognized the fine work of Peter and his brothers and granted them 800 acres known as the Navarre tract. Alexis with his wife Mary Ann built a home on Otter Creek Road in 1830.

They had three sons, Exivia, David and Alexander and three daughters.

Elizabeth Navarre married Cad Williams. They had a home on Bay Shore Road.

Celia Navarre married Tom Dunn. They were residents of Oregon Township.

Sarah Navarre married Fred Miller and resided on Bay Shore all their lives.

The sons married and established homes on Bay Shore.

Exivia Navarre married Anna McCarty. They had two daughters, Jennie Navarre who is still living in Toledo and Gay Navarre who married Guy Houck. Mrs. Houck is in poor health and at present is in a rest home.

David Navarre married Evelyn Meister. They had two children, Alexis and Hattie.

Alexander Navarre enlisted in the Civil War in Co. F. 14th OVI in 1861. He was killed in action in 1862.

### NAVARRE— — BROTHERS OF PETER

The brothers, Francois, Robert, James, Antoine, Alexis and James, fought in the War of 1812. Robert, James, and Peter escaped in the Battle of the Raisin.

James Navarre died at Presque Isle in 1844.

Robert Navarre died in 1846 at Cedar Point.

Alexis Navarre, see biography on previous page.

Peter Navarre, see history under special report.

Francois Navarre was listed as a property owner in Oregon Township in 1875. He was active in the War of 1812.

Antoine Navarre enlisted in the 67th OVI. He was mustered out in December 1865.

### SONS OF PETER THE SCOUT

Daniel Navarre was born in 1835. He served in the Civil War in Co. G Regular U. S. Heavy Artillery. He was captured and placed in Libbey Prison. In 1865 he was transferred to the Veterans Reserve Corps.

After he returned he worked for Tom Wolfe who had a large home at the mouth of Ward's Canal. Mr. Wolfe was in the fishing business. Dan took care of the cattle which supplied the men with milk and butter. The children enjoyed following Dan to hear his tales of the war and enjoyed his singing.

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As Dan became older, he spent his time among relatives and friends working for his board and room.

Wilmot Ketcham in his poem *Christmas Time at the Point* gave a pen picture of Dan as a fine old man who enjoyed playing his violin, singing songs and telling war tales to the children.

On August 27, 1910 he entered the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home at Sandusky. He remained in the home until his death April 1, 1912. He was buried in the Home Cemetery Section 1 Grave No. 34.

Eli Navarre was born near Presque Isle in 1837. He enlisted in Co. A 25th OVI.

James Navarre was born in 1833. He enlisted in Battalion One, 2nd U.S.H.A. He lived in Oregon Township and served as one of the directors of Eckville School.

Lambert Navarre, born in 1843, enlisted in Battalion L, 2nd OHA. He married Angeline Navarre. They settled on a farm in Jerusalem Township. Their children were Abraham Navarre, Andrew Navarre, Charles Navarre, Addie Navarre, Josephine Navarre, Linden Navarre.

Peter Navarre, Jr., was born in 1831. He lived in the log cabin east of Momenetown after 1871. It is assumed that the son built the cabin and his father, Peter the Scout, lived with him.

Benjamin Navarre was born in 1840.

Oliver Navarre's record was not in the census of 1850. Evidently Oliver was a child of Peter's first wife since Catherine Bordeau Navarre, his second wife, was not born until 1803 and Oliver was born in 1810. Oliver was present when the cabin was dedicated in memory of his father, Peter the Scout. He was born in 1810. He enlisted in the Civil War August 23, 1861. He was disabled and discharged in 1862. In 1870, he enlisted in the regular army, 7th U. S. Cavalry. Most of this service was in the Dakotas fighting the Indians. He remained in the service until 1895.

### COPY OF RECORD OF 1850 CENSUS

The following are facts copied from the 1850 Ohio Census of Oregon Township, Lucas County. Added to the census is the birthplace of each member of the family.

Peter Navarre, the Scout, 61 years old, farmer, born 1789

Catherine Bordeau Navarre, 47 years old, born 1803

Note: This is his second wife, facts verified by history.

Peter Navarre, Jr., male, 19, born 1831

James Navarre, male, 17, born 1833

Daniel Navarre, male, 15, born 1835

Eli Navarre, male, 13, born 1837

Benjamin Navarre, male, 10, born 1840

Zon Navarre, female, 8, born 1842

Lambert Navarre, male, 7, born 1843

Susan Navarre, female, 4, born 1846

### NAVARRE, ROBERT T., A RELATIVE OF PETER

Robert T. and his wife, Catherine Guyor Navarre came from St. Antoine, Michigan near Monroe in 1840. They had a family of seventeen children which included the following.

Robert C. Navarre who was born in Michigan on December 3, 1830. He enlisted in the 100th OVI in the Civil War. He was wounded twice. After being wounded the second time he was discharged because of disability. He married Lucinda Jane Ankeney and settled in Manhattan Township (later annexed to Oregon). He was a farmer and fur trader. He served as trustee for four years, clerk 2 years and constable 3 years. His daughter, Alice, was born October 8, 1861. She married Phillip Garrigan and they had a son Robert. Alice was a member of the first auxiliary of the G.A.R. Ladies.

Her father, Robert C., was employed as light-house keeper in 1868 and continued to serve in this capacity the remainder of his life.

Toussaint Navarre was born in 1843 in Michigan. He married Celestine Mominee and settled on a farm in Oregon Township on Corduroy Road. He had four daughters, Ellen, Evelyn, Emma and Hattie and two sons, Jesse and Richard.

Samuel Navarre was born June 9, 1833 in Michigan. He married Phillisa Navarre. He built a home on Corduroy Road. He had three sons, Samuel, Rudolph and James. Rudolph is living in the old homestead with his wife Addie Parker Navarre. Samuel's daughters Marietta married Ed French, Philomine married Frank Reich, Sarah Jane married Albert Ewing and Lucy married Jack Base.

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Joseph Navarre was born February 27, 1835. He married Briney Predum. They had two sons: Will who married Clara Soncrant and Joe married Emma Vermett. Their daughters, Rose married Oliver Gonia and Libby, Henry Witty.

Joe moved to Michigan where he lived for some time. He returned and settled on a farm on Jerusalem Road where he lived the remainder of his life.

Catherine Navarre was born September 27, 1836 in Michigan. She married George E. DeKay and settled on a farm in Oregon Township. They had five sons, George, John Ernest, Milton and Charles. All died in childhood. The daughters, Marietta married A. R. Fassett, Josephine entered the teaching profession, Catherine married George Danforth and had one son, Fred, who was in the regular army. Alice married L. E. Tillotson. The Tillotsons had two daughters, Mildred who married Otto Heninger, Josephine married George Chesher. The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. DeKay, Belle, remained at home after her mother died. She managed the farm for a number of years. Later she and her father moved to Toledo.

Maria Navarre was born October 27, 1839. She married Robert Navarre, a nephew of Peter the Scout. They had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters: Robert, William, Andrew, Adam, Louis, Edward, Joseph, Julia, Ellen, Emma, Mary and Delia.

Their son, William was especially interested in Peter Navarre the Scout and was proud of his great grandfather, Robert, also a Scout. William married Rose Fanueff. William had two daughters, Celia and Rachel, and two sons, Howard and Lewellen.

James Navarre was born March 27, 1841. He died in childhood.

Angeline Navarre was born February 20, 1842. She died in childhood.

Mina Navarre was born in February 17, 1844. She married a man by the name of MacDonald.

Mary Navarre was born January 11, 1846. She married Fred Susor. They had five sons, Fred, Frank, Will, Milly, and Cyrile and four daughters: Mary married Peter Geoffrion, Hattie married Henry Weidner, Lynn married and moved to Michigan. The fourth daughter lived in Walbridge.

Susan Navarre was born January 3, 1848. She married a man by the name of Burgoyne. They had three children: Hattie, Clifford and George.

George Navarre was born March 25, 1849. He married Mary Momenee. They had three daughters: Edith married Richard Livingston, Gertrude married Mr. Terwillinger, and Mabel married Fred Bloom.

The sons of George are Elliot and Mark. Mark is single. Elliott married Iva Loomis. They had two sons, Elliott, Jr., and Melvin. Both are married and live in Oregon. Elliott, Sr., died recently.

Julia Navarre was born February 8, 1851. She was married three times. Her first husband was John Perry. They had a son, John and a daughter, Pearl. Her second husband was C. Snyder. The family included Hoy, Nan and Marcede. After Mr. Snyder's death she married Ed Fields. They had a son William who married Bessie Munday. The children of William were Aaron who was killed in an accident, Wesley and Harold. Harold lives on the old homestead and works for the Board of Education. Wesley is living in Pemberville.

Angeline Navarre, II was born February 27, 1853. She married Lambert Navarre, the Scout's son. They had two daughters, Addie and Josephine and three sons, Abraham, Charles, and Linden.

Richard Navarre was born March 2, 1855. He married Caroline Mominee. They purchased a place on Seaman Road. They had two daughters, Nora and Ethel and four sons, Alpha, James, Louis and William.

Peter Navarre was born March 28, 1851. He married Hattie Mominee. They had three sons, Ernest, Herman and Melvin, and one daughter, Mae.

Jane Navarre was born October 25, 1860. She married Lambert Navarre. They had two daughters, Alice who married Wallace Mominee and Lillian also a son, Arnold.

### NEWMAN, EDWARD

Edward Newman was among the early settlers on Bay Shore. He served in the army during the Civil War. He was a member of Co. A 111th Regi-



ment. He had two sons, Ralph and Weary Newman.

*Ralph Newman* was a member of Co. C 1st Michigan Regiment. He was wounded twice.

### NEWMAN, W. A.

Mr. and Mrs. Newman lived on Bay Shore most of their lives. They had a store at the corner of Wynn and Bay Shore Roads. The hospitality extended to all, made this a meeting place which everyone enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Newman became Mom and Pop to everyone in the community. They had four sons and four daughters.

*Hattie Newman* married Gilbert Drewyor. She died in 1955.

*Edward Newman* married Maude Bullock. They had a daughter Eleanor who married Howard Swartz. Eleanor is teaching in the Oregon School System.

*Lawrence Newman* died in 1912 of pneumonia.

*Aaron Newman* married Gladys Munday. They have a son and daughter.

*Esther Newman* married Will Bullock. They are now living on Corduroy Road in Jerusalem Township.

*Zoa Newman* married George Allen.

*Belle Newman* married Irvin McCullough.

*Erban Newman* married and went to Michigan.

### NILES, FRANK B.

Frank B. Niles was born at Urbana, Ohio on November 22, 1866. He came from a long line of collegebred and professional men. Thus, he began life with superior advantages. He was graduated from Urbana University in June 1886 and became manager of the extensive farming lands owned by the family. He had a home on the Bay Shore Road where he lived while handling the property.

In 1897, he was elected a member of the State Legislature. He was also appointed by President Woodrow Wilson as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Tenth District of Ohio.

### NORTON, ERASTUS

Erastus Norton lived on Starr Avenue. He served four years in the Civil War and became a sergeant.

He worked as bridge tender on the Cherry Street Bridge for some time. He married Eliza

Young of East Toledo. In 1875, he purchased a farm on Seaman Road where he lived the remainder of his life. He served as a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. and Mrs. Norton had a son, Edward, who married Lula Long. Cora, the daughter of Erastus, married George Peach, Jr.

### PEACH, GEORGE SR.

George Peach, Sr. and his wife, Lucy, came to Oregon Township after the Civil War. They moved into the eastern portion of the township, now Jerusalem, where they opened a boarding house. Later they moved on Big Ditch Road where they bought a home. Mr. Peach served in the Civil War enlisting when he lived in Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Peach were active in church work. They helped in building the Bay Shore Church and later Clay Chapel at the corner of Seaman and Big Ditch. They had a family of four sons and two daughters.

*George Peach, Jr.*, a farmer, married Cora Norton. They purchased a farm on Jerusalem Road. George was a member of the Board of Education for several years. He was a reliable, upright citizen. He had two sons, Earl who went to California where he has a chicken ranch and Glenn who married Edna Miller took over the homestead. Glenn has two sons, Ronald and Jerry.

*Verna Peach* married Carl Joehlin, a farmer. They have a son, Norman. He is married and has two children. His work is of the research nature for the government. This is the type of work which requires the service of a person who is trustworthy and loyal.

*Tom Peach* married Ella Bourdo. They moved to New York State and lived on a farm. Both are deceased.

*Nathan Peach* was injured while working. This accident caused his death. Another son died at about the age of two.

*Lula Peach* married William Hagerman. They lived in the city. They had a daughter, Velma who married Jacob Baum. Mr. and Mrs. Baum's daughter, Lula, is a teacher. She married Elmer Rolfe. Mr. Baum's son, Robert, is married and lives in Toledo in the old homestead.

*Iola Peach* married Al Zeigler. They lived at

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Pemberville. Mr. Zeigler was killed at a railroad crossing. Mrs. Zeigler remained at the home for a number of years. She is now living with one of her daughters at Stony Ridge.

### PERRY, MOSES

Moses Perry was born in Canada and came to Jerusalem Township with his parents when he was only seven years old. His father bought 80 acres of land in 1863 at what is now the end of Brown Road for \$6.00 an acre. It was covered with dense forest and the land was swampy. Trails had to be cut through the forest to form a road-way. They had a low place on the farm which they called the deer hole as deer came to the hole for water.

In time roads were cut through the forest to Elmore and Toussaint.

Moses' father built a log house on the farm, cleared the land and developed part of the farm. In time Moses took over the farm. He married Cornelia Shovar from Monroe, Michigan. As priests came through the territory he opened his home to them and mass was frequently held.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Perry were Celia Perry who died in infancy. James Perry married Amelia Joehlin, Marrietta Perry married Will Bader, Virgie Perry married John Stang, Will Perry remained a bachelor, Henry Perry married Delia Navarre, Napoleon Perry married Louise Shinevar. He lived on Veler Road. After the death of his first wife he married Alice Rae. They had three children. Frank Perry married Elizabeth Rummery from Toussaint. George Perry died in infancy. Nelson Perry married Clara Lipke, Bert Perry married Pearl Dart.

Henry Perry was born on the old homestead May 13, 1871. He attended the little schoolhouse that was built on his father's farm. Later he attended the McNitt School named after McNitt who was director and clerk of the school. At this time the road that went by the schoolhouse was just a narrow trail.

Henry worked on his father's farm clearing it and helping haul the timber to the mill. He married at the age of 23 and lived on the old homestead.

The children are: Ellen Perry who married

Milton Siglow. They live at the corner of Veler and Lyons Road. Mr. Perry is living with his daughter Ellen and son-in-law. Margaret Perry married Art Tank. Eva Perry married T. Spangler. Dorothy Perry married Sandy Schmidt. Dorothy is teaching in the Jerusalem School which is now a part of the Oregon School System. Marian Perry is single and works in the National Bank in Toledo.

Henry served as a member of the school board for four terms. He was interested in schools and all activities that helped to improve the community. Mr. Perry is one of the old pioneers. He was ninety years of age in May 1961. He recalls many interesting things such as the Indian tribe coming from Crane Creek to Ward's Canal and the work he did with his team building the ditches on the Howard farm. It was so low and swampy that often a second team had to be used to pull the first team out of the low places into which they would sink. He also recalls Rose Gonja carrying the mail on horseback. Later Jeff Teff drove a team of bronchos to deliver mail.

As a small boy he remembers a grocery store near the McNitt School which was operated by Charles Shovar.

### PRENTICE, JOSEPH

Joseph Prentice came to Port Lawrence in 1817. He brought his family and household goods from Buffalo. In 1825, he purchased a tract of land in Oregon where he lived until his death in 1845.

### PRENTICE, FREDRICK

Fredrick, a son of Joseph, was born in 1822. His father died when he was thirteen and he had to assume the responsibility of the family. He was the first white child born in Toledo.

During his childhood an Indian nurse helped to take care of him. He soon learned to speak the Indian language more fluently than English. This knowledge made it possible for him to act as interpreter for the Indian agents and traders. This employment with money earned from hunting and fishing made it possible for him to support the family.

At the age of eighteen he supplied wood for steamboats and also sold his product on the market.

In addition to supplying fuel, he sold timber for ships and houses.

He purchased large tracts of land which he cleared and then sold the land to settlers.

### RINALDI, FERDINAND

Ferdinand Rinaldi was born in Vienna, August 9, 1825. He came to America in 1850 and settled in New Haven Connecticut. He was a silk weaver. He came to Oregon Township in 1855 and settled on a farm on Corduroy Road. He married Katherine Shebeck in 1852. They had a family of ten children.

### SHELLES, ADAM

Adam Shelles was born in Portage, Ohio in 1843. He enlisted in Co. A, 100th OVI and served two years and eleven months in the Civil War. He came to Oregon Township after the war and bought a home on Big Ditch Road. He married Sarah Jane Clay in 1871. Mrs. Shelles died at the age of 32 leaving a family of three daughters and one son. One son died at the age of two with diphtheria.

After Mrs. Shelles' death Mrs. Meister, their paternal grandmother, came to live with them.

### GRACE SHELLES

Grace was the oldest daughter. She assumed most of the responsibility for the family. She was outstanding in the community and guided the other members helping them develop into useful, reliable citizens. She devoted her entire life to the family and her father.

*Eva Shelles*, the second daughter, was a great help to Grace but in her early twenties became ill and died.

*Belle Shelles*, the third daughter, was active in her home and church. She married Joseph Clements. They moved to Martin, Ohio where her husband opened a blacksmith shop. They had one daughter, Sadie, who became a teacher. Later she married Leslie Helwig. They live on a farm near Graytown.

*Charles Shelles* remained on the farm and worked in the oil fields with his team. He married Alta Johnston. They had one son, Roger, who is a mail clerk and is also an attorney. Their family includes Daniel Shelles who teaches music in the public schools and Sarah who is now in college.

The daughters of Charles Shelles are Jeanette, Margery, and Winifred.

*Jeanette Shelles* married Elden Grove who edits a farm paper. *Margery Shelles* taught in the Oregon School System. She married Howard Cowan who works in the agricultural field for the government. *Winifred*, the youngest, taught school for some time. She married Donald Dickson who is a member of the teaching staff of an agricultural school in Maryland.

### SMITHLIN, MATTHEW

Matthew Smithlin was born in Oregon Township in 1849. He and his brother George bought a section of land from the government for five dollars an acre.

*George Smithlin* was born in Oregon Township on April 23, 1847. In 1874, he married Louise Miller. They lived on a farm on Jerusalem Road.

### STEVENS, OLIVER

Oliver Stevens, son of Gaylord and Millie Loveland Stevens, was born in Lebanon, New York, March 8, 1802. His ancestors came from England and settled in New England. Oliver was the eighth child of sixteen children, ten boys and six girls. He lived on a farm in New York state for nineteen years. During this time he endured many hardships.

Oliver tells that when he was seven years old his father hired him out to a neighbor for three dollars a month. At the age of sixteen his father hired him out for a year at \$90 with two months out for schooling.

At the age of eighteen by applying himself after working hours he had obtained sufficient education to teach a common school near his home. At nineteen he taught a district school at Halifax, Pennsylvania. He quit teaching and took up farming which occupation he pursued until 1832 when he came to Ohio.

He purchased 400 acres of land east of Toledo which included what is now Navarre Park and property of Sun Oil Company. He farmed this land for a period of about fifty-four years. Upon this farm he built the octagon house which attracted much attention.

He has held the offices of Justice of Peace, township trustee, treasurer and clerk and for a number of years school examiner. He represented



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Oregon Township at the Whig convention in 1840. Later when this party was discontinued he became a Republican. He was of the Spiritualist faith and published a number of articles on Spiritualism. He was an outstanding citizen and was noted for his uprightness and integrity.

His brother, Elizur Stevens, was the teacher of the first school in Oregon Township.

### TAYLOR, THADDEUS W. T.

Thaddeus W. T. Taylor came from Lorain County to Toledo in 1832. He moved to Oregon Township in 1860. He purchased land west of Otter Creek along Bay Shore. He was noted for his fine peaches and vineyards. He married Harriet Case. They had two sons, Victor H. and Joseph W. and one daughter, Agnes J.

### TAYLOR, WILLIAM

William Taylor came to Oregon Township in 1852. He purchased 80 acres of land at the corner of Navarre and Stadium from the government for \$50.00. He rode on horseback to Defiance to obtain his deed. In 1858, he bought another 80 acres adjacent to the first farm at the same price.

He married Margaret Bane and lived in a log house on the farm. His wife Margaret died and later he married her sister, Mary Ann Bane. They had one child, Eva Taylor.

### EVA TAYLOR

Eva Taylor was born in Huntsdale, Pennsylvania on November 22, 1870. She came with her parents to Toledo when she was two years old. Her mother was ill and knew she could not live. She made arrangements with Mr. Taylor for her daughter's adoption.

On June 24, 1875, adoption papers were signed and she became Eva Taylor and was taken to her new farm home on the corner of Big Ditch and Jerusalem Road. She inherited the farm and is still living on it at the age of 91. In August 1888, she married Henry Phillips. They built a home on the farm not far from the home of Mr. Taylor.

They had a family of four daughters and three sons.

Harry, the oldest son married Emma Moritz

and built a new home on the site of the old Taylor home.

Elmer married Lucille Davis. They live on the same site as that of his mother who is living with him.

Robert, the youngest son, married Marie Crandall. He built a home on the same farm just west of the old home.

Elsie, after a short illness, died in her early teens.

Florence died at the age of three.

Dora married and moved from Oregon. She is deceased.

### TENEYCK, JAMES V

James TenEyck V, the son of Cornelius and Hannah Mott TenEyck, was born in Perry, New York in 1843. The family came to Toledo in 1850 and settled on Bancroft Street. James served in Co. A O.N.G. during the Civil War.

After the war he married and lived on Bay Shore Road between Wynn and Stadium where he operated a stave mill. Later he moved to Holgate where he became an undertaker. He was known as a good preacher and filled the pulpit whenever called upon. He had two sons, Will H. and Eugene and a daughter, Almeda.

### TENEYCK, LOUIS

Louis TenEyck, the son of Cornelius and Hannah Mott TenEyck, came with his parents to Toledo in 1850. He enlisted in the 18th Infantry August 10, 1862. He fought in campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee. He is also listed as being in Co. D 2nd Battalion V.S.I. He was wounded at Jonesboro, Georgia. He was mustered out at Lookout Mountain August 10, 1865.

In 1884, he purchased a farm on Bay Shore Road at Wynn where he lived until his death in 1937 at the age of ninety-two.

### TIERNEY, OWEN

Owen Tierney came from England and purchased seventy acres on the corner of Big Ditch and Seaman Road. Here he built a log cabin where he and his family lived. Mr. and Mrs. Tierney had three sons and three daughters.

James went to Chicago and Thomas went west. Peter remained in Oregon Township. Katie and

Sarah went to live with Patrick Condon's as their mother was ill and unable to take care of the family. Mary married Gilbert Bartley and died at an early age. The Bartleys had two children, Mary and Rudolph. Sarah married Austin Gibbons and Katie kept house for a priest in Toledo.

### TIERNEY, JOHN

John was born in England and came here with his parents. He remained at home with his father. After his father's death he inherited the land and lived with his family in the old log cabin for a number of years.

John did not have an opportunity to attend school. He learned to read and write studying at home. He read law books and acted as advisor to a number of people who were involved in lawsuits. He served as assessor in Oregon Township.

John married Mary Tigh who came from Canada. They had two daughters and a son. May, the oldest daughter, died in her early teens. Eva went to Toledo and worked for the telephone company. She married Emil Springer. She has a son who lives in Toledo. Edward, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Tierney, was a bachelor. He lived at home for a number of years. Later he went to Toledo where he lived the remainder of his life.

### TREAT, GEORGE

George Treat came to Ohio and settled on the east side of Maumee in 1835. He purchased a farm on Wheeling Street on which one of the early schools was located. He served as Justice of Peace for many terms and was interested in the affairs of the township.

### WHITMORE, LUTHER

Luther Whitmore came with his family of six children from Worcester County, Massachusetts in 1825 and settled in Wood County. In 1829, he moved on the east bank of the Maumee River in Oregon Township. Luther was one of the overseers of the poor in 1838. The six children were: Leonard, Mary Ann, Luther, Betsey B. Walters, July Ann (so named for having been born on the 4th of July).

### WHITMORE, LEONARD

Leonard Whitmore the oldest member of the

family married Mary Jeneson and established a home on a farm. He took an active part in the organization of Oregon Township and was elected to the office of township treasurer in 1837.

### WHITMORE, LUTHER JR.

Luther Whitmore, Jr. married Martha Trask and spent about seven years with John Hollester, Indian Agent at Perrysburg. He returned to Oregon where he established a home. He said at the time he worked with the Indian Agent that there were approximately 300 Indians to one white man.

### JULY ANN

July Ann married Sylvester Brown.

The Whitmores owned a large tract of land along the river, part of which is still owned by heirs of the family.

### WOODRUFF, ELIJAH J.

Elijah J. Woodruff built a home in Oregon Township in 1837. His occupation was that of a farmer and timber contractor.

Mr. Woodruff was interested in schools and used his influence in urging the people to support education. He served as an assessor and was elected to various township offices.

### WIEMEYER, JOHN H. SR.

John H. Wiemeyer, Sr. was born December 15, 1862 in Toledo, the youngest of four children, Frank, Sophia and Julia. When he was eight days old, his father died. Later his mother married Henry Kolkemeyer of Gibsonburg where the family moved.

At the age of nineteen John came to Oregon Township to live with his uncle, John Winker, on his farm. At his uncle's death he inherited the farm where he lived until his death October 3, 1950.

Mr. Wiemeyer married Anna Helmke of Oregon Township. They had a family of three sons and six daughters. John Jr. married Ruth Diekman. Henry married Mildred Sliker; their daughter, Anna, married James Wheeler. William, the youngest son, remained with his father on the farm. When he married Hilda Miller he built a house on the farm near the old homestead. William has two daughters: Constance married Dale Larson and Janet, Carl Morrison.

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Helen married Clarence Schlievert. They have three daughters and a son.

Dora married Ralph Johns.

Clara remained at home keeping the homes fires burning for her sisters. A few years ago she passed away leaving a vacancy no one has been able to fill. Gertrude and Elma are secretaries in the Oregon School System. Both are very efficient.

Elma has been secretary to the executive heads of the system since 1935. She is industrious, loyal and conscientious. Each superintendent has appreciated her fine work and help in time of need.

Laura was stricken with an incurable disease at an early age. She has been bedfast for twenty-four years. In spite of this affliction she is an inspiration to each member of the family. They often spend time around her bedside to discuss their problems and her suggestions are always helpful. She is not only an inspiration to her family but to relatives and her many friends as they observe the patience and fortitude she exhibits in meeting her own problems.

### WYNN, THOMAS

Thomas Wynn was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He married Nancy Cummins from Crawford County. He bought 160 acres on Wynn Road.

He built a log cabin in which he lived for several years. He donated an acre of land on Wynn Road to be used for a school building and one fourth acre on the Bay Shore Road for a church.

The families who settled in the Bay Shore district hauled their water from the bay. They used barrels placed on a mud boat. They also hunted for turtle eggs which helped to provide the family with food.

### WYNN, SAM

Sam Wynn was another member of the family who purchased a farm on what is now Dupont Road. Gladys Felebaum Packer was his granddaughter. She taught English at Clay High School.

### WYNN, SMITH EWART

Smith Ewart Wynn was born in Chester County Pennsylvania in 1833. He came from Crawford

County, Ohio to Manhattan Township where he purchased 160 acres of land on what is now the Wynn Road. He was a good citizen and interested in helping to improve the community.

### WYNN, JONATHAN

Jonathan was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania on April 28, 1817. He moved with his parents to Crawford County, Ohio in October 1834.

In 1853, he bought 160 acres of densely wooded territory off what is now Bay Shore Road. He married Eliza Cummins of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. He spent some of his time surveying. Mr. Wynn served as Justice of Peace in Manhattan Township. Later he was elected County Recorder.

Many people came to his home for legal advice. On Sundays people gathered at his home to hear the news and to have legal papers signed and filed.

One of his daughters, Mary Wynn, married John Eteau. Their daughter, Edna Eteau Nofzinger, taught in the Oregon Township Schools. She also served as one of the school librarians.

### FROM GERMANY TO AMERICA ABT, JOHN

John Abt came from Baden, Germany in about 1880. His fiancée, Cecelia Sauter, made the trip at the same time. After arriving in Toledo they were married.

They moved into a small house on John Kohne's farm where Mr. Abt worked. Later he rented the Hecklinger farm where he remained as a tenant for a few years. He then moved to the Simon's farm on Big Ditch Road where he lived for about twenty years. The last farm he rented was on the Norden Road.

The children were: Kate Abt, who married Herman Jacobs; Lena Abt married Adolph Mominee; Joseph Abt married Stella Young; Mary Abt married Ezra DeCant; Charles Abt married Harriet Weber; Carrie Abt married Ray Fassett; Fred Abt married Edna Schardt.

Three members of the family live in Oregon: Mary and Fred who have no children and Carrie who lives on Seaman Road. She has two daughters and two sons. The oldest daughter, Ruth, married



Earl Cousino. They have a family of two daughters, Barbara and Sally and three sons, Paul, Daniel and Charles. Rita, the second daughter, married Dale Miller. They have a son, Michael. Raymond and Roy live with their parents and work at the Sun Oil Company.

### ACKERMAN, CHRISTOPHER

Christopher Ackerman was born in Germany where he remained until after he married Rebecca Wagner. They came to America and settled on a farm on Wheeling Street known as Treat's Hill. Later he bought forty acres on the corner of Coy and Corduroy Road. He served in the Civil War on Johnson's Island as a guard in the 130th OVI.

He had seven children as follows: Christopher Ackerman, Jr. married Margaret Mosher; Fredricka Ackerman married Melchoir Tisher; Gilbert Ackerman married Louise Moll; Kate Ackerman married Henry Villhauer, Sr.; Louis Ackerman married Sophia Kohne; Louise Ackerman married Henry Schumaker; Mary Ackerman married Henry Norden; Pauline Ackerman married Christ Reiner.

Of the above named children Christopher, Jr., Gilbert, Louise and Mary Ackerman Norden lived on farms in Oregon Township. Kate Ackerman Villhauer moved from Toledo to Oregon Township on a farm when Mr. Villhauer retired from business.

Christopher Ackerman, Jr. married Margaret Mosher in 1890. He remained on the farm at the corner of Coy and Corduroy. Mr. Ackerman was a successful farmer. He was interested in schools and served on the school board for many years. He was an industrious, successful farmer, a good citizen and an efficient board member. One of his sons, Carl, followed in his father's footsteps serving as a member of the board for a number of years. His grandson, George, Jr., is now president of the school board.

Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman had eight children: Carl Ackerman married Lucy Diekman. He was elected as member of the Board of Education in 1940 and continued to serve until 1953. Christopher I died in infancy. Carrie Ackerman married Henry Cook. Her second husband was Fred Cook. Gertrude died. Laura died in infancy. George (deceased) married Elsie Koeb. Ruth married Albert

Hecklinger. Christopher II married Madeline Bruggeman.

### BAKER, DANIEL

Daniel Baker came from Germany to Oregon Township and bought a farm where he lived the remainder of his life.

### BARTLEY, GEBARD

Gebard Bartley came from Baden, Germany February 18, 1814. He purchased a farm in Oregon Township on Corduroy Road. He enlisted in the 130th National Guard to perform picket and garrison duty. Later he reenlisted in Co. B 180th OVI and served as corporal.

He had five sons among whom were John, Joseph, and R. A. Bartley, who lived in Toledo. A biography of R. A. Bartley is given under Special Biographies.

### BARTLEY, F. L.

F. L. Bartley was born blind. He lived in Oregon during his life time. His brother, R. A., supported him. At one time he lived in a small house on Corduroy Road. A woman and her son lived with him. He practiced as a veterinarian for sometime. Later arrangements were made for him to live in the home of Mrs. Flint. She took care of him until his death.

With the aid of his cane he traveled around the country. He had many friends and everyone was interested in his safety as he went from place to place.

### BARTLEY, G. C.

G. C. Bartley remained on the old homestead and continued farming. He was active in the community and served as school director. He was an active member of St. Ignatius Church.

### BERGER, JACOB

Jacob Berger was born in Baden, Germany on November 16, 1851. He came to this country in 1878 and settled on York Street. He met Katherine Joehlin in Germany. She came to Oregon with her family in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Berger were married in 1878. They bought a farm on Cedar Point Road where they settled in 1892. They had five girls and three boys.

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Katier Berger married Mr. Siewert. One of their sons, Arnold, lived in Oregon for a number of years.

Louise Berger married Mr. Hovis. They purchased a farm in Canada where they are now living.

Lena Berger married William Gipe. They live in Toledo. Recently her husband died.

Amelia Berger married a Mr. Keller. They live in Toledo. They had twin boys.

Frieda Berger married John Wells. They lived on a farm on Cedar Point Road. Both died. They had two daughters and a son.

Della Wells married Durward Huss. Nellie Wells married LeRoy Carter. Dorman Wells married Chloe Ames. Della and Nellie are living on the old homestead.

Stephen Berger married Florence Magsig. They live on a farm in Jerusalem Township. They had two sons and a daughter. Kenneth Berger married Frances Beltz. They live on the old homestead on Cedar Point Road. Walter Berger married Dorothea Long. He owns and operates a large farm on the Cousino Road in Jerusalem Township. Esther Berger remained at home for several years. She married Arthur Magsig of DeWitt, Michigan. They are now living on a farm in Michigan.

Karl Berger married Flora Hosley. He owns and operates a large farm in Jerusalem Township. They have one son and three daughters. Martin Berger, the youngest member of the family married Frances Matthews. They adopted a boy named Edward. Both Martin and his wife are deceased. Edward married Audrey Fangman. They live on Corduroy Road in Oregon. They have six children.

### BURY, GEORGE

George Bury came from Germany in 1844 and remained in New York three years. In 1847, he came to Oregon Township where he purchased a farm. He served as director of Heckman School.

### BERGER, RHINEHARDT

Rhinehardt Berger came from Baden, Germany with his parents at the age of three. The family built a home at the corner of Dover and Starr. In time Mr. Berger built and operated a cider mill. This was one of the first cider mills in the territory and served the community for a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. Berger had two daughters, Mary who married William Lay, a baker in Toledo and Katie married Gus Eberlin who owned a meat shop on Main Street. The sons were Fred who remained at home, George married Florence Spilker and lived on a farm at the corner of Big Ditch and Pickle, Henry remained at home and William settled on a farm located on Pickle Road.

William Berger married Lena Helmke. Mrs. Berger said her husband had ten dollars and a team of horses when they began their life as farmers on Pickle Road. Her folks gave her a cow and 24 chickens. However, by careful planning and a great deal of hard work they were successful in enlarging their farm and rearing a fine family.

Mr. and Mrs. Berger have two daughters. Helen married Harvey Base now deceased. She is working at Libbey Owens. Ethel married Vernon Emch. Ethel lives near her mother on Pickle. Her father, William, died recently at the age of 81 years.

The sons are Harold who lives on Pickle Road. He married Ruth Shultz. Harold works at the Sun Oil. Ervin married Gertrude Eckerman. They live on Stadium Road and Ervin is employed by the Sun Oil Company. William, Jr. is employed at the Auto Lite. He married Virginia Holt and their home is on Pickle Road. Arnold has a home on the corner of Stadium and Pickle. He works for Libbey Owens. He married Dorothy Huebscher. One son, Howard who married Esther Kuhn, lives at Amherst. Mrs. Berger lives in the old homestead alone but prefers to remain in the old home which she and her husband built together over a period of 58 years.

### CLAUSING, J. F.

J. F. Clausing came from Germany in 1841 and settled in Oregon Township where he purchased a farm.

### COOK (Koch) HENRY

Henry Cook came from Germany in 1854 and lived on Huron Street in Toledo for some time. Later he purchased a farm in Oregon Township where the Lutheran Orphans' Home is now located.

### COOK (Koch) CHARLES

Charles (Koch) Cook lived with his father Henry on the farm. Later he bought a farm on Otter Creek Road. He married Mary Kohne. They had five children who died during the diphtheria epidemic. Later two sons were born, Henry and Fred. Henry married Carrie Ackerman. After Henry's death his brother Fred married Carrie. They are now living on Euclid Avenue in Toledo and Mrs. Ackerman, widow of Christopher, is living in the home with them.

The Cooks, (Kochs) sold the farm on Otter Creek Road to the Standard Oil Company.

The younger generation changed the spelling of their name from Koch to Cook.

### DICKMAN, WILLIAM

William Dickman, a farmer, came from Germany to Oregon Township in 1847.

### HASSENZAHL, WENDELL

Wendell Hassenzahl, a farmer, came from Germany to Oregon Township in 1857.

### HELMKE, HENRY

Henry Helmke was born in Hannover, Germany in 1847. Dorothy Kruse, the girl he married, was born in the same place in 1845.

He and his wife came to America on a small boat which took sixteen weeks. They could not speak English and through some misunderstanding were taken by train to Toledo instead of Amherst where they had relatives. Upon arrival they went to the market and there met Peter Heider who could speak German. He persuaded them to come to his home to work for him. Since Mr. Helmke had just three dollars he decided to accept. However, he purchased an ax for \$3.00 since he would need it in cutting timber. They remained with Mr. Heider for a short time, then moved to the corner of Lallendorf and Pickle. Later they moved on a farm which is now Collins Park. In time they bought a farm on Pickle Road from Andrew Metz-

ger. They moved into their new home but part of their household supplies were late in arriving. Mrs. Helmke needed cups to serve coffee. She sent her daughter Lena to ask Mrs. Metzger if they could borrow some cups. Lena, now Mrs. Berger, could not speak English. All the way over to Mrs. Metzger's home Lena kept saying cups — cups, but when she arrived she was so timid and scared she forgot what she wanted. Mrs. Metzger was sympathetic and understanding so she took Lena into the pantry. This made it possible for her to point to the cups. Thus, in spite of a language handicap she was given the cups and sent home very happy. Later these neighbors enjoyed telling what a difficult time Lena had during the first visit at the Metzgers.

Another interesting fact that Lena told was how her mother walked to the Smithlin home every day to milk three cows for which she was given enough milk for her family.

Mr. and Mrs. Helmke had four daughters and three sons. Dora married William Baden. After his death she married Charles Schrader. Anna married John Wiemeyer; Lizzie married Charles Faxon and Lena married William Berger. All but Lizzie were residents of Oregon Township. Henry married Louise Yohnke. Fred married Katherine Hagedorn. William married Louise Renfer. He was killed while using dynamite to blow out stumps. Of the sons, Henry, Jr. was active in community affairs. His children attended school in Oregon Township.

### HEIDER, PETER

Peter Heider came to Oregon Township in 1847. He was a farmer.

### HORNSTEIN, VALENTINE

Valentine Horstein came to Oregon Township in 1866 from Germany.

### KLOTZ, JOHN

John Klotz came from Germany to Oregon in 1852 as a farmer.

### KOCH, JOHN FREDRICH

John Koch came from Germany in about 1856. He purchased twenty acres on the corner of Cedar Point and York. He married a widow Mrs. Schmidt who came from Germany at about the time Mr.



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Koch arrived. She had a son, John. Mr. Koch married Mrs. Schmidt and adopted the boy naming him John Fredrich Koch.

John Fredrich Koch lived with his mother and new father on the farm. He appreciated his home and was accepted by Mr. Koch as his own son. He inherited the twenty acres. He married and remained on the old homestead. He had six boys: John, Fred, George, Gilbert, Andrew and Carl and four girls, Bertha who lives with her sister Amelia. Amelia married Louis Clausing, Louise married Fred Clausing, and Mary married Richard Onenga.

Mr. Koch served in Co. A 182nd OVI during the Civil War.

### KOEHNE, DIEDRICH

Diedrich Koehne, a farmer, came to Oregon in 1852.

### KOEHNE, HENRY

Henry Koehne, a farmer, came to Oregon in 1867.

### KOEHNE, SOPHIA

Sophia Koehne came from Germany to Oregon in 1857.

### MIERS, JOHN

John Miers, a farmer, came from Germany to Oregon in 1852.

### MILLER, BEN

Ben Miller arrived from Germany in 1852.

### MORITZ, JACOB

Jacob and Anna Moritz came to America from Baden, Germany in 1854. Mr. Moritz bought ten acres of land on Jerusalem Road. This site is now occupied by Food Town.

They had four children: Henry, Jacob Martin, Kate and Lena. Kate married Celestian Gladieux, Lena married Frank Gladieux, Henry died.

### MORITZ, MARTIN JACOB

Jacob Martin Moritz was born in Germany on December 22, 1848. He was six years old when his family came to America. He married Carolyn Schmidlin in 1873. She came from Bischoffinger, Germany, with her family when she was fifteen years of age. Her parents stayed with a family

by the name of Smith who lived on Starr where the Hagedorn property is now located.

Jacob bought twenty acres of land on the corner of Brown and Wynn Road for fifty cents an acre from the government. Later he bought twenty acres adjoining his property. After oil was obtained on his farm he bought 40 acres where his son, Charles, lived, 40 acres where Jacob Martin, Jr. lives and 25 acres on Brown next to Wisers. They had eighteen children. Seven died in infancy, two died the same day of cholera. The other children are Anna Moritz born in 1883 married John Mottmiller; Jacob Martin Jr. born in 1881, married Elizabeth Ehrsam; Charles Moritz born in 1879 (deceased); William Moritz born in 1886; Reinhart Moritz born in 1888 (deceased); Mary Moritz born in 1889 married Mr. Kreger; Frank Moritz born in 1860 married Amelia Bury (deceased); Ida Moritz born in 1894 married Martin Ruedy; Emma Moritz born in 1894 married Harry Phillips; Lena Moritz born in 1897 married William Kowalka; Augusta Moritz born in 1902 married William Beichter. Ida and Emma are twins.

In 1909, Mr. Moritz returned to Germany on a visit. His wife did not accompany him as she still recalled the difficult trip of seventy days duration when she came to America. She preferred to remain at home where she knew she would be comfortable.

Mr. Moritz died December 29, 1930 and Mrs. Moritz followed in 1937.

### MUNZENMEYER, GOTTLIEB

Gottlieb Munzenmeyer was born in Whittenberg, Germany. His wife Anna was born in Switzerland. Then came to Oregon Township and settled on the land which is now occupied by Toledo Water Plant on Otter Creek Road. They had ten children.

Emma Munzenmeyer married Baltasar Schufenecker.

Louise Munzenmeyer married Fred Meier.

Katherine Munzenmeyer married George Beck.

George Munzenmeyer married Mary Reihle.

John Munzenmeyer remained single.

Fred Munzenmeyer married Edith Nissen.

Elizabeth Munzenmeyer married John Reihle.

Carrie Munzenmeyer married Norton Root.

Anna Munzenmeyer, II married William Storber.

Anna Munzenmeyer, I drowned when a small child.

Fred Munzenmeyer, one of the sons of Gottlieb, married Edith Nissen. They live on a farm on Cedar Point Road. Their son, Karl, enlisted in Hq. Co. 180th Infantry 45th Division during World War II. He was killed somewhere in France on September 10, 1944.

### PHILLIPS, JOSEPH

Joseph Phillips was born in Germany on March 19, 1837. He came to America in 1853 and worked on the lakes for two years. In 1854, he settled in Oregon Township. He enlisted in the 55th OVI serving one year. He worked in the sawmill at the corner of Coy and Jerusalem Roads. He cleared land and developed a farm where he made a home for his family.

### REIHLE, ANDREW

Andrew Reihle, with his wife Margueretta Rapp Reihle, came from Germany to Tiffin in 1867. Both were born in Wittenberg, Germany.

In 1870, they moved to Oregon Township and Mr. Reihle was employed to clear Presque Isle.

In 1874, he purchased 20 acres of land at the corner of Lallendorf and Corduroy Roads. Here he built a board house and reared his family. He cleared the land and purchased fifteen more acres adjacent to his farm. He served as road supervisor for some time.

Mr. Reihle was a member of the St. John's Lutheran Church, a good upright citizen and a thrifty farmer.

He had two sons and seven daughters. Julia was born in Tiffin in 1868. She married Louis Munding. Anna, born in 1871, married Robert Enderlin, a farmer who had a home on Corduroy Road. John married Elizabeth Munzenmeyer. John purchased a farm on Corduroy east of Momeneetown. His youngest daughter married Nelson Danforth who is Chief of Police of Oregon. They live in the old homestead.

Lena was born in 1875. She married William Patterson and moved out of Oregon Township. Louise was born in 1877 and died at the age of four. Mary was born in 1880. She married

George Munzenmeyer. They lived in Oregon Township on the Munzenmeyer homestead for twenty years, then moved to Toledo. Andrew was born in 1882 and died at the age of two. Clara was born in 1886. She married Edward Bury. They moved to Texas. Bertha was born in 1888. She taught school at Raymer for a number of years. She married Frank Wheeler.

Mr. Reihle died in 1903. His wife moved to Toledo where she lived until 1933.

### SCHACHT, CHRISTIAN

Mr. and Mrs. Schacht came from Mecklenburg, Germany to Oregon in 1847. They purchased a farm on the corner of Starr and Coy Road. Here they cleared the land and became thrifty and prosperous citizens of Oregon Township.

The steamer trunk and the old spinning wheel are still prized by the family. The steamer trunk is now in possession of the Textor family who live on the Brown Road. The trunk is over one hundred years old. This same fact may be true of the spinning wheel. Mrs. Schacht carded and spun wool. She knitted stockings for the entire family.

Alfred their son remained on the farm all his life. After Mr. Schacht's death Mrs. Schacht remained on the farm until 1955 when she sold the twenty acres to the Faith E.U.B. Church. She is now living in the Lutheran Home on Seaman Road.

### SCHNEIDER, CHRISTIAN

Christian Schneider arrived from Germany in 1866 and bought a farm. He was a gardner.

### SCHRAG, ROBERT

Robert Schrag and his wife, Barbara, came from Germany to Oregon Township in 1868. He purchased forty acres of land on Seaman Road which he cleared. He built a brick house and established a home where he lived the remainder of his life. They had three sons, John, Robert Jr., Matthew, and three daughters, Rose, Mary and Bertha.

Robert died when his oldest son, John, was about twelve years of age. At this early age John had to assume many responsibilities. He helped his mother support the family. He married a girl from Germany. They had two children, Violet and Arthur.

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Robert Jr. married and lived on a farm located on Corduroy Road. Rose married Al Rock and moved to Toledo. Mary married Norman Culver. They lived on Bay Shore until they purchased the store and farm from Mrs. Flint on Corduroy Road. They had one son who lives next to the old homestead. Bertha married Will Burgher. They lived with Matthew on the old home place. Matthew, a bachelor, is still living.

Bertha's daughter, Gladys, married Charles Ehram.

### SCHROEDER, HENRY AND SCHULER, HENRY

Henry Schroeder and Henry Schuler came to Oregon in 1861.

### SHARLOW, LOUIS

Louis Sharlow was born in Germany in 1848. A wealthy baron, the owner of a great estate, became interested in the stories about America. He employed Louis Sharlow to come to America to get the facts about conditions here. Mr. Sharlow returned and gave a favorable report. Shortly after receiving the report the baron died. Mr. Sharlow then decided to return to America. He worked for his passage. He settled on a small lot in Bono and worked in the sawmill. He married Augusta Witt from near Williston. They had four sons and a daughter.

Edward Sharlow was a bachelor. August Sharlow married Rose Susor and lived on Kelly's Island. Anna Sharlow married a man by the name of Miller and settled in Toledo. Otto Sharlow also lived in Toledo. Clarence Sharlow married Bonnie Amsler. They live on Route 2 near Veler Road. Mr. Sharlow is a farmer. He is active in the community and interested in education. He is also interested in the history and development of Jerusalem Township.

Mr. Sharlow served in the first World War.

### STEIGER, C.

C. Steiger came from Germany in 1855 and became a farmer in Oregon Township.

### STROH, JACOB

Jacob Stroh came from Germany to Oregon in 1869 and opened a blacksmith shop on Jerusalem Road. Later he took up farming.

### STROH, JOHN

John Stroh was born in Germany. He moved on a farm in Oregon Township about 1869. He married Margaret Keifer.

### WINKER, JOHN

John Winker was born in Germany in 1830. He came to America in 1850 and finally settled on a farm on Jerusalem Road in about 1870 where he lived the remainder of his life.

### YOST, FREDOLIN

Mr. Yost came from Germany to Maumee. In 1870, he married Caroline Schmidt at Maumee. He rented the Streicher farm which was located in Washington Township, then moved on the McKinney farm. Later he rented Joe Bartley's farm on Corduroy Road. He was industrious and wished to have a farm of his own. He purchased twenty acres on Seaman Road from Mary Hamlyn where he lived the remainder of his life.

Mr. and Mrs. Yost had four sons and two daughters.

Charles Yost remained at home for a number of years during which time he farmed and worked with his team in the oil field. He married Ida Ackerman. They moved to Michigan where he purchased a farm and remained until his death.

Fred Yost became a barber and had a shop on Starr Avenue. He was interested in children, and donated his services to some of the orphanages. He married Rose Gwinner.

Joseph Yost established an auto repair shop on Front Street. He married Rose Richards. They had one son, Richard.

Albert Yost married Frieda Gentz and built a home on the western part of the old homestead.

The daughters of Fredolin Yost were Mary Yost who married Charles Richards. They built a home on St. Louis Street in East Toledo. She and her husband became interested in real estate. However, her husband continued his trade as tinner until he retired.



Bertha Yost married Thomas Coutcher. For some time they lived at the corner of Cedar Point and Big Ditch Road. Later they moved on the Yost farm on Seaman Road. They had two daughters, Margaret who became a physician and married Dr. Kramer and Dorothy who married Robert Bourdo and lives with her mother on the old homestead.

### FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA

It is interesting to find that many of the immigrants came from the same country and from the same part of a country to America. The following are among the early settlers from England.

#### BEAN, WILLIAM H.

William H. Bean was born in England on December 14, 1833. He came to Rochester, New York in 1837, then to Oregon Township in 1857 where he purchased a farm. He served as constable in Oregon Township for two years. He enlisted in the Civil War as a member of the 130th OVI.

#### BULLOCK, SAMUEL

Samuel Bullock came to America from England in 1888. He was then only three years old. His mother returned to England after Sam's father died. Sam lived with an aunt and uncle. At the age of 21 he came to Toledo and worked on the railroad. He purchased a farm on Bay Shore Road and raised garden truck. He had one son, William and two daughters, Maude and Florence.

Will Bullock continued to operate the farm after his father retired. He raised onions and garden truck for some time. The Toledo Edison purchased the farm with other acreage. Will then bought a farm in Jerusalem Township where he now resides.

Maude Bullock married Edward Newman. They have retired and are living on a farm on Bay Shore Road. Their daughter Eleanor married Howard Swartz. They are living in an addition off Bay Shore Road. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

Florence Bullock married Ralph DeWitt. They built a home near the Wynn School. Mr. DeWitt served as custodian of the school for many years. He was a conscientious, efficient worker. Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt had one daughter Helen and three sons, Robert, Ralph, and Edward who are residents of Oregon.

Florence died and Mr. DeWitt remarried and moved to Michigan. He died April 1, 1961.

#### BULLOCK, FRED

Fred Bullock returned to England with his mother after his father's death. Some years later he returned and purchased a farm in Washington Township. His first wife died. He moved to a farm in Oregon Township. He married May Greene and lived here for a number of years. Later he sold his farm and went to Virginia.

#### BURT, EDWARD

Edward Burt left London, England in 1837. He came to Oregon Township in 1861. He married Ann Rideout (Coy) in 1863. He served in the Civil War as a member of the 130th OVI.

#### COY, DANIEL

Daniel Coy came from England. He and his brother, George, bought property at the corner of Pickle and Wheeling from the government. Later Daniel bought his brother's share. He built a log cabin and began clearing and developing his farm. He replaced the log house with a frame dwelling. He had two sons, Perry and Horace. Mr. Coy died of cholera in 1854. His son, Perry, took over the farm.

Perry Coy was born in Oregon Township on March 31, 1850. He married Sarah Jackson on June 2, 1874. They had seven children, two boys Budd and Jasper and five girls, Ruby, Pearl, Anna, Opal, and Zoa.

Jasper Coy married Miss Travers. They lived on the homestead for a number of years. They had a son, Lester, and a daughter, Velma Coy Desmond. When Jasper retired he built a home

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on the east end of the old homestead. Jasper was blind over a period of years.

Zoa Coy married Gilbert Koch. They live on York Street on a fruit farm. They are still taking care of the farm and selling their produce on the market in Toledo. They have two sons, James and Byron. James Koch married Janet Momenee. Byron Koch married Harriet Coy. The wives of both are teaching in the Oregon School System and the husbands are working at the Doehler, Jarvis Company.

Horace Coy is the second son of Daniel Coy. He was born November 21, 1852. He owned a farm on Jerusalem Road. He served as trustee and school director. Horace was one of the first citizens in Oregon Township to own an automobile. This was a 1907 model with a one-cylinder engine. He had an interest in machinery and owned the first threshing machine run by steam. He was a blacksmith and did some farming. He also repaired watches and operated a feed mill. He had five sons and a daughter.

James D. Coy's biography is given under *Special Biographies*.

Earl W. Coy served as superintendent of the Oregon cemeteries for a number of years. He and his wife adopted three children of the same family. Jack was killed in service. Harriet is teaching in the Oregon schools and Jeanette married Ed Smith.

Willis I. Coy married Gladys Tyler. He lives on the homestead. He operates a cidermill which was opened in 1901. Many farmers brought their own apples to be pressed into cider which they took home. Now he purchases apples at fifty cents a bushel. The smaller apples make the best cider according to Mr. Coy. Some apples are purchased from Oak Harbor and Port Clinton and others from farmers nearby.

His mill and the process of making cider is inspected by the Health Department. He sells his produce in small quantities. People come to the mill and purchase in gallon jugs. His rush season is around Halloween time.

His greatest difficulty is in finding efficient laborers. The hours are from six to seven a day at a wage of \$17.00 to \$20.00. He can remember his father Horace, employing men to work from twelve to fifteen hours a day for \$2.00 to \$3.00. At that time cider sold for ten cents a gallon, now it is sold at fifty cents.

Frank Coy married Alice Barber. They built a home on Wheeling Street where they lived a number of years. When he retired he sold this place and built a new home on Pickle Road. Mr. Coy worked on the railroad for a number of years. He adopted a daughter, Mary, who is married and lives in the city.

Milton Coy drilled wells. He is deceased.

Jennie Coy married J. L. Bueschen. They live in Toledo.

### CROFTS, JAMES

James Crofts was born in England April 22, 1836. He settled in Ohio June 27, 1852. He came to Oregon Township October 17, 1875. He married Ann Clegg.

### HAMLIN, JOHN WILLIAM

John William Hamlyn with his wife and his children, Walter, John William, Jr., Annie Marie, William Morgan, and Sarah, came to Oregon Township from Two Bridges, Dartmoor, England in 1850. His eldest daughter, Mary Ann Hamlyn Flint, was married and remained in England with her husband. After Mr. Flint's death Mary Ann joined her family in America. Mr. Hamlyn purchased a farm on Corduroy Road.

Walter worked on the lake and was drowned. John William married Elmira Fassett. After her death he married Mary Fassett. Annie Marie and William Norgan never married. Sarah married Mr. Gifford and lived in Toledo.

### JACKSON, MRS. E.

Mrs. E. Jackson was born in England on June 21, 1836. She came to America in 1866. She married Thomas Jackson. They had no children.

### MATTHEWS, ALFRED

Alfred Matthews was born in England January 6, 1829. His wife, Harriet Hurd Matthews, was born in England in 1832. After they were married they came to New York for one year, then moved to Toledo. In 1858, they bought ten acres on Brown Road where they built a home. They had a family of nine boys and four girls.

Alfred Matthews, Jr. was born August 7, 1853 was a farmer in Ottawa County.

George Matthews I born September 27, 1855 died in infancy.

John Matthews born April 8, 1857 became an engineer.

William Matthews was born April 19, 1858.

Thomas Matthews was born August 29, 1859 was a farmer.

Edward Matthews was born March 30, 1861.

Edmond Matthews was born December 25, 1862.

George Matthews II born November 18, 1864 owned a farm in Jerusalem Township.

Anna Matthews I born August 4, 1866 died in infancy.

Rebecca Matthews born August 9, 1867, married Mr. Consaul.

Ann Matthews II born July 6, 1870 married Mr. Cordrey.

Wake Matthews born February 26, 1872 was a farmer.

Elizabeth Matthews born August 3, 1873 married John Sullivan.

Alfred Matthews, Sr. died June 22, 1882 and his wife, Harriet, September 12, 1910.

Wake Matthews was born on the old homestead on Brown Road. He attended school at the one room Gardner building at the corner of Pickle and Coy roads. His father died when he was only ten years of age. At about the age of twelve years he worked for a family at Crane Creek for his room and board. He attended Crane Creek School for a short time. His education was limited. He began to work for his own living at the age of twelve. He was industrious, ambitious and determined to have a home of his own. He recalls working with his team hauling stone for twelve cents an hour and coal for twenty cents a ton.

He worked on the Terminal Railroad when it was built.

On September 10, 1898, he married Gertrude Kimmel. They went to Detroit to be married returning the same day. He borrowed money to purchase a team. By careful planning and saving he was able to build a new house in five years. He began farming in 1892. He remained on the old homestead until 1944 when he sold it to the State Highway Department for the Expressway. He purchased 100.98 acres in Jerusalem Township on Cedar Point Road. Here he tiled and cleared the farm, built a new home and later two other homes, one for his son-in-law Charles Hosley and a smaller home for himself. His son, Alfred, lives in the large home Mr. Matthews built.

Mr. Matthews recalls many interesting facts. He remembers when the only improved road in Oregon was the old plank road that extended from Wood County line to the city limits. When this road was improved, the stone was hauled from the quarry and broken into pieces by hand sledges.

He bought a Regal automobile in 1912. It was equipped with carbon lights. In 1914, he purchased a Samson tractor.

Mr. Matthews is interested in the community and though 89 years of age at the present time he is alert and knows what is going on in the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have one son, Alfred, who is a farmer, daughters Dorothy whose husband Charles Hosley is a farmer, and Frances who married Martin Berger, a farmer. Both are deceased.

### MOON, TRAYTON

Trayton Moon was born in England April 24, 1832. He came to America in 1850. He settled in Oregon Township in 1853. He married Harriet Sonds on February 18, 1857 who was from England. They had twelve children. Mr. Moon was a farmer.

### MUNDAY, HENRY

Henry Munday was born in Oxfordshire, England on August 12, 1835. In 1856, he went to Canada. He came to Oregon Township in 1857. He purchased a farm on Pickle Road. His wife was Anna Messer, the second Dora Helinka, and the third Mattie Youngs.



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### MUNDAY, THOMAS

Thomas Munday came from Oxfordshire, England on January 24, 1848. He came to Oregon Township in 1868, and lived with his uncle, Henry Munday. He married Amelia Johnson on April 20, 1870. He settled on a farm located on Jerusalem Road where he lived the remainder of his life. He had three daughters and a son. Jennie married Mr. Madden. Nettie married Phil Boos. Before her marriage she taught school in Oregon Township. Bessie married William Fields. Harold, her son, lives on the old homestead. Wesley is married and lives in Pemberville. Aaron was killed in an accident.

### PIERCE, CHARLES S.

Charles S. Pierce came from England to New York state. He moved to Oregon in 1867. He married Mary S. Trowbridge. They had five children.

### RIDEOUT, THOMAS

Thomas Rideout came from England to Stark County in 1830. He moved to Oregon Township in 1844 where he purchased a farm.

### RIDEOUT, STEPHEN

Stephen Rideout came from England to Oregon Township in 1844. He lived on a farm and was active in community affairs. He served as Justice of Peace in 1870.

### TOMPKINS, THOMAS

Thomas Tompkins came from England in 1853 and purchased a farm on Bay Shore Road. His park containing deer, peacocks and other wildlife gave him a great deal of pleasure. Many people visited his farm to see the wild game.

### WHEELER, J. D.

J. D. Wheeler was born in England September 15, 1854. He came to Oregon Township in 1875. He bought a farm on Pickle Road. He was married on April 27, 1881. They had two children.

### FROM FRANCE TO AMERICA

#### DUPONT, JACQUEZ

Jacquez Dupont and his wife came from France in 1851. They brought with them two daughters and a son. One daughter died and was buried

at sea. The other two children, Mary and James, survived.

Mr. Dupont purchased one hundred acres of land north of the Cedar Point Road for \$200. He built a log cabin on this site and cleared the land. Later he built a large frame house surrounded by a beautiful lawn. Three sons, Louis, Charles, and John, were born in Oregon Township. Charles and John died when young men.

*Mary Dupont* married Alex Balm. They lived in Canton, Ohio.

*Louis Dupont* married Adeline Duvall. He lived on the old homestead. They had two daughters and two sons. Alice Dupont married Richard Momennee. They had a daughter Marian. Doris Dupont died at the age of about six months. William Dupont remained on the farm for some time. He married Jennie Alice Newhart. He left the farm and became sales manager for Wyandot Overland Company at Upper Sandusky.

Elmer Dupont married Ada Momennee. He lived on the old homestead and followed in the footsteps of his father. He is now living on Bay Shore Road.

Elmer's mother died at the age of 35. Later his father married a sister of his first wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Dupont had three sons, Charles, Donald, and Walter, and one daughter, Elizabeth. Charles married Elizabeth Molnar, Donald married Victoria Fonner, Walter married Mary Hall, and Elizabeth married Leo Vermett.

*James Dupont*, a son of Jacquez, came with his parents to Oregon Township in 1851. He married Delia Sayen and lived on a farm on Cedar Point Road. They had one daughter, Agnes Dupont. Agnes married Frank Momennee and lived in Toledo.

In 1833, five families from France decided to set out for America. They were John Peter Gladieux and his wife Madeline; Joseph Gladieux; Henry E. Pilliod; Victor Plumey, and Louis Bihl.

They came to Stark County, Ohio where John Peter Gladieux remained, the other moved to Lucas County in 1849.

#### GLADIEUX, JOSEPH

Joseph Gladieux married Sophia Plumey and in 1849 traveled in a covered wagon drawn by oxen from Stark County to Oregon Township. He purchased a section of land located at the corner

of Wheeling and Pickle Roads. They had seven sons: Victor, Louis, Eugene, George, Joseph, Frank, and Hubert, and two daughters, Mary Louise and Celestine.

### PILLIOD, HENRY

Henry bought the land west of Dearborn Street where he built a large home on the hill. Later he moved to Toledo.

### PLUMEY, VICTOR

Victor Plumey bought the land along the river. At this time this land was in Oregon Township. He built a grocery store which later was operated by Louis Metzger.

### BIHL, LOUIS

Louis Bihl purchased land along what is now Main Street, but was also a part of Oregon Township. He was a veterinarian for twenty years. In 1892, he moved to his farm on Jerusalem Road and held several township offices.

### KIEFER, CASPER

Casper Kiefer came to America from Alsace Lorraine in a sailboat. The trip took 43 days. He settled on Presque Isle in about 1865. The children walked to St. Mary's School on Cherry Street. They had to pay three cents to walk across the bridge. This cost the parents six cents a day for each child. Such a long walk to and from school each day shows that the parents realized the importance of educating their children. This is only one example of the many who made sacrifices to educate their children.

### POOL, JOHN

John Pool and his wife came from Alsace Lorraine to Maumee in 1848. In 1867, they moved to Oregon Township and bought a home on Big Ditch Road. His son, Henry, married Miss Sargeant. Henry had two sons, Charles and Stanley, and two daughters, Louise and Celia.

### MOMINEE, POOL, LOUISE

Louise Pool Mominee, a sister of John Pool, was born in 1848 in Gisora, France, a suburb of Paris. She came to America in 1855 when she was seven years of age and spent most of her life at Momeneetown. Louise met Joseph Mominee.

He was born in Erie, Michigan in 1844 and came to Oregon in 1867. Previous to his moving to Oregon he served in the Civil War in Co. C 78th M.V.K. Mr. and Mrs. Mominee were married and settled on a farm about one half mile east of Momeneetown. They had three sons, and four daughters: Charles, Gustine, Clara, Wallace, Flora, Celia, and Herman.

*Charles Mominee*, the eldest son, married Mary Garrigan. He was employed by the Garrigan Brothers as supervisor of road construction. He had the pleasure of seeing the mud roads in this vicinity converted into good improved highways.

*Gustine Mominee Cousino* was the oldest daughter. She married Noah Cousino. For a number of years Noah was proprietor of a saloon at the corner of Big Ditch and Corduroy roads. Later he purchased a farm on Jerusalem Road where he lived until he retired. He and Gustine then moved to East Toledo. At this writing Gustine is still living at the age of eighty-nine.

*Clara Mominee* attended Eckville School until she reached the upper grades, then attended Momeneetown School where each teacher had four grades instead of eight. She died in her early teens.

*Wallace Mominee* married Alice Navaree. They lived in Oregon Township all their lives. Both died at an early age.

*Flora Mominee* married Gus Hoefflinger who was in partnership with his father as funeral directors. Flora and her husband and family lived in East Toledo for a number of years. Their daughter, June, taught school. Mr. Hoefflinger died and Flora was left to care for the family. She was employed as a cook in Linck's Cafeteria for a number of years. She retired and spent some time with her son, Paul in Toledo and June in Cleveland. She died recently while at the home of her daughter, June.

*Celia Mominee*, the youngest daughter of the family, married Edmond Schwind whose father was noted for his fine workmanship in making harnesses. Mr. Schwind was employed in the bank. He died in early manhood and Celia died a few years later.

*Herman Mominee* is the youngest son. As a boy he attended the one room school at Eckville.

## Early Pioneers

Later he went to Momeneetown School. He took a business course and was employed in a bank in Toledo for a number of years. At present he is a broker dealing in the buying and selling of produce.

### SCHUFFENECKER, BALTASAR

Baltasar Schuffenecker came with his uncle, Casper Kiefer, from Alsace Lorraine in 1865. He was eleven years old when they made the trip in a sailboat which took 43 days.

They settled on Presque Isle where many Indians were still living. In 1867, his mother, Veronica Schuffenecker came with her family, two sons, Daholburt and Baltasar and two daughters, Mary and Louise. They lived in Ironville. Baltasar married Emma Muenzenmeyer who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1906, they moved on a farm located on Cedar Point Road.

They had two sons, Ralph who died in his early teens and Carl who became a farmer. Carl had two daughters, Barbara who died and Matilda who married Will Schumaker.

*Carl Schuffenecker* married Mary Chandler. They lived in Toledo until 1925 when Carl moved on his mother's farm on Cedar Point Road. He has a daughter, Florence. She married Robert Straits who works for the Nickel Plate Railroad. They have two children, Robert and Sue Ann. Their home is on Starr Avenue near Stadium. Both children attend school in Oregon.

The sons of Mr. Schuffenecker are Howard and Norman. Howard married Edith Schumaker. They live at Point Place and have a daughter. Norman married Phyllis Stroh. They live on Brown Road in Oregon. They have one child.

### SCHUMAKER, MATILDA SCHUFFENECKER

Matilda Schuffenecker, the daughter of Baltasar Schuffenecker, married Will Schumaker. They live on a farm on Cedar Point Road. They have a son, Robert, and a daughter, Barbara.

The son, Robert, is an employee of the Standard Oil Company. He lives on Brown Road. His children, Allan and David, attend school in Oregon and Randy is of preschool age.

Barbara Schumaker is a teacher in the Oregon School System. She married L. R. Noviss.

### TRACY, C. A.

C. A. Tracy was born in Rossford October 26, 1867. He attended Franklin School in Toledo.

In 1891, he built a home on the farm on Jerusalem Road. That same year he married Anne Messer and began his life as a truck farmer. In 1909, he remodeled the home which is still in use.

He and Mrs. Tracy were active members of Bethany M. E. Church.

Mr. Tracy was elected to the Oregon Township Board of Education in 1914 and served continuously until 1930. He took an active part in the campaign for better schools and did much to help bring about the consolidation of the one room schools.

For a period of time he was president of the Lucas County Agricultural Society.

He had three daughters, Margaret, Helen, and Jeanette. Margaret and Helen graduated at Central High in 1913 and Jeanette at Waite in 1917. Margaret married Elmer Gilbert who is now deceased. She is living in Toledo at the present. Helen married William Dudley Coy, a farmer in Wood County who died some time ago. Helen is still living in Wood County. Before she married Helen taught at Heckman School in Oregon Township for two years, then went to Toledo where she continued for a period of time.

Jeanette married Ralph Barnes. They built a home near the old homestead where they are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are civic minded and active in a number of clubs.

### DOCTORS WHO SERVED IN OREGON AND JERUSALEM BECKWITH, S. W. DR.

Dr. S. W. Beckwith was a member of the faculty of Northwestern Medical College in 1878. He was demonstrator of anatomy. His office was located on Starr Avenue. Many of his patients resided in Oregon Township.

His son, Dr. H. K. Beckwith, followed in the footsteps of his father and is one of the East Side physicians of the present time.

### CHASE, JAMES L. DR.

Dr. Chase was born at Litchfield, Connecticut February 10, 1805. He moved with his parents to Titusville, Pennsylvania where he studied medicine and began practice in 1831. He arrived in Lucas



County in 1836 and decided to locate in the town of Manhattan. He soon established a practice which covered a wide area. Among the patients he served were those living on the east side of the river in Manhattan and Oregon townships.

### FASSETT, DR. JOHN

Dr. John Fassett came from Vermont on October 12, 1832. He studied medicine with Doctor Peabody at Amherst, New Hampshire. Before coming to Toledo he practiced at Cambridge, Vermont.

In 1837, he bought 80 acres of land at \$1.25 an acre. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, signed the deed.

He was nearly sixty-three of age when he came to Toledo and intended to retire from the profession and engage in some business. However, there was so much sickness he was pressed into service.

Hoping to get away from the service he moved to the east side of the river and located at the foot of the Cherry Street Bridge. He named his home "Utah Post Office" since the mail was left at his home to be distributed. Later the settlement was known as Yondota.

In 1852, he proved his skill as a physician. It is thought that the demands made upon him caused his death. He died on May 26, 1853.

He bought a section of land which was known as the Fassett's first and second addition located in the sixth ward in East Toledo. He cleared the farm and built a home upon it. Elias, one of his sons, remained on the farm and took charge after his father's death.

### GARAND, DR. F. N.

Dr. F. N. Garand was born in Watertown, New York November 6, 1863. He came to Ironville. After completing his high school work he attended the Toledo Medical College. He received his M.D. degree from the Kentucky School of Medicine.

He was among the early physicians who were called to travel over muddy almost impassable roads in all kinds of weather. To reach his patients he depended upon his team of horses and buggy. He was devoted to his profession and never refused to go when called.

Many of his patients were victims of accidents

in the new oil refineries and distilleries. Sometimes the burns healed but the process was long and painful. This led him to experiment in his laboratory until at last he found a product which cured a patient leaving no scar. He called it *Antiusto* and set up a laboratory where he manufactured this product selling it to drug stores throughout the country. This discovery has been and is still a blessing to those suffering serious burns. His son Fredrick still operates the laboratory.

Dr. Garland also found time to give his attention to civic affairs. He served as an East Side councilman for seven terms. Through his influence the mud roads from Dearborn to Ironville were changed into paved streets, sewers laid and lighting installed.

In 1912, he purchased four acres on Bay Shore Road near Stadium Road and built a large summer home which he called Sangueshine, an Indian name meaning rest. While building this home he induced the city council to extend a water line to Bay Shore. This interested others in purchasing land and building homes in this vicinity.

### DR. FREDRICK INGRAHAM

Fredrick Ingraham was born in Ontario, Indiana, April 10, 1869. His father remarried and moved to Curtice, Ohio. Here he went into the grocery business and his son Fredrick worked for him.

Fredrick entered the Toledo Medical College in 1898. When he completed his work, he was in debt to the extent of one thousand dollars.

He opened an office in Curtice where he practiced for twenty-five years. In 1913, he attended Harvard Medical College where he continued his studies for a year. He was interested in his patients, eager to serve and kept himself well-informed in regard to improved methods and knowledge in the field of medicine. As a family physician, he was called upon to treat all types of diseases. Added to this great burden, he endured many hardships traveling over roads that became impassable during the winter and spring. Regardless of bad roads, severe cold weather, and storms he visited his patients. He carried hope and sunshine wherever he went. He was a real family physician who took time to enter into the joys and sorrows

## Early Pioneers

of each family as he ministered to their physical needs.

To reach his patients he had to travel with a horse and buggy over many miles of unimproved roads. He had a team of gray horses. An old German by the name of Hans took care of them. He had his living quarters above the barn and was very faithful in performing his duty. Later he employed younger men who drove for him. Among those who served him were Martin Lorenzen, Clarence Dusseau, and Tom Taylor.

One night when the doctor was driving he was so exharusted he went to sleep. The horse continued on its way until it reached the railroad track. A train was moving on the track. The horse turned sidewise and stopped. This caused the doctor to awaken. He decided it would be well for him to postpone his nap until he arrived home.

He encouraged Martin Lorenzen to enter college and prepare for the medical profession. When he completed his preparation, Dr. Ingraham took him into his office as a partner.

At the time of the death of Dr. Ingraham in 1925, Dr. L. A. Levison wrote an appreciation which was published in one of the medical magazines.

### An Appreciation

Dr. Fredrick D. Ingraham

The passing of Dr. Fredrick D. Ingraham should merit more than a momentary praise among the physicians of this community. Dr. Ingraham exemplified in his life and career the type of physician whom we choose to idealize and love to picture ourselves to be. He also marks the passing of one more of that decreasing number of men who come under the title of country general practioners. Practically all his life he labored among a country folk doing general practice under conditions which were difficult, arduous, time consuming and wearing to body and brain. The universal respect and love for him shown by the people among whom he labored indicates best that he was their friend at all times and not only when it was convenient to make his calls. Very seldom has it happened in this community that the death of a physician has brought forth such evidence of genuine sorrow and grief

as happened in this instance. This was much more marked among the people generally than among the medical profession itself. His life and death is a lesson that service to the public, rendered carefully, conscientiously, and willingly is not unappreciated as has been charged. He was advisor both medical and otherwise, to hundreds of people who looked upon him as friend as well as doctor. It is not difficult to picture the influence of the medical profession generally, did each physician in the community so seek to evaluate his life and work.

Dr. Ingraham began the practice of medicine in a small country town and did not let his very large practice prevent him from increasing his store of knowledge by post graduate work, study, and constant attendance to medical societies even when the latter entailed long and difficult drives. His place will be very hard to fill among the people with whom he worked. He will be mourned and missed for many years as a true friend, a reliable doctor and counselor.

L. A. Levison

### LORENZEN, DR. MARTIN R.

Dr. Martin R. Lorenzen was born on August 14, 1892. During his early boyhood he attended the one room school at Curtice. He did not have the opportunity to attend high school and began working at an early age. He drove for Dr. Ingraham. Martin was alert and interested in what was happening around him. Dr. Ingraham became interested in this young man. He saw the possibilities of his developing into a fine physician. Through the influence of Dr. Ingraham Martin decided to prepare for the profession.

He entered O.N.U. where he took preparatory work and graduated in 1914. He then entered Ohio State University Medical School and was graduated in 1917. His internship was taken at St. Vincent's Hospital during 1917 and 1918. He then served as a medical officer, Naval Reserve Lieutenant in the first World War fram April 15, 1918 to April 15, 1919.

He returned to Curtice and was associated with Dr. Ingraham for four years. At the close of the four years Dr. Ingraham moved his practice to East Toledo at the corner of Euclid and Sixth

Street and Dr. Lorenzen took over the office at Curtice. Following in the footsteps of Dr. Ingraham he took a personal interest in all his patients. Having lived in the community he understood the needs of his patients and they felt they could discuss their personal problems with him. Here again we note the touch and the uplifting influence of a family physician.

In 1925 Dr. Ingraham died and Dr. Lorezen took over his practice locating in Dr. Ingraham's office in East Toledo.

In 1950, Dr. Lorenzen gave up his office and took post graduate work. In 1952, he opened an office in the Professional Building at Parkwood and Monroe Street at which time he limited his practice to Internal Medicine and Geriatrics. This specialized service is needed but as he moved upward many of his patients missed the services of a beloved family physician.

He married Pearl Bush. They have a son Robert who is an eye specialist practicing in Phoenix, Arizona. Robert is married and has three children.

### DR. FRANK MILLER

Dr. Frank Edward Miller was born August 18, 1888 at Ridgeville Corners, Henry County, Ohio. He was a graduate of Ridgeville High School and Valparaiso University. He taught school in Fulton County for one year and then entered the Medical College of Ohio State University in 1917. He interned at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Covington, Kentucky. He served as 1st Lieutenant in the Medical Corps in World War I. After World War I he was with B. F. Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio as resident doctor for two and one half years after which he entered private practice at Liberty Center, Ohio.

On May 29, 1919, Dr. Miller married Anna Marie English of Antrien, Ohio. They were the parents of two children, Mrs. Robert Pratt of Euclid and Robert D. Miller of Hyattsville, Maryland. Mrs. Miller died on May 11, 1952. Both of their children were graduates of Clay High School.

In June 1953, Dr. Miller married Mrs. Marguerite Pratt of Arlington, Ohio.

In April 1925, Dr. Miller began his practice in

Curtice, Ohio. He followed two doctors whose services to the community were enviable. However, Dr. Miller followed in the footsteps of his predecessors with love, understanding, patience and a deep concern for the welfare of his patients.

For twenty-five years he provided medical care for the inmates of the Lutheran Home of Mercy at Williston, Ohio. They looked forward to his visits during which he gave them relief, comfort and a hope. He was a ray of sunshine to each one and was never too busy to take time to visit with them.

Patients came to him, as they had to Dr. Ingraham and Dr. Lorenzen, for many types of treatment from burns, cuts, and broken bones to serious diseases which required hospitalization and frequently emergency operations. All these cases received due consideration.

Dr. Miller was a member of Christ Church Methodist of Oregon, the Masonic Blue Lodge, Scottish Rite and Shriners and was given special recognition as a member of the American Legion for thirty-five years.

### MILLS, DR. CHARLES

Dr. Charles Mills attended medical school at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He established an office on the corner of Fassett and Utah Street in 1885. He was one of the conscientious doctors who answered calls and ministered to the sick regardless of when and how far he had to travel.

He took time to take courses at various intervals to keep abreast of the best methods of handling cases. He was surgeon for a number of the railroads and the American Bridge Works. At the time of his death he had practiced over a longer period of time than any physician in Toledo.

His daughter, Maude Kauffman, is living in Toledo. Her son, Hosmer Compton, is living in Florida. He is a pilot for one of the jets that travel between South America and Florida.

### MOSHER, DR. JOHN

Dr. Mosher was a native of Vermont. He received his degree at Woodstock, Vermont in 1834. He came to Toledo in 1835 where he practiced medicine for eleven years. He purchased a farm



## Early Pioneers

in Oregon Township in 1846, but continued to serve his neighbors until his death in 1872.

### ROOT, DR. HENRY A.

Dr. Henry A. Root was admitted as a member of the Toledo Medical Association in 1868. He was on the Medical Staff of St. Vincent's Hospital in 1876. Dr. Root had an office in the Cook Block at the corner of Adams and Superior. He served the people in Toledo and surrounding territory. Frequently it was necessary to ride horseback to reach the homes of his patients. He was kind and understanding and always willing to answer any calls regardless of the difficulties he encountered in traveling to and from his patient's homes.

### SQUIRE, DR. JOAB

Dr. Squire settled in Lucas County in 1865. His residence and office was on 5th Street. He served as a member of the City Council, was on the Police Board, the Board of Health and the Board of Education. He served on the Executive Board of Ford Post for some time.

During the Civil War he was captain of Co. H. 21st OVI.

### WILSON, DR. FRANK P.

Frank P. Wilson was born December 5, 1841 in Lewisburg, Union County, Pennsylvania. He attended Buchnell University at Lewisburg, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania from which he was graduated in 1862 receiving his M.D.

He served in the Civil War as a surgeon in the 50th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

After the Civil War he came to Toledo and located at 427 Euclid. He was a member of the local, state and county Medical Association and the Ohio State Medical Association of Medicine. He served as a member of the Board of U. S. Medical Examiners of Pensioners.

Many of his patients resided in Oregon Township.

#### The Family Doctor

I've tried the high-toned specialists, who doctor folks today;

I've heard the throat man whisper low, "Come on now let us spray;"

I've sat in fancy offices and waited long my turn,  
And paid for fifteen minutes what it took a week to earn;

But while these scientific men are kindly, one and all,

I miss the good old doctor that my mother used to call.

The old-time family doctor! Oh, I am sorry that he's gone,

He ushered us into the world and knew us every one;

He didn't have to ask a lot of questions, for he knew

Our histories from birth and all the ailments we'd been through.

And though as children small we feared the medicine he'd send,

The old time family doctor grew to be our dearest friend.

No hour too late, no night too rough for him to heed our call;

He knew exactly where to hang his coat up in the hall;

He knew exactly where to go, which room upstairs to find

The patient he'd been called to see, and saying: "Never mind,

I'll run up there myself and see what's causing all the fuss."

It seems we grew to look and lean on him as one of us.

He had a big and kindly heart, a fine and tender way,

And more than once I've wished that I could call him in to-day.

The specialists are clever men and busy men, I know,

And haven't time to doctor as they did long years ago;

But some day he may come again, the friend that we could call,

The good old family doctor who will love us one and all.

Edgar A. Guest

## SPECIAL BIOGRAPHIES

### BARTLEY, RUDOLPH A.

Rudolph A. Bartley, son of Gebbard and Josephine Bartley, was born in Wuertemberg Town of Rapenepurg, Germany. He came with his parents to America in 1854. His father, a miller by trade, first settled in Perrysburg, Ohio, but soon left for a farm in Oregon Township located on Corduroy Road between Wynn and Stadium. Mr. Bartley's boyhood was spent on the farm where he helped his father. He attended the district school known as the DeBolt School District 5. At the age of sixteen he left the farm and worked in a Grocery store for H. and F. Barnes.

The arrangement with his father was that he should send home fifteen dollars a month in lieu of his services on the farm. He began work, however, at a wage of only eight dollars a month; so he had to go in debt for the remaining seven. He soon won a promotion and received fifteen dollars a month which went to his father. Another promotion enabled him to pay his indebtedness and at the end of the first year he was receiving twenty-five dollars per month in the general store of J. A. Spyer at the corner of Orange and Summit Street. His ambition, industry and determination made him an outstanding successful wholesale grocer.

He is remembered as a man of integrity and one interested in the welfare of others. He lent a helping hand to members of his family, giving individual attention to his blind brother, F. L. Bartley. He provided him with a home and housekeeper. Later he paid for his board and room.

### COY, JAMES D.

James D. Coy was born in Oregon Township February 13, 1874, the oldest child of Horace and Mary (Whitson) Coy.

Mr. Coy managed his farm and was secretary of the County Mutual Aid and Insurance Company. He was active in business and civic affairs. He served as township clerk of Board of Education and Board of Trustees, and later as a member of the County Board of Education.

Mr. Coy was interested in schools and used his influence in promoting a better school system.

### GUELDENZOPH, NISS

Niss Gueldenzoph was born on May 15, 1866 in North Riesum, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. During July of 1885 he embarked at Hamburg on the *Vielland* of the Hamburg-American Line. This was a combination steam and three-masted sailing vessel which carried 600 passengers. On this voyage the sails were used just one of the twelve days it took to cross the Atlantic. His third class passage from Hamburg to Toledo cost about \$13.00. Mr. Gueldenzoph's sister Tillie had come to America four years previous. She was employed as a domestic servant in the home of George Lorenz's family and had saved enough to pay the passage of her father, mother and younger brother.

Mr. Gueldenzoph was employed by the Lorenz Brothers assisting in the manufacture and compounding of cosmetics, perfumes and flavoring extracts and working as shipping clerk.

He married Ida Lorenzen on March 8, 1893 at the St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Toledo.

Mrs. Lorenzen Gueldenzoph was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany in December 26, 1870. She came to America with her family in 1874 and settled on a farm near Williston.

Mr. and Mrs. Gueldenzoph lived on East Broadway for about two years. His physician advised him to move out of the city. He rented a farm near Curtice, later he moved to a farm near Williston. He then bought 20 acres of Henry Perry on Veler Road at a cost of about \$750.00.

In 1916, he took the Civil Service examination and ranked second in the list of entrants from Lucas County. He was appointed County Highway and Bridge Inspector. He worked in Oregon and Jerusalem townships as inspector for about twelve years.

He was elected as clerk of Jerusalem Township in 1907 and served in this capacity for a number of years.

Mr. Gueldenzoph was highly respected in the community, he was a good citizen and an excellent clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. Gueldenzoph had one daughter and two sons. The daughter, Silva, married Gust Vogtsberger and lived on a farm near Curtice, Ohio. Evert E. Gueldenzoph lives in Clay Center and with his son operates his own automatic screw machine products plants. Ray R. Gueldenzoph lives in Toledo and since 1922 has been employed by the Toledo Edison Company. He is now the Budget and Statistics Coordinator for the Electrical Engineering Department.

### HANSEN, JOHN

John Hansen was born in Genoa, April 6, 1900. He came to Jerusalem Township with his parents in 1913. At this time his father with others purchased a farm on Teachout Road. Part of the farm was a peach orchard but much of it had not been cleared. A trail led past the farm to Reno. This trail has been developed into a well kept highway.

## Early Pioneers

As a boy, John attended a school at Genoa where he completed the sixth grade. He then attended Amesville School in Jerusalem Township for one year. Through experience and alertness he continued to improve and is now an outstanding farmer and business man. He married Hannah Knudson. They had two children, Marcella who married Henry Murphy and Naoma who married Mr. Foss. Marcella is now teaching in the Oregon School System as a substitute.

Mr. Hansen's first wife died at about the age of thirty. On June 5, 1936 he married Ruth Prewitt. They have two children, Ruth Ann, who is attending Bowling Green and John at Toledo University.

Mr. Hansen has been active in community affairs. He was president of the Lucas County Farm Bureau and is now serving on the Ottawa County Co-op Board. He is also active in church work and at present is a member of the church council of St. Luke's Lutheran Church.

He was elected as trustee of Jerusalem Township in 1930 and has continued to serve in this capacity all these years. Working with Mr. Herman they took advantage of every opportunity to see that Jerusalem Township moved forward in a very constructive manner.

Mr. Hansen owns one hundred and sixty acres of land. He is now farming three hundred acres doing general farming and raising some cattle.

The people of the township owe much to such civic-minded men as Mr. Hansen for their good roads, improved drainage and many other services provided at a minimum cost to the taxpayer.

### HERMAN, CHARLES

Charles Herman was born in Wood County September 15, 1894. His mother died when he was five years old. Later his father married again and Charles went to live with his sister who married Martin Boyson. Mr. Boyson moved to Lucas County in 1912, bringing Charles with him. He made his home with the Boysons but worked on Howard Farm and did some commercial fishing.

As a young boy he attended school at Latchey but did not have the opportunity to attend high school.

At the age of twenty he married Eva Tank

and worked for his father-in-law six years. After Mr. Tank's death, Mr. Herman and Mr. Tank's son, Arty, bought the farm in Bono. Later he bought a farm on Veler Road.

Mr. Herman took an active part in community life. He was elected trustee of the township in 1928 and has served continuously to the present time. He is planning on retiring from office at the close of 1961. He is an active member of the Lutheran Church at Blackberry and has held a number of offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman have a son Harold. He married Virginia Grant. Both are graduates of Clay High School. They lived on Mr. Herman's farm on Veler Road.

Mr. Herman has given freely of his time and effort to Jerusalem Township. Working with the other trustees he has done much to bring improvement and progress to his community.

### KLAEGE, OTTO

August and Minnie Ameling Klaege came from Germany and settled in Ottawa County. Their son, Otto, was born September 1, 1892. He attended elementary school at Elliston and by special arrangement his teacher taught the subjects of the first year of high school to the older pupils. Most of them were unable to travel back and forth to high school because of distance, poor roads and lack of transportation. Thus, Mr. Klaege was unable to complete his high school training.

Otto moved with his parents to Jerusalem Township and settled on a farm on Veler Road east of Bono. He was appointed clerk of Jerusalem Township to fill the unexpired term of Elmer Hartenfeld who resigned in 1928. Mr. Klaege continued to serve as clerk of the Trustees and Board of Education over a period of years. A change in the law made it necessary for the Board of Education to merge with Oregon School System. Mr. Klaege resigned as clerk of the Board of Trustees October 5, 1959. He continued to serve as clerk until the two school systems merged as one in 1958.

Mr. Klaege married Ida Lindsay on March 31, 1936. They have four sons. Leonard born in 1936 married Emily Fondessey. They live on the corner of Yondota and Seaman. Kenneth was born in 1938. He is working in Toledo. Earl was born



in 1943 and is now a senior at Clay High School. Harold born in 1949 is attending Jerusalem School. Their daughter Arlene was born in 1939. She married Milton Wilton. They are living in Oak Harbor.

Mr. Klaege is a member of St. Peter's Lutheran Church at Blackberry. He was also a member of the Trustees and Clerk's Association.

Mr. Klaege was an efficient clerk. He faced many problems for both the Trustees and the Board of Education. Both boards were compelled to operate on limited budgets but Mr. Klaege was alert, understanding, and sought ways and means of enabling both boards to make progress. The details of the financial difficulties are given in previous chapters.

Much of this progress was brought about through the wise guidance of Mr. Klaege.

### MESSER, J. C.

James Curtis Messer was born in Greenfield, Erie County, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1834. His father came from New London, New Hampshire in 1844 and settled on a farm in Oregon Township in what is now the Sixth Ward. He moved to the "Stickney Farm" on the west side where he remained for two years, then returned to the East Side. He operated a sawmill opposite Elm Street. Mr. Messer's father then bought the farm where the family lived for several years.

In 1858, James purchased the farm on Pickle Road in Oregon Township.

His schooling was limited. This was due to the limited resources of the country at this time. The family endured many hardships during the early days of their settlement.

He was a member of the Ohio National Guard and was made 2nd Lieutenant of Company A 130th OVI.

He served two years as township trustee, four years as Assessor, nine years as clerk and six years as treasurer. He represented Lucas County in the Sixty Second General Assembly of Ohio and in 1887 was elected to the same position.

He was married May 21, 1862 and had a family of nine children.

### SCHABOW, H. A.

H. A. Schabow was born in Oak Harbor on November 24, 1863. He received very little formal

school education but by study and hard work educated himself to the extent that he became a successful farmer and fruit grower.

At the age of eighteen he went to northwestern Kansas and took up a claim in an undeveloped country. He remained on the claim for six years and was successful in meeting the requirements for ownership.

On August 26, 1887, Mr. Schabow bought 40 acres of land in Jerusalem Township at the corner of Jerusalem and DeCant Road. He became a successful fruit grower and was known for the fine apples he raised.

He married Caroline Gatager of Ottawa County. He became the first clerk of Jerusalem Township and served continuously for fifteen years. Later he served as assessor.

He and his family were members of the St. Luke's Lutheran Church.

### SHANKS, ERWOOD S.

Erwood S. Shanks was born in Henry Township, Wood County, Ohio on May 22, 1894.

This township organized the first rural centralized elementary school in the state. The school opened with four grades in each of the two rooms. An addition was built which made it possible to assign a teacher to the fifth and sixth grades and another to the seventh and eighth grades. In this school Mr. Shanks received his elementary education. Here the eighth grade pupils were given advanced work which prepared them for the Boxwell examination and entrance into high school. Mr. Shanks attended night school at old Central High.

In 1917, he was employed by the Craig Oil Company as cost clerk. From this position he was promoted to accounting department. To prepare for this position he took a course in accounting. He became efficient in his work and was promoted to the position of assistant to the vice president. When the Craig Oil Company was sold, they gave Mr. Shanks charge of disposing of their products and the closing of their business which required a period of a few years.

In 1912, he married Edith Watson and they took up their residence on Starr Avenue in East Toledo. In 1926, they moved to the corner of

## Early Pioneers

Wheeling and Eastvale. Their two daughters, Marilyn and Jane, prepared for teaching and were employed by the Toledo Board of Education. Marilyn still pursues her profession but Jane is devoting her time to the rearing of her two daughters and a son.

Mr. Shanks served as clerk of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Education from 1934 to 1957 when he decided to not run for reelection as clerk of the Board of Trustees. He continued as clerk of the Board of Education in which position he is now serving. He is conscientious, efficient and has won the reputation of being one of the outstanding clerks in the state of Ohio.

### TENEYCK, MILDRED DUVALL

Mildred Duvall was born at Antwerp, Ohio, on February 8, 1897. When she was nine years of age her mother died. Two years later her father remarried. The family moved frequently which meant that during Mildred's early school life she changed schools frequently. One such experience was that of a country school in the hills near Jackson, Mississippi. Here she was impressed by the habits and living standards of these people. No doubt, this experience gave her a more sympathetic and better understanding of those to whom life offers little in the way of comforts and enjoyments.

In 1910, the family moved to Toledo and she enrolled at Newton School where she completed her elementary education in June 1911.

Her folks were unable to send her to high school, but permitted her to work for her room and board while she attended Waite High where she graduated as one of the members of the first class in June 1915.

She borrowed money to attend summer school at Bowling Green after which she made application for a school in Lucas County. She was employed to teach a rural school known as Jamestown on Norden Road in Oregon Township.

On August 16, 1916 she married John TenEyck and they established a home on Cedar Point Road. Here they reared eleven children all of whom attended the Oregon Township Schools and were graduated from Clay High.

Mrs. TenEyck was interested in all community activities and any projects that would help the community to move forward. She served as president of the Clay Elementary P.T.A.; was a volunteer in the local Red Cross, Home Nursing, Canteen, Nutrition, Gray Lady, and the Blood Program.

She helped to organize the Clay High Band Parents Association and is a member of the following clubs: Samagame Club of Presidents, St. Charles Hospital Guild, Oregon Women's Civic Club. She is serving as a member of the Oregon Board of Health and has served as chairman of the Oregon's Mothers' March on Polio for eight years.

She was elected as a member of the Board of Education in 1947. In 1953, she was again elected as member of the Board and is serving in this capacity at the present time. She is a strong supporter of education and has done much to help make the school system outstanding.

Her son, James, was killed in the service during World War II. She became a member of the Gold Star Mothers and later served as its president.

### TURNOW, OTTO

Otto Turnow was born in Ottawa County August 20, 1895. As a boy he attended the one room school at McNutt in Jerusalem Township. He came to Jerusalem Township in 1917. He bought a farm on Corduroy Road in 1920. He is a prosperous farmer and at present with the help of his family he is farming about 800 acres. He is a member of the Williston St. John's Lutheran Church where he is serving as elder and a member of the church council.

He married Blanche Ames. They have two sons, Ralph and Rollan and two daughters, Margaret Turnow Bench and Katherine Turnow Lumbrezer. They have sixteen grandchildren who help to brighten their lives and keep them interested in schools and the community life.

Mr. Turnow is industrious, enterprising and civic-minded. He devoted twenty-four years as a member of the Board of Education and was influential in bringing about the consolidation of schools in Jerusalem Township.

### VILLHAUER, HENRY

Henry Villhauer, one of the prominent citizens of Oregon Township now Oregon City, was born on July 26, 1888. His father, Henry Villhauer, Sr., came from Baden, Germany with his father in the early 1800's. Henry's grandfather made investments which were unprofitable. He returned to Germany taking his family with him. Henry Villhauer, Sr., returned to America when he was nineteen years of age. He settled in Toledo and married Catherine Ackerman who was born in Oregon Township and lived on the corner of Coy and Corduroy roads.

Henry, Jr. is their oldest son. Other members of the family are Charles, Fred, Gertrude, Florence, Loretta and Edward who died in infancy. He lived with his parents on LaGrange Street. He entered the first grade at LaGrange Street School. During the time he was attending school, the Board of Education had this building razed and erected a new building. The pupils were transferred to an old store building while the new school was under construction.

The family then moved to Stickney Street and Henry walked a mile and a half to school.

In 1901, the family moved on a farm which Mr. Villhauer's father bought at the corner of Seaman and Lallendorf roads. Henry then attended Reihle school for one year completing the sixth grade.

He worked on his father's farm after he quit school at the age of fourteen. When he was sixteen years of age he worked at the car shop walking to and from work. He received sixteen cents an hour for his labor making a total of \$1.28 a day. He paid his mother \$3.00 a week board and by careful management placed some money in a savings account at the bank.

At the age of twenty-four, he married Anna Margaret Berger and lived on Seaman across the street from his family. He continued farming and in 1921 bought 40 acres of land on Pickle Road where he and his wife are living. He had two children, Melvin who is a public accountant living in Toledo and Lenore, who married Erwin Hagedorn, a chemist at Libbey Owens. He is also serving as mayor of Oregon.

Mr. Villhauer was elected as trustee of Oregon Township in 1933 and served continuously for twenty-four years at which time the township was incorporated. When Mr. Villhauer became a trustee, many roads were unimproved. The early improvements were assessed on the property and paid by taxes. Eastmoreland streets were built by the real estate company. The remainder of roads and streets were unimproved. Through the influence of Mr. Villhauer a program for the improvement of all roads was inaugurated. In the beginning cinders were used on the streets. This improvement was better than the mud but required much repairing. The next improvement was stone which had to be leveled and surface treated. However, as more people drove automobiles, money from the gas and license tax was used for improvement and upkeep of the roads. Then a program of removing the old cinders and stones and replacing them with modern roads was initiated. In time all roads were macadamized.

Mr. Villhauer was elected a member of the council and is now serving his second term. His interest in the roads continued and he has insisted on the roads being kept in good condition. He is alert to the many problems facing the new city of Oregon and has made many sacrifices in order to help solve the present problems as well as those of past years.

### WOLF, FRANK

Frank Wolf, son of Charles and Maude Sargeant Wolf, was born May 12, 1909 on a farm in Jerusalem Township. The farm of eighty acres is located on Corduroy Road. Both parents are deceased and Frank is living on the old homestead. He attended the one room school at the corner of Cousino and Corduroy roads known as the Cedar Point School. He entered Waite High School which he attended for some time.

He married Marie Huss. They have a family of three sons. Wade married Audrey Vogelpohl, Herman married Ruth Schmidlin, Robert is at Fort Knox at present and one daughter, Rose Marie, is completing her work at Clay High.

Frank is an industrious and successful farmer. He with his brother Carl and his sons farm fifteen hundred acres.



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He is a member of Christ Church Methodist where he is serving as a trustee.

Mr. Wolf is interested in civic affairs and has devoted many years serving as a board member of Jerusalem Township. He was appointed January 20, 1937 to take the place of Frank St. John who

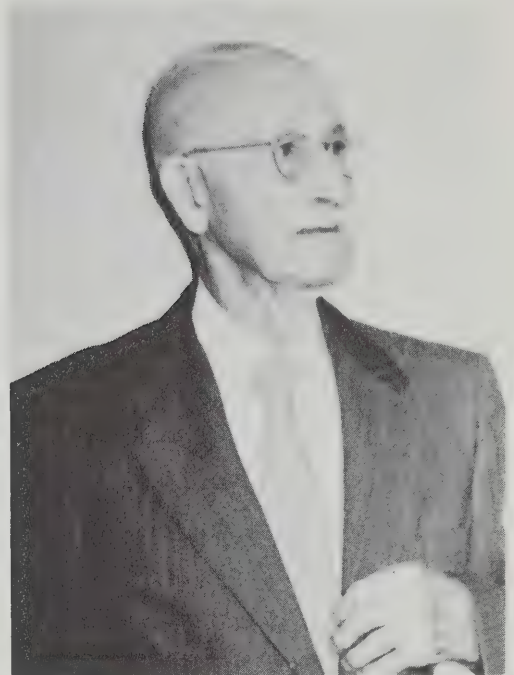
moved to Toledo. Mr. Wolf served continuously on the Jerusalem Board of Education until Jerusalem Township merged with Oregon as one school district in 1957. He was elected as a member of the Board of Education of the Oregon School District in which capacity he is now serving.

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Old pioneers of Oregon Township came from Stark County in 1851. Clay School named in honor of this pioneer.

Fred Mominee born in 1866. Looking back over 95 years, he recalls many interesting events.



Catherine Guyor Navarre, wife of Robert T. Navarre, came to Oregon in 1840. She is the great grandmother of the author.  
Picture donated by Mrs. Ruth Zunk



ROBERT NAVARRE

Robert Navarre, a nephew of Peter the Scout.  
Picture and information loaned by Mrs. Wesley Wiser.  
Photo by Toledo Blade —

## Early Pioneers

Henry Villhauer served as trustee of Oregon Township for 24 years. He is now serving as a member of council.



Born in 1870, lived in Oregon Township since 1875. Mrs. Phillips living on her farm with her son Elmer.  
Picture loaned by Mrs. Elmer Phillips.

Samuel Navarre and wife, Phillisa — one of the early settlers.



The blind brother of R. A. Bartlev.  
Picture donated by Addie Navarre



## Early Pioneers

Mrs. Robinson was one of the old pioneers. She helped her husband clear the farm of dense forest on corner of Norden and Seamon Road.



Charles Cook, his wife, Marie, and two sons, Fred and Henry.  
Picture loaned by Mrs. Cook



Dr. Ingraham, a good doctor  
a wonderful friend — an inspiration to all his patients.  
Picture loaned by  
Mrs. Henry Sandroch



Dr. Lorenzen followed in the  
footsteps of Dr. Ingraham. He  
brought cheer and comfort to  
the sick.  
Picture loaned by Dr. Lorenzen



Dr. Miller, a quiet sympathetic doctor,  
a friend in time of need.  
Picture loaned by Mrs. Frank Miller

## Early Pioneers



Dr. Garand was interested in the comfort of patients. Made a specialty of treating burns. His product, Antiusto, brought relief to many.  
Picture loaned by Frederick Garand

Dr. Charles Mills, one of the busy physicians of East Side, was always willing to answer the call, regardless of time or weather.  
Picture loaned by Mrs. Maude Kaufman



Dr. Ingraham and his car, which took the place of his faithful horses.  
Picture loaned by his daughter, Olive — Mrs. Sandrock



## Early Pioneers



Otto Turnow served as Board Member in the Jerusalem Township 24 years. He used his influence in the campaign for better schools.



John Hansen, a trustee of Jerusalem Township since 1930, has given freely of his time.



Charles Herman, a trustee of Jerusalem Township. Was elected in 1928. Has served continuously.



Erwood S. Shanks, clerk of Board of Education, a conscientious worker.



Mildred TenEyck, one of the very active Board Members.



Mr. Wolf served as member of Board of Education of Jerusalem Township over a long period of time. He is now representing Jerusalem Township on the Oregon Board.



## Chapter XII

# War -- The Price We Pay



the Battle of Lake Erie. Perry's flagship was disabled, but the Commander was rowed to another ship from which he directed the battle.

### INTRODUCTION

According to Webster, the word war derived from the Middle English and Old Norman French word *werre*. The Old High German gives *wera*, meaning confusion or strife. The English base *wers* means to sweep or drag. The exact sense development is unknown.

War is defined as open-armed conflict between countries or between factions within the same country. As one studies wars and the conditions existing during a war, the above definition is meaningful. Before a war there is strife and confusion which continues until it develops into more and more strife and hatred bringing bloodshed, suffering, disasters, and mounting hatred and confusion.

### CAUSES OF WAR

Let's consider the conflict between Cain and Abel. You recall Abel, a shepherd, offered to God the best of his flock as a sacrifice to God, while Cain, a farmer, failed to give his best to the Lord. When God let Cain know he was displeased, envy reared its ugly head and took possession of Cain's heart and mind. He became confused and allowed selfishness to direct his thoughts and actions. In his own mind he became so important, and his desire to be recognized as the first and most important person became so great, that it led him to kill his own brother. To justify himself, he denied his

responsibility of being his brother's keeper. Thus, throughout the ages one person or a group of people have refused to accept the responsibility of being responsible for the welfare of others and permitted their own selfish desires to lead them to attempt to take by force that which did not belong to them.

In the Old Testament, we learn the Hebrews had to fight in order to obtain a land where they could dwell even though their selfish enemies had more land than they needed. After the Hebrews secured a dwelling place, these same enemies with others persecuted them on all sides, trying to take their land and reduce them to slavery. This indicates again selfishness and the desire for power.

Recall the friendship that existed between the Indians and Quakers and ask yourself, "Why?" Following this same line of reasoning, answer your own question in regard to the cause of so many wars between the Indians and the white people.

Let's consider England's attitude toward the colonists which brought about the Revolutionary War. Here, again, because England desired power, we were forced to fight for a principle — our freedom.

Again the confusion, the hatred, the desire of one part of the nation trying to force its views and desires upon an entire nation brought the terrible conflict between the North and South. A

# War -- The Price We Pay

principle again was at stake. The outcome saved the nation and brought freedom to the slaves. Yet, as we now realize, not entire freedom. This problem is still before us. Let's hope we can solve it with calmness and dignity, realizing we are our brother's keeper.

So we might analyze each war and learn we have not always been right, that we have much to learn and that we need the direction and wisdom of God as we attempt to meet the conflicting ideologies of the present world and reach a conclusion without sacrificing principles or causing bloodshed.

## OUR POLICY AS A NATION

As a nation we were born in bloodshed fighting for our liberty and independence. Therefore, we have deeply ingrained within us the belief that every nation should have the right to decide for itself the type of government it should support. We are opposed to having larger and more powerful nations impose their will on smaller and weaker nations. This policy, worthy and honorable as it is, has brought and will continue to bring many difficult and dangerous problems. In the past we have not always been as wise and successful as we hoped to be. Nevertheless, we have moved forward determined to see that smaller nations are given the opportunity of determining their own fate.

## SACRIFICES MADE BY OUR SOLDIERS

Whenever our government has found it necessary to call for men to fight to carry out her policies, courageous men have responded with determination to uphold our flag and honor.

Many of these men made the supreme sacrifice. Others were wounded. Some lost one or more limbs while others suffered with diseases contracted during the time they were in service. All endured many hardships and difficulties in foxholes, on the battle fields, in the air, on the sea, on dangerous missions and in prison camps.

After a war we are prone to forget these sacrifices. Picture, if you can, what it would mean to be wounded lying on a battle field among the dead and dying for two or three days before being taken to an army hospital, or being forced to land in enemies' territory or captured and

forced to march for three or more days without food or rest. These are difficult pictures to paint yet they actually occurred. Then think of the anxiety of parents and relatives waiting in suspense to hear from their boys and of the grief of those who receive the message "Your son killed in action while performing his duty to his country."

Such thoughts led the writer to put forth much effort to obtain the names of those who gave their services to their country. This information has been difficult to secure. Often records are incomplete or have been lost or destroyed. Again relatives and friends failed to respond to the appeal for information.

If, in the following records, friends or relatives' names are missing, it is due to inability to find records or obtain responses to appeals made through the local newspaper.

To honor and commemorate these brave men and women we present the following records:

The records begin with the Mexican War, since Oregon Township was not organized at the time of the Revolutionary War or of the War of 1812.

## MEXICAN WAR VETERANS

In the *History of City of Toledo and Lucas County* by Waggoner we learn that only one regiment from Lucas County was sent into service.

Daniel Chase who lived in Manhattan Township was captain of this regiment.

About the only record that exists was taken from a letter written by Captain Chase in which he gives a list of deaths of the men under his command.

Company B, 15th United States Infantry left Toledo for the field May 18, 1847.

Andrews, Chester, killed in battle near Mexico.

Anglemyer, Joseph, died of wounds received at Chapultepec.

The following died at hospitals:

Ball, John, at New Orleans

Bennet, Edward, at Puebla

Blenbaugh, Solomon, at City of Mexico

Carroll, Charles, at Puebla

Clark, John, died of wounds received near the city of Mexico

Crego, Chauncy, at San Boria

# War -- The Price We Pay

In the hospital at Puebla the following deaths occurred:

Cummings, Joseph  
Davis, William  
Garrison, Samuel  
Gee, William

Graves, Robert, was killed at city of Mexico

Other deaths reported at various hospitals and places were:

Hann ————— at Puebla  
Hickory, Joseph, at Vera Cruz  
Holder, George, at Puebla  
Hough, George W., at Perota  
Huyck, Isaac H., at Chapultepec  
Jennings, Sam, died near Jalpa  
Kinkley, Robert, at Puebla  
Kollock, Thomas, at Chapultepec  
Mark, Thomas, died near Sante Fe  
Reid, Jacob, at Perote  
Reigert, William, at Puebla  
Robinson, David, died at Chapultepec  
Robinson, Noble, at Perote  
Skoem, James W., at Mexico  
Sleath, John, was killed in battle near city of Mexico

The following died in the hospital at Puebla:

Smith, Charles  
Smith, Ephriam  
Stoddard, Leander P.  
Stievor, Aaron  
Tupel, Charles  
Wiggins, Calvin

## VETERANS OF CIVIL WAR

Perhaps a more complete record of this war was available, since many of the soldiers became members of the G. A. R. and the records of the Ford Post are filed in the Local History Department of the Toledo Public Library.

Ackerman, Christopher	Co. — 130th OVI
Albertson, G. W.	Co. — 238th OVI
Almonrode, Wm. F.	Co. G 110th OVI
Applegate, Aaron	Co. F 14th OVI
Applegate, Alexis	Co. A 86th OVI
Applegate, Gilbert	Co. C 14th OVI
Applegate, Milton	Co. A 86th OVI
Anson, Sydney	Co. D 100th OVI
Anteau, Stephen	Co. — 3rd OVI
Arquette, Stephen	Co. A 130 ONG
Ault, Valentine	Co. E 1st OL Art.

Bailey, Sam  
Bean, William  
Beam, Wesley  
Bartley, Gebard  
Bartley, G. C.  
Beltz, John Jr.  
Beltz, John, Sr.  
Benedict, Horace  
Bihn, Louis  
Bitters, Chris

Blandon, F. H.  
Bliven, Jonathan  
Bonno, John  
Bourdo, Eli  
Bourdo, Joseph  
Bourdo, Moses  
Brand, Jacob  
Brown, Amos  
Brown, Fred Capt.

Brown, Hiram  
Brown, Jasper  
Brown, John  
Brown, John I.  
Brown, L. A. Corp.

Brown, Lucian  
Brown, Oliver Corp.  
Brown, Sylvester Capt.  
Brown, William  
Bunce, John  
Burkholder, Jacob  
Burt, Edward  
Callihan, C. O.  
Carr, Edwin  
Chamberlin, Wesley  
Chase, Edward Lieut, &  
Captain  
Chase, James

Promoted Sgt.  
Clark, Willis E. Sgt.  
Cluckey, Edward  
Cluckey, John  
Cone, N. A. Lieut.  
Cone, William  
Consaul, Louis  
Cook, Henry  
Cotant, Oscar  
Crandall, B. F.  
Crandall, F. O.  
Crane, H. J.  
Crane, James H.  
Crag, Daniel Corp.  
Crag, Hiram

Croft, Thomas  
Culver, Horace Sgt.

Co. — 111th OVI  
Co. A 130th OVI  
Co. A 130th OVI  
Co. B 189th OVI  
Co. A 130th OVI  
Co. B 67th OVI  
Co. H 14th OVI  
Co. K 14th OVI  
Co. I 111th OVI  
Co. K 14th OVI  
Co. — 3rd N.Y.

Light Art.  
Co. K 14th OVI  
Co. A 183rd OVI  
Co. — 14th OVI  
Co. I 111th OVI  
Co. C 111th OVI  
Co. A 14th OVI  
Co. H 111th OVI  
Co. — 18th Inf.  
Co. A 3rd Div.  
2nd Brig. 10th  
Army Corps  
Co. — 21st OVI  
Co. C W.S.H.A.  
Co. A 130th ONG  
Co. E 3rd OVI  
Co. D 2nd Bn.  
80th U.S. Inf.  
Co. — 2nd Cav.  
Co. A 130th ONG  
Co. — 3rd OVI  
Co. — 67th OVI  
Co. D 182nd OVI  
Co. A 130th OVI  
Co. — 14th OVI  
Co. — 3rd OC\*  
Co. A 130th OVI

Co. — 3rd OVI

Co. C 30th OVI  
Co. B 14th OVI  
Co. B 14th OVI  
\*

Co. — 3rd OVI  
Co. — OVI \*  
Co. A 130th OVI  
Co. C 3rd OVVC  
Co. E 25th OVVI  
Co. C 5th OVI  
Co. B 15th Inf.  
Co. D 67th OVI  
Co. A 130th OVI  
\*

Co. — 67th OVI  
Co. C 3rd OV Cav.  
and Co. B 67th OVI  
Co. B 14th OVI



# War -- The Price We Pay

Culver, Newton  
Cummins, B. F.  
Cummins, Isa F.

Cupps, Amasa  
Dahn, John  
Danney, John  
Dear, Byron  
DeBolt, Amos  
DeBolt, Charles  
DeBolt, G. R.  
DeCant, Peter  
DeWitt, N. C.  
Dowell, Moses  
Drewior, Noah  
Drouillard, Joseph  
Easton, Giles  
Eaton, J. F.  
Eley, Charles F.  
Emch, Benedict  
Farmer, Wilson  
Fassett, A. Ransom  
Fassett, Hamilton  
Fassett, Nathan  
Felt, Timothy

Ferdig, Jeremiah  
Foight, Henry  
Ford, H. G. Capt.

Foster, Willard C.  
Fowler, Geo. F.  
Frazier, Moses  
Frayner, Royal  
Gardner, Nathan  
Grodi, Francis  
Grove, William G.  
Grover, George A.  
Gwinner, G. A.  
Hagar, Thomas  
Hathway, Harrison A.  
Heckman, John  
Hines, Alfred E.  
Hollister, Jesse  
Householder, Alfred

Howland, Horace Maj.  
Howland, Orange Capt.  
Huffman, Albert  
Huntley, Albert Cpl.  
Jackson, Thomas  
Jacobs, Eli Sgt.  
Jacobs, Gilbert  
Jacobs, Henry  
Jacobs, Sam Lieut.

Jenny, Harold  
Jennings, Joseph Sgt.

Co. B 14th OVI

\*  
Co. L 2nd N.Y.  
M.F.T. Rifles  
Co. B 67th OVI  
Co. A 130th OVI  
Co. I 74th IVI  
Co. A 130th ONG  
Co. K 19th Reg.  
Co. K 1st Reg.\*  
Co. K 18th M.V.I.  
Co. E 3rd OVC  
Co. B 182nd OVI  
Co. B 14th OVI  
Co. — 3rd OVI\*  
Co. G 189th OVI  
Co. D 67th OVI  
Co. B 43rd OVI  
Co. I 68th OVI  
Co. C 3rd OVC  
Co. A 182nd OVI

Co. L 2nd OHA  
Co. G 128th OVI  
Co. A 84th U.S.  
H.A.  
Co. C 19th U.S.I.  
Co. — 67th Reg.\*  
Carpenter Monitor  
Fleet  
Co. K 130th OVI  
Co. C U.S.H.A.  
Co. — 67th OVI  
Co. A 130th ONG  
Co. — 67th OVI\*  
Co. G 111th OVI  
Co. D 34th OVI  
Co. B 130th ONG  
Co. — 18th OVI\*  
Co. H 14th OVI\*  
Co. D 182nd OVI  
Battery 2nd OHA  
Co. B 3rd OVC  
Co. L 2nd OHA  
Co. — 1st and 3rd  
Cav.

Co. C 3rd OVI  
Co. B 111th OVI  
\*  
Co. K 67th OVI  
Apt. C.H.L.  
Btry. A 1st OHA  
Co. E 87th OVI  
Co. — 3rd IVU  
Private C.L.  
112 Field Secretary  
37th Division  
Co. A 182nd OVI

Keenan, James  
Keller, Fred  
Keller, I. N.  
Kiefer, Eli  
King, Sylvester  
Koch, John  
Kohne, Diedrich  
Kohne, Henry  
Kratt, Michael  
LaBounty, F.  
LaDuke, John  
Lamb, Hiram  
Langendorf, Jacob  
Large, Erastus  
Latshaw, Jonathan  
Lewis, Charles C. Capt.  
Livingston, R. C. Sgt.  
Long, Phillip  
Loop, Phillip  
Lynn, D. R.  
Mack, John  
Maddock, J. J.  
Manore, Eli  
McCoullough, James  
McDougle, F. J.  
McElliot, Fred  
McGinnis, David  
McLane, William  
McNitt, Tom B. Sgt.  
McPhillips, J. E.  
McTauge, Peter  
McTague, Thomas  
Messer, J. C. Lieut.  
Messer, Montgomery  
Meyer, Nicholas  
Miller, Bernard  
Miller, Fred  
Miller, George  
Miller, Henry  
Miller, Peter  
Mominee, John  
Mominee, Joseph  
Mominee, Paul  
Momany, Peter  
Moon, Amos  
Moon, James  
Moon, John W.  
Moon, Thomas  
Morreau, Henry  
Mosher, Eugene  
Munday, Henry Sgt.  
Munger, Frank  
Navarre, Alex  
Navarre, Anthony  
Navarre, Daniel  
Navarre, David  
Navarre, Eli  
Navarre, Isadore

Co. K 123rd OVI  
Co. B 121st OVI  
Co. B 121st OVI  
Co. D 111th OVI  
Co. — 111th OVI  
Co. A 182nd OVI  
Co. — 130th OVI  
Co. A 130th OVI  
Co. G 130th OVI  
Co. H 111th OVI  
Co. A 183rd OVI  
Co. H 67th OVI  
Co. A 182nd OVI  
Co. A 183rd OVI  
Co. — 111th OVI  
Co. — 67th OVI  
Co. — 14th OVI  
Co. B 67th OVI  
Co. B 67th OVI  
Co. D 196th OVI  
Co. A 130th ONG  
Co. A 41st OVI  
Co. H 111th OVI  
Co. G 196th OVI  
Co. C 3rd OVI  
Co. B 14th OVI  
Co. D 21st ONI  
Co. — 61st OVI  
Co. I 145th OVI  
Co. D 14th OVI  
Co. I 120th OVI\*  
Co. L 2nd OHA\*  
Co. A 130th OVI  
Co. — 67th OVI\*  
Co. F 55th OVI  
Co. C 3rd OVI  
  
Co. C 3rd OVIC  
Co. — 3rd OVI\*  
Co. C 6th OVIC  
Co. C 18th MVI  
Co. C 18th MVI  
Co. C 14th OVI  
Co. A 130th OVI  
Co. A 130th OVI  
Co. A 130th OVI  
Co. B 14th OVI\*  
Co. A 130th OVI\*  
Co. — 67th OVI\*  
Co. A 130th OVI  
Co. A 130th OVI  
Co. B 14th OVI  
Co. F 14th OVI\*  
Co. — 67th OVI  
Co. G. U.S.H.A.  
Co. H 2nd OHA  
Co. A 25th OVI  
Co. I 100th CVI

# War -- The Price We Pay

Navarre, James	Btry 1 2nd U.S.	Steinback, Francis	Co. C 1st OVC
Navarre, Lambert	H.A.	St. John, John	Co. D 182nd OVI
Navarre, Oliver	Battery 1 2nd OHA	Susor, Fred	Co. A 30th OVI
Navarre, Peter Jr.	3rd Cav.	Taylor, Wm.	Co. A 130th OMG
Navarre, Robert C. Cpl.	3rd O.C.	TenEyck, James	Co. A 1st ONG
Navarre, Samuel	Co. E 100th OVI	TenEyck, Louis	Co. D 2nd Bn.
Navarre, Touissaint	Co. A 130th OVI	Textor, Wm.	U.S.I.
Newman, Edward	Co. A 130th OVI	Varian, Charles	Co. — 111th OVI
Newman, Ralph	Co. A 111th OVI	Varian, John	Co. — 47th OVI *
Newman, Wm. R.	Co. C 1st M.V.I.	Veo, LaFayette	47th OVI *
Nicholas, A.S.	Co. D 182nd OVI	Veo, Peter	Co. B 24th M.V.I.
Nicholas, J. E.	Co. G 71st OVI	Villhauer, Henry	Co. K 7th M.C.
Nicholas, R. S.	Co. K 134th IVI	Vincent, Gideon	Co. — 3rd OVI *
Nicholas, Joseph	Co. K 150th OVI	Vinal, Joseph	Co. R 7th M.C.
Nixon, Fred	Co. D 182nd OVI	Ward, James	Co. A 130th OVI
Nixon, William W. Capt.	Co. B 37th OVI	Welch, James	Co. F 182nd OVI
Nopper, Fred	Co. B 67th OVI	Whitmore, Elijah	Co. — 111th OVI*
Norton, Erastus A. Sgt.	Co. B 37th OVI	Cpl., Sgt., Lieut.	67th OVI
Olmstead, David	Co. B 67th OVI	Wilkinson, Charles	Co. — 100th OVI*
Olmstead, James	Co. D 180th OVI	Williams, Cad M.	Co. — 21st O.B.
Olmstead, Theodore	Co. B 180th OVI	Wright, George W.	Co. K 21st OVI
Orton, James	Co. A 130th ONG	Wynn, E. S. 2nd Lieut.	3rd Regt.
Peach, George	Co. — 3rd OC *	Wynn, Harrison Cpl.	Co. H 111th OVI
Pelkey, Ed.	Co. — 14th OVI *	Wynn, Jonathan	Co. A 130th OVI
Pelkey, William	Co. E 100th OVI	Wynn, Sam	Co. A 130th OVI
Phelp, Henry	Co. A 130th OVI	Yeslin, Jacob	Co. A 130th OVI
Phelp, I. L.	Co. A 130th OVI	Young, Joseph	Co. — 130th OVI*
Phillips, Joseph	Co. — 55th OVI		
Poier, Wm.	Co. B 144th ONG		
Pool, John	Co. H 15th MVI		
Porter, Wm. H.	Co. — 14th OVI*		
Reed, A. R.	Co. C 30th ONG		
Reed, Thomas	Co. A 130th ONG		
Reichard, Fred	Co. I 67th OVI		
Reno, Charles	Co. E 193rd OVI		
Richards, Allan	Co. K 25th OVI		
Rideout, Issac	Co. B 67th OVI		
Rideout, Thomas Sgt.	Co. A 130th OVI		
Roberts, Dennis	Co. A 130th OVI		
Roberts, D. L.	Co. G. 14th OVI		
Robinson, Phillip	Co. C 2nd OHA		
Robinson, Wm.	Co. E U.S. Cav.		
Rohner, Casper	Co. D 8th OVI		
Rogers, A. Romeyn	Co. — 2nd OHA		
Romstadt, Charles Capt.	Co. B 182nd OVI		
Ryan, Wm. F. Lieut.	Co. B 189th OVI		
Salisbury, Cyrus			
Salisbury, Eli	Co. I 21st OVI		
Seaman, Ira K. Capt.	Co. A 102nd OVI		
Schmidlin, W.	Co. A 130th ONG		
Scott, M. J.	Co. A 100th OVI		
Shelles, Adam	Co. — 100th OVI		
Sidell, Wm.			
Slaughterback, John			
Soncrant, James	Co. F 26th U.S.		
Soncrant, Joseph	Cav.		
Springstead, David	Co. H 55th OVI		
	Co. B 67th OVI		

\* A star after a name indicates that the person was killed in service. This same method is used in reporting deaths in all wars except the Mexican.

## GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The G.A.R. was an organization of men who fought on the side of the North in the War Between the States. It was organized on April 6, 1866, at Decatur, Illinois.

The purpose was to strengthen the fellowship among the men, to honor the soldiers killed in the war; to provide care for dependents of these men; to uphold the Constitution, the laws and free institutions of the United States.

Membership to the G. A. R. was open to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines of U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps who had served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

Those who belonged to state regiments and were called into federal service were also eligible.

The G.A.R. held its final meeting at Indianapolis in 1949 at which time only six delegates met. The last member died in 1956. The federal court officially closed the G.A.R. on October 16, 1956.

# War -- The Price We Pay

## LOCAL POSTS

The G. A. R. had local posts throughout the country. The Ford Post was composed of men living in East Toledo and surrounding territory which included Oregon and Jerusalem Townships. These members were active and took pride in participating in parades at their conventions and in the Memorial Day celebrations.

The celebration of Memorial Day in the Northern States was started by a general order issued by General John A. Logan.

The Women's Relief Corp is an auxiliary organization of the G.A.R.

## LADIES AUXILIARY SOCIETY

This society was organized January 24, 1881, for the purpose of perfecting and furthering benevolent and patriotic work especially as it related to soldiers and soldiers' families, and to be an auxiliary to the Ford Post, G.A.R.

The first members were the following:

Mrs. John Thorp, President	Miss May Ryan
Mrs. Dr. Squire, Vice President	Mrs. W. T. Ryan
Mrs. W. E. Clark, Secretary	Mrs. O. Sage
Mrs. John Mack, Treasurer	Mrs. D. Leddy
Mrs. J. B. Jennings	Mrs. E. Winchester
Mrs. F. McDougal	Mrs. W. McLane
Mrs. Wm. Almonode	Mrs. E. P. Wilson
Mrs. C. C. Lewis	Mrs. J. H. Spain
Mrs. C. L. Halstead	Mrs. E. A. Badger
Mrs. B. N. Kline	Mrs. M. Warren
Mrs. C. Williams	Miss Grace McMahon
Miss Alice Navarre	Miss Bertha Olds

## FORD CIRCLE NO. 28

### LADIES OF G.A.R.

In 1894, the Women's Auxiliary to the Ford Post G.A.R. discontinued its activities. However, a new society carrying out the same purposes was organized under the name of Ford Circle No. 28 Ladies of G.A.R. They began their work with sixty charter members on July 19, 1894. Most of these members had been active under the old organization. The first officers were:

President	Mrs. E. J. Fifield
Senior Vice President	Mrs. Mary A. Lynn
Junior Vice President	Mrs. Emma Crofts
Secretary	Mrs. Cora Consaul

Treasurer  
Conductor  
Guard

Mrs. W. T. Ryan  
Mrs. Louise Peel  
Mrs. Ida Perry

The Ford Circle is still active because they trained their children and grandchildren to assume the responsibilities of their circle. Each year they take an active part in the celebration of Memorial Day.

## SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

This war began in April, 1898, and ended four months later.

Some of the older residents recall when the 6th Regiment left Toledo. However, very little information concerning the men who enlisted from Oregon and Jerusalem Townships is available. The following were in service at this time:

Cosgrove, Peter	Hubarth, Frank
Fredrich, August	Kelly, Herbert L.
Gass, Adam	Morrison, Charles
Haines, Will	
Hall Walter	
Howland, Sanford	

The veterans of this war organized under the name of United Spanish War Veterans of different camps. Gus Fredrich belonged to Camp No. 10. He had a booklet of this camp from which some of the above names were taken.

## WORLD WAR I

As you remember, United States did not declare war until April 6, 1917, and the Armistice was signed November 11, 1918. But in that length of time United States had 307,092 men in the war. Of this number 81,553 were killed, 221,059 wounded and 4,480 were prisoners or missing.

It has been difficult to obtain information in regard to those who served during this war. With the help of Mrs. Imer Gilger, Clarence Sharlow, Clarence Dippman and from other sources, we learned the following men from Oregon and Jerusalem participated in this conflict.

## FROM OREGON TOWNSHIP

Andrews, Clifford	Bury, Fred
Baker, Alfred	Bury, George
Baker, Roman	Carsten, Earl D.
Beichter, Charles *	Case, Robert A.
Bihl, George	Christ, James J.
Bolton, Robert	Christen, Nicholas J.



# War -- The Price We Pay

Cole, Peter  
Collum, Joseph S.  
Connor, James  
Culver, Elroy  
Daney, Frank J. Cpl.  
Debth, Leon  
DeCant, Clarence J.  
DeCant, Ezra  
DeLauder, John A.  
Dippman, Clarence  
Dix, William H.  
Dunberger, Christ\*  
Drewyor, Arthur  
Ehrsam, Albert  
Enderlin, Herbert  
Fleitz, John  
Fox, Earl  
Fox, Walter  
Gentz, Arthur  
Gentz, Carl  
Gilger, Imer  
Gouges, Robert  
Hager, Joseph Sr.  
Hawkins, Everett  
Harter, Edward  
Henton, Guy  
Hornstein, Carl  
Hornstein, Louis  
Joehlin, Edward  
Kaufman, Arthur  
Keckstein, Thomas  
Keller, Paul  
Knierim, A. G.

Krauss, Carl  
LaBounty, Roy  
Lohberger, Herbert  
Messer, Carl  
Mills, Harry N.  
Mominee, Fred Jr.  
Munier, Eugene  
Murphy, Earl  
Murphy, Emil  
Murphy, Ralph  
Perry, Ernest  
Navarre, Alpha  
Navarre, Louis  
Priest, Joseph  
Reams, Cloyce  
Reams, Fred  
Schmidlin, Clarence  
Schmidt, Joseph  
Shoemaker, Glenn  
Shoemaker, Jesse  
Siefka, Fredrich  
Soncrant, Clinton  
Stanley, Clarence  
Swage, Milan  
Textor, John  
Vermett, Leo  
Wacher, Harry  
Walker, John E.  
Warnke, Otto  
Weidner, Robert  
Wiemeyer, John  
Wiser, Wesley

## FROM JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP

Ames, Lawrence  
Arquette, Alfred  
Arquette, Edmund  
Bodi, Clarence  
Bodi, Harvey  
Bodi, Roy  
Bodi, Ruby  
Buehler, Fred  
Byers, William  
Cousino, Abraham  
Cousino, Clarence  
Cutcher, Amiel  
Cutcher, Cornelius  
Cutcher, Christopher  
Cutcher, Enos  
Cutcher, John  
Cutcher, Harry  
Cutcher, Lambert.  
Drouryor, Clarence

Faneuff, Israel  
Gahler, Edward  
Gahler, John  
Jeremy, Harvey  
Navarre, Alexander  
Perry, Ernest  
Schabow, Alfred  
Schabow, Herman  
Sharlow, Clarence  
Shaneck, August  
Tank, Everett  
Tank, Ralph  
Tank, Reynold  
Veler, Herbert  
York, Ernest.  
Zunk, Helmuth  
Zunk, Edward  
Zunk, Fred

## WORLD WAR II —

### 1941-1945 FROM OREGON TOWNSHIP

The dates above include the time of actual participation by U.S. troops.

Abiel, Robert  
Abiel, William  
Ackerman, Howard  
Ackerman, Roy  
Ackerman, Russell  
Adtkins, Harold  
Albertson, Kenneth  
Albertson, Melvin  
Alderman, Clyde  
Alderman, Wayne  
Alexander, Zolda J.  
Alexo, Joe  
Allen, David  
Archer, Charles  
Armstrong, Charles  
Armstrong, Edward  
Arnold, Richard  
Asmussen, Kenneth  
Arquette, Robert\*  
Asmussen, Richard  
Baden, Clifford  
Baker, LeRoy  
Balasz, James  
Ballin, William  
Barlow, Calvin  
Barlow, David  
Barnes, Ralph  
Barry, Francis  
Baxter, Helen  
Beals, William W.  
Beatley, Carlton  
Beatty, George  
Becker, Edwin  
Becker, Ralph  
Beckhusen, Paul  
Beeler, Charles Wm.\*  
Beltz, Leonard  
Berger, Calvin  
Berger, Clement  
Berger, Howard  
Berger, William  
Berry, Joseph  
Bickelhaupt, Arthur  
Billings, Jack  
Billings, James  
Billings, Robert  
Bish, Merlin  
Bittekoffer, Louis  
Bittekoffer, Shirley-  
Carr  
Bittner, George  
Black, David  
Blackmore, Maurice\*

Blair, Robert  
Blakeman, George  
Blum, George  
Blus, William  
Bock, Frank Jr.  
Bodi, Thomas  
Bowman, Mix A.  
Brice, Glenn  
Bricker, Alvin  
Brower, Ernest  
Brown, Loren  
Brown, Louis  
Brown, Wm.  
Brumley, William  
Burkhardt, John  
Calloway, James  
Camper, Edward  
Carlo, Dominick  
Carnell  
Carpenter, John  
Carpenter, Richard  
Carpenter, Robert  
Carr, Merle  
Cedoz, Bernard  
Cedoz, Norman  
Chaney, Robert  
Chisholm, Richard  
Christie, Arthur  
Christie, M.  
Christie, Paul  
Christoffers, Harold  
Clark, Louis  
Clark, Melvin  
Clark, Paul L.  
Clark, Ruth Ann  
Clifton, Kenneth  
Clifton, Robert  
Collum, Clyde F.  
Collum, Joseph M.  
Condon, Henry  
Condon, Lyle  
Conner, Clair  
Conner, Robert  
Cook, Carlton  
Cook, Howard  
Cook, Allen  
Cook, Nelson  
Cook, Robert R.  
Cooper, David  
Cottingham, William  
Coy, Jack\*  
Cooper, Wayne  
Crofts, Robert

# War -- The Price We Pay

Culver, Robert  
 Curley, Paul  
 Daly, Andrew  
 Daly, Joseph  
 Danyi, Francis  
 Dearsman, Herbert  
 DeCant, Fred  
 DeCant, Sylvester  
 DeLauder, George  
 DeLauder, Norman  
 DeLisle, Virgil  
 DeWitt, Robert  
 DeWitt, Ralph  
 Dille, Eugene  
 Dille, Robert  
 Dickey, Richard \*  
 Dippman, Charles  
 Dippman, Donald  
 Dippman, Michael  
 Dippman, Raymond  
 Dominique, Alice  
 Dominique, James  
 Dominique, John  
 Dominique, Phillip  
 Donnal, Eugene  
 Drake, Frank  
 Driftmeyer, Erwin  
 Downey, Arthur  
 Downey, Eugene  
 Downey, Thomas  
 Dubbs, Roger  
 Dubbs, Marvin  
 Dubbs, Neil  
 Duckwitz, Albert  
 Dupont, Donald  
 Dupont, Walter  
 Durbin, Walter  
 Durviage, Ruth  
 Dusha, John  
 Dusseau, Cyril  
 Dusseau, Donald  
 Dusseau, Paul  
 Edgar, Richard  
 Edgar, Robert  
 Ellis, Robert  
 Enderlin, Howard  
 Ennis, Dorman  
 Eteau, John  
 Etue, George H.  
 Evans, George  
 Evans, John  
 Evans, Matthew  
 Fallon, Richard M. \*  
 Fangman, Richard  
 Fassett, Raymond  
 Fassett, Roy  
 Fenner  
 Ferrenberg, Walter  
 Finn, Joseph

Finn, Thomas  
 Fleitz, Berthold  
 Fleitz, Lawrence  
 Fletcher, Robert  
 Fling, Harry  
 Fling, Vinton  
 Fondessy, Robert  
 Fonner, Phillip  
 Fork, Wayne  
 Formen, George  
 Fosgate, Jack  
 Foster, Russell  
 Foster, Jack  
 Fox, Darrell  
 Fox, Earl  
 Fox, Robert G.  
 Freimark, Robert  
 Frigmanski, George  
 Frigmanski, John  
 Gabach, Neal H.  
 Gable, Ernest  
 Gall, Frank  
 Gabbers, Walter  
 Gates, Harry  
 Gates, James  
 Geary, Glenn M.  
 Gerlach, James \*  
 Gerwin, Paul  
 Giles, William  
 Gilger, James  
 Gladieux, Howard  
 Gladieux, James  
 Gladieux, Glenn  
 Gladieux, Arnold  
 Gonya, John  
 Gonyer, George  
 Gore, Robert  
 Goulet, Milton  
 Grafton, Thomas  
 Groll, Clayton  
 Groll, Elwood  
 Groll Fredrick  
 Groll, Gene  
 Gross, Donald  
 Gross, James  
 Gross, Lloyd  
 Gross, Robert \*  
 Grotz, William  
 Gurcsik, George  
 Guthrie, Phillips  
 Gutman, Raymond T.  
 Haas, Doris  
 Haas, Jean  
 Haas, Thomas  
 Haas, William  
 Hager, Donald  
 Hager, Joseph Jr.  
 Hagen, Robert  
 Hall, Edward

Hall, Herbert  
 Hall, James  
 Hall, Lyman  
 Hancock, Ralph  
 Hancock, Wesley  
 Harmon, Lawrence  
 Harrington, Robert  
 Harris, Leonard  
 Harris, Oland  
 Harris, Herbert  
 Harting, Harold  
 Hartford, Richard  
 Harvey, Robert  
 Hasapes, Franklin  
 Heckerman, Donald  
 Heckerman, Ivan  
 Heckerman, Ronald  
 Hendrickson, Donald  
 Henninger, Clarence  
 Henninger, Norman  
 Henninger, William  
 Herbert, Harry  
 Herbert, William  
 Hess, Melvin  
 Higley, Donna  
 Higley, Irene  
 Higley, Robert  
 Hildebrand, Ethel  
 Hilditch, Frank  
 Hileman, Paul B.  
 Hinkle, Arthur  
 Hipkiss, Donald  
 Hipkiss, William  
 Hofbauer, William  
 Hofbauer, Robert  
 Hoffman, Robert  
 Hogan, Cornelius  
 Holmes, Grant  
 Hopkins, Jess  
 Hornstein, Carl  
 Hornstein, Frank  
 Hornyack, Clark  
 Horvath, Joseph  
 Houtz, Howard  
 Huenefeld, George  
 Hughes, Robert  
 Hunt, Gwynn  
 Hunter, Calvin  
 Huss, Dale  
 Isenbletter, Lawson  
 Ison, Lee  
 Ison, Warren  
 Jackson, Albert  
 Jackson, Carlton  
 Jackson, Maynard  
 Jaco, Charles  
 James, Robert  
 Jaques, Walter  
 Jaquillard, Alton

Jaquillard, Arnold  
 Jaquillard, Delmer  
 Jaquillard, Edwin  
 Jaquillard, Eldred \*  
 Jaquillard, Marvin  
 Jaquillard, Melvin  
 Jaquillard, Norman  
 Jaquillard, Wesley  
 Jeffery, Edward  
 Jeffrey, Archer  
 Johlin, Norman  
 Johnson, Arthur C.  
 Johnson, Florence  
 Johnson, Morris  
 Johnson, Neil H.  
 Johnson, Robert  
 Johnson, William  
 Johnsick, Gene  
 Jones, Richard  
 Jones, Robert \*  
 Joss, Norman  
 Judy, Arthur  
 Kasack, Homer  
 Katona, William  
 Keckstein, Leonard  
 Keeling, Arnold  
 Keeling, O. L.  
 Keene, John  
 Keeton, Charles  
 Kelly, William  
 Keyer, Robert  
 Kiggins, Perry  
 Kiggins, William \*  
 King, James  
 Klag, Robert  
 Klotz, Jack \*  
 Knitz, Dorothy  
 Knitz, Harold  
 Knitz, Richard  
 Koch, James H.  
 Koehn, Warren  
 Koester, Elmer  
 Koester, Glenn  
 Koester, Herbert  
 Koester, Kenneth  
 Koester, Richard  
 Kohlhofer, Fred  
 Kohne, Albert  
 Kohne, LeRoy  
 Kohne, Raymond  
 Kohne, Frank \*  
 Kohn, Howard  
 Kovach, Joseph J.  
 Krauss, Carl L.  
 Kristoff, Lewis  
 Kristoff, Louis  
 Krueger, Arthur  
 Krueger, Louis  
 Krueger, Richard

# War -- The Price We Pay

Krueger, Wilbur  
 Krumeich, Charles  
 Krumeich, Hugh  
 Lacy, William \*  
 LaCourse, Arthur  
 LaCourse, Floyd  
 LaCourse, Howard  
 LaCourse, Robert \*  
 Lalendorf, Roy  
 Lambert, Richard  
 Lang, William  
 Lange, Arnold  
 Lanning, Ora  
 Large, Glenn  
 Lauman, Kenneth  
 Lederman, Donald  
 Lederman, Richard  
 Lee, Earl Jr.  
 Lehman, Herbert  
 Lehman, Howard  
 Lewinski, Warren  
 Lickert, James  
 Lickert, Richard  
 Limpf, Floyd M.  
 Limpf, Robert  
 Litral, Neal  
 Litral, Max  
 Lloyd, Glenn  
 Long, Melvin  
 Luderman, Edward  
 Luderman, Fredrick  
 Lueder, Milford  
 Lupton, Daniel  
 Lutzman, Donald  
 McCroskey, Dewey  
 McCroskey, George  
 McDonald, Dallas  
 McGee, Milo  
 McGee, Ernest \*  
 McGee, Richard  
 McGee, Virgil  
 McIntire, James  
 McIntire, Vernon  
 McMurry, Dossie  
 Mack, William  
 Mason, Harold  
 Marlowe, Richard  
 Marohn, Milton  
 Marissy, John  
 Mars, James  
 Martin, Robert  
 Martin, William  
 Mathewson, Paul  
 Mathile, Gerald  
 Mathile, Olan  
 Mathile, Virgil  
 Meadows, Lyle  
 Meeker, James E.  
 Melick, Eugene

Melick, James  
 Melick, Walter  
 Menard, Jack  
 Mercer, Joseph W.  
 Morse, Fred  
 Mesmore, Dayton  
 Meter, Charles  
 Metzger, Horace  
 Metzger, Warren  
 Meyers, Glenn  
 Meyger, Ralf  
 Mika, Bert  
 Mika, Henry  
 Miller, Arthur  
 Miller, Charles E.  
 Miller, Joseph  
 Miller, Norman  
 Miller, Ramon  
 Mischka, Albert  
 Mischka, Ernest  
 Misavage, Thomas  
 Missler, Richard  
 Mitchell, Robert  
 Momenee, James  
 Momenee, Robert  
 Mominee, Gerald  
 Mominee, Roy G.  
 Monty, William  
 Moring, Fred  
 Moring, Walter  
 Moritz, William  
 Morrison, Allan  
 Morrison, Warrar  
 Morse, Myron  
 Mottmiller, Eldon  
 Mottmiller, Vernon  
 Motter, Karl  
 Munzenmeyer, Karl \*  
 Murphy, Wilson  
 Navarre, Elliott  
 Navarre, Melvin  
 Nelson, James  
 Nelson, Robert  
 Neubrecht, William  
 Nimilgean, John  
 Noel, Fredrich  
 Nofzinger, John  
 Norden, Howard  
 Norden, William  
 Nungester, Paul  
 Oien, Henry \*  
 Olsen, Harold  
 O'Neill, Curtis  
 O'Neill, Ray  
 O'Neill, Roger  
 Oppe, Robert  
 Parker, William  
 Patrick, John  
 Patterson, Maynard

Patznick, Edward  
 Paulsen, Fred \*  
 Pautz, Herman H.  
 Pfitzen, Richard  
 Phillips, Ellsworth  
 Phillips, Kenneth  
 Phillips, Margery  
 Phillips, Melvin  
 Phillips, Dale  
 Pingel, Walter  
 Purser, Lawrence  
 Rabbitt, Armand  
 Rable, George  
 Rable, Gerald  
 Reams, Fredrick  
 Redfox, Charles  
 Redfox, Donald  
 Redfox, Franklin \*  
 Reihing, Ansel  
 Reihing, Elmer  
 Reihing, John  
 Reisner, John  
 Reynold, Don Ray  
 Reynold, Frank  
 Reynolds, Clyde  
 Reynolds, George  
 Reynolds, Harold  
 Rice, Raymond  
 Richard, Edward  
 Richard, Samuel  
 Richardson, Dale  
 Riley, Richard  
 Robinson, Jerome  
 Rock, Walter P.  
 Roe, Howard L.  
 Roe, William  
 Romstadt, James  
 Rooft, Floyd  
 Rought, Harold  
 Roullier, Herbert  
 Roullier, Melvin  
 Rousten, Eugene  
 Routson, Paul  
 Royce, Robert  
 Royce, W. E.  
 Ruffert, Carl H.  
 Rumbaugh, Ralph  
 Ryan, Edward J.  
 Sallee, Eugene  
 Sallee, William  
 Sampsel, Donald C.  
 Sampsel, Jack A.  
 Sandusky, Orval  
 Sandusky, Wm. Jr.  
 Sanks, Irving  
 Sass, Lewis  
 Sawicki, Raymond  
 Sayen, Roy  
 Schlagter, Richard

Schmaltz, Dale  
 Schmidlin, Kenneth  
 Schmidlin, Milton  
 Schmidlin, Robert  
 Schnee, Florian  
 Schnee, William  
 Schuffenecker, H.  
 Schuffenecker, N.  
 Schumaker, Howard  
 Schumaker, William  
 Schuster, Harold Jr.  
 Seery, Michael  
 Senft, Frank  
 Senkel, William  
 Sherry, James  
 Shertzer, Robert  
 Shilling, Donald  
 Shoemaker, James  
 Shoemaker, William  
 Shovar, Ernest  
 Shovar, James  
 Shryock, John  
 Schultz, Robert  
 Schultz, William  
 Sibberson, Charles  
 Sigler, Glen  
 Smith, Jack Wilson  
 Smith, Richard  
 Smith, William  
 Smitherman, Rex  
 Snyder, Earl  
 Snyder, Harold  
 Sprague, Franklin  
 Stegmiller, Edward  
 Stevens, Richard  
 Stevens, Robert  
 Steward, Richard  
 Stoldt, Harry  
 Stribany, Raymond  
 Stroshine, Carroll  
 Stroshine, Marvin  
 Sturtz, James  
 Sturtz, Rolland  
 St. Germaine, Kenneth  
 Susor, Wallace  
 Suto, John  
 Sweeve, Frank H.  
 Sweitzer, Louis  
 Takacs, Joseph  
 Teacheout, James \*  
 Teachout, Richard  
 TenEyck, Donald  
 TenEyck, Eugene  
 TenEyck, James \*  
 TenEyck, Lawrence  
 TenEyck, Louis Jr.  
 TenEyck, Robert  
 TenEyck, William  
 Thayer, Gerald



# War -- The Price We Pay

Thomas, Harold  
Thomas, James  
Tompkins, Ivan  
Torok, Joseph  
Toth, Charles  
Traver, Bud  
Velasquez, Cirilio \*  
Velasquez, Vincente  
Vermett, James  
Vermett, Leo  
Vernier, Clair  
Villhauer, Robert  
Vincent, Robert  
Volkner, Arland  
Volkner, Russell  
VonEwegen, Roger  
Warnke, Paul  
Warnke, Wilbur  
Weatherwax, George  
Weatherwax, Willard  
Wells, Robert  
Wells, Wayne

Wescotte, Robert  
Whitacre, Charles  
Whiteman, William  
Wiler, Lloyd  
Williams, Archie  
Winterhalter, Margery  
Wolfe, Charles  
Wolfe, Harold  
Wolfe, Walton  
Woodall, Charles  
Woodrich, Donald  
Woodrich, Glenn  
Woodworth, Earl  
Woolcott, Kenneth \*  
Wright, Donald  
Zettner, Francis  
Zieroff, Carl  
Zunk, Donald

Now living in Oregon  
Richardson, Dale  
Jablonsky, Alfred

Hartman, Haldon  
Hartman, Lawrence  
Helle, Burton  
Herman, Harold  
Hooks, Jack  
Hosley, Douglas  
Huss, Douglas  
Huston, J. Chaplain  
Jeremy, H. E.  
Jeremy, Fredrick  
Jones, Patricia  
Knudson, Milo  
Kontak, Otto  
LaConto, Robert  
LaCourse, Joe  
LaCourse, Virgil  
LaDuke, Norton J. \*  
LaDuke, Lee  
Lajti, Frank  
Lederman, Richard  
Lehman, F. Jr.  
Lehman, Herbert  
Lind, Blair  
Litten, Donald  
Lovell, Marian  
Lovell, Mary Helen  
Markin, Loren \*  
Millen, Frieda  
Miner, Dale  
Moggravero, George  
Moggravero, Thomas  
Mominee, Donald \*  
Morrison, Elwood  
Morrison, Howard \*  
Morrison, Jack  
Morrison, James  
Morrison, Leland  
Monty, Jacob  
Mortmiller, Vernon  
Navarre, Jerry \*  
Nirschl, Cyril P.  
Perry, Dale  
Perry, James  
Perry, Raymond  
Perry, Robert  
Perry, Roy  
Peth, Arthur  
Peth, Arthur Jr.

Porath, Earl  
Porath, Leonard  
Reddington, Ralph  
Reichow, Elmer  
Reinhart, Tom  
Romstadt, Bernard  
Romstadt, Edward  
Romstadt, Ralph  
Scherack, Noah  
Schable, Paul  
Schable, William  
Schmidt, Adam  
Schmidt, Peter  
Schmidt, Phillip  
Schmidt, Sander  
Schupp, William  
Seifle, Harold  
Siglow, Bernard  
Siglow, Robert  
Shaneck, Robert  
Shaneck, Willard  
Smith, Norman  
Soncrant, Cecil Jr.  
Soncrant, Eugene  
Soncrant, Richard  
Stanley, Clarence  
Stier, Vernon  
Stoddard, Jack  
Studneski, Ed  
Tank, Clyde  
Tank, Herbert  
Tank, Kenneth  
Thomas, Russell  
Vargo, Robert  
Vargo, Steve Jr.  
Veler, Arthur, Jr.  
Veler, Donald  
Veler, Harold  
Vincent, Leonard  
Vogelpohl, Donald  
Webb, Robert  
West, Richard  
Witty, Earl \*  
Wilkins, Melvin  
Wright, Robert  
Yeupell, Donald  
Yeupell, Leo

Most of these names were taken from the Honor Roll erected at the Town Hall. A copy was made and placed in City Hall.

## WORLD WAR II — 1941-1945

### FROM JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP

Ackerman, Russell  
Ames, James  
Ames, Marvin  
Anderson, William  
Baker, Jack  
Bates, Edmund L.  
Belkofer, Manuel  
Bilang, Ernest Jr.  
Bodi, Burton  
Bourdo, Stanley  
Breisacker, Marvin  
Bucher, Lawrence  
Buehler, Charles  
Burrow, Earl  
Busse, Elmer  
Busse, Martin  
Carstensen, James  
Carstensen, Mae  
Carstensen, William  
Chio, Joe  
Chio, Wade  
Chio, William  
Cluckey, Arnold  
Cluckey, Gerald  
Combs, Jack  
Conners, Dale  
Corson, Oral  
Cousino, Allen  
Cousino, Howard  
Cousino, Kenny

Cousino, Owen  
Cousino, Reynold  
Cutcher, Alfred  
Cutcher, Eugene  
Cutcher, Manual  
Cutcher, Tom \*  
Cutcher, Willard  
Cutcher, Woodrow  
DeCant, Fred  
Diefenthaler, Donald  
Diefenthaler, Glenn  
Diefenthaler, Kenneth  
Diefenthaler, Richard  
Dieter, Albert  
Douglas, Clayton  
Duvall, Don  
Duvall, Glenn  
Fizer, Wilbur  
Frank, George  
Frank, Robert  
Gerlach, James \*  
Grant, James  
Grant, Robert  
Grove, David  
Grove, William  
Haack, Raymond  
Habegger, Elmer  
Halka, Frank  
Hartman, Donald  
Hartman, Gerald

This record may be incomplete. Mr. Stout and a number of the patrons assisted in securing the names. We appreciate their help.

## KOREAN WAR 1950-53

To understand this situation it is necessary to recall that at the end of World War II the Soviet troops occupied Korea as far south as the 38th Parallel. A month later U.S. forces oc-

# War -- The Price We Pay

cupied the southern part of the peninsula. United States and Russia could not agree on a government for all Korea, and referred the problem to the United Nations. In 1948, a U.N. commission supervised elections in southern Korea. The people drafted a constitution and elected a president for the new Republic of Korea.

The Communists refused to allow the commission to work in Northern Korea. They set up a Communist style of dictatorship with a prime minister. This gave the Communist party control of North Korea.

The Communists sent an army to invade southern Korea on June 25, 1950. This placed an obligation on the U.N. to send troops to protect South Korea. Soldiers were sent from U. S., Great Britain, Australia, Canada, France, the Philippine Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Greece, The Netherlands, Columbia, Ethiopia, Belgium, Luxembourg, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

Under the Selective Service Act passed in 1940, U.S. built up a large standing army. When this conflict broke out, a number of these men were sent to Korea. This may be the reason it is difficult to obtain the names of the men who served in the Korea War.

The following are names of those from Oregon and Jerusalem who served in this conflict.

Ames Lyle  
Beals, Robert \*  
Bolton, Harry  
Case, Albert  
Dippman, Raymond  
Hochradel, Louis R.  
Jenkins, Kenneth  
King, Robert \*  
Lind, Dean  
MacPherson, Douglas  
McGee, Warren  
McNulty, Owen  
Mills, Robert W.  
Novin, Wm. M. Lieut.  
Sharlow, Kenneth  
Warren, Donald M.  
Webb, Berry Capt.

## AMERICAN LEGION

The American Legion is a patriotic organization of veterans. Between 1918 and 1942 membership was limited to American soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who were in active service in World War I.

In 1942 the charter was amended to include World War II veterans, and, in 1950, to admit Korean War veterans.

## BEGINNING

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. proposed an organization of veterans. In February 1919 a temporary committee was formed. This committee chose several hundred officers who had the confidence and respect of the entire army. Twenty-one officers were given the task of planning for a meeting held in Paris in March, 1919.

A temporary constitution and the name American Legion was adopted. Every individual in the AEF was considered a member.

The executive committee named a subcommittee who came to U.S. to organize the troops at home.

In the meantime, a group had organized in Washington and became the first American Legion post known as George Washington Post No. 1, Department of District of Columbia.

A national meeting was held in St. Louis in May 1919. A constitution was adopted and a national charter was granted by Congress in September 1919.

## WORK OF THE LEGION

They began a nationwide employment bureau, relief of disabled and wounded soldiers, rehabilitation service and compensation for the handicapped.

Local posts considered the needs of their own communities, such as playgrounds, parks, swimming pools, and special treatment for certain diseases.

They were especially interested in promoting better educational facilities and are actively opposed to Communism. They sponsor annually the Boys' State.

## AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

This is an organization of women who are interested in the program of the American Legion. The members consist of three groups: (1) The wives and mothers, sisters, and daughters of American Legion members; (2) wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of men who died in World Wars I and II and Korean War or after they were

## War -- The Price We Pay

honorably discharged; (3) and women eligible to be members of the Legion.

### VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

This organization was founded in 1913 when the American Veterans of Foreign Service, which was founded in 1899, joined with the Army of the Philippines.

"The organization was founded to assist needy veterans and their dependents, and to promote comradeship and patriotism."

### BOYS' STATE

This is a program sponsored by the American Legion for the purpose of training boys of high school age the responsibilities of citizenship. The boys chosen are sent to their state capitol where the group is divided into two political parties. The boys carry on an election campaign and elect officers of the state. They then spend their time studying the actual business of government.

This organization was started in 1935 when the first meeting was held at Springfield, Illinois by the Illinois Department of the American Legion.

### GIRLS' STATE

This is a program for training girls in good citizenship. It is sponsored by the American Legion. The activities are similar to those of the Boys' State.

The Girls' State was officially recognized by the American Legion Auxiliary in its 1937 convention.

Information in regard to the American Legion Auxiliaries, and Veterans of Foreign Wars was taken from World Book Encyclopedia.

#### "With a Friend"

Look, God, I have never spoken to You,  
But now I want to say, "How do you do?"  
You see, God, they told me You didn't exist,  
And like a fool I believed all this.  
Last night from a shell hole I saw Your sky  
And figured then they had told me a lie,  
Had I taken time to see things you made  
I'd have known they weren't calling a spade a  
spade.  
I wonder, God, if You'd shake my hand.  
Somehow I feel You will understand.  
Funny I had to come to this hellish place  
Before I had time to see Your face.

Well, I guess there isn't much more to say  
But I'm sure glad, God, that I met You today.  
I guess the zero hour will soon be here  
But I'm not afraid since I know You're near.  
There's the signal — I've got to go —  
I like You lots, I want You to know.  
Look, now, this will be a horrible fight,  
Who knows? I may come to Your house tonight!  
Though I wasn't friendly to You before,  
I wonder, God, if You'd wait at Your door".  
Look, I'm crying — me — shedding tears!  
I wish I had known You these many years.  
Well, I have to go now, God, goodbye —  
Strange, since I met You, I'm not afraid to die.  
— PFC. J.J.W.

### Some Experiences of Our Boys

#### INTRODUCTION

It has been difficult to obtain information which will help the reader appreciate the bravery, the courage, and the hardships endured by our men while fighting to make the world a better place in which to live. They are unwilling to discuss the details or give themselves any credit.

The writer has taken advantage of information, kept in a scrapbook, which reporters were able to obtain at various times. The following stories are only a few of many that newsmen were never able to obtain. As you read, keep in mind that acts of heroism and the winning of medals for outstanding bravery and courage was multiplied many, many times by a large percentage of our boys.

In addition to this information some facts were obtained from the parents of some of our boys who endured many hardships as prisoners of war. May this help you to appreciate to a much greater degree the debt of gratitude we owe to all of our boys.

#### SERGT. RALPH M. BARNES, JR.

Sergt. Ralph M. Barnes, Jr. was inducted into the service in June 1943. He received his training at Amarillo, Texas, then was sent to Las Vegas, Nevada, then was assigned to McDill Field Camp of Florida. He was a flight engineer on a B 17 Flying Fortress.

He was sent to Africa, thence to Italy. He began his missions on July 15, 1944. He was on his 24th mission August 15, 1944 when he was shot down over southern France. He landed in



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the yard of a French farmer who took him into his home. A priest visited him, then left to see if arrangements could be made to take him in hiding. After making two trips without completing arrangements, Sergt. Barnes asked the padre to take him to the Germans as a prisoner. This request was made to protect the French farmer and his family. If the Germans found him in this home, the entire family would be put to death.

In a report Sergt. Barnes made of his experiences as a prisoner he states, "On August 15, 1944 I was shot down near Valance, Southern France. I was wounded in the right forearm, right leg and buttock. My left ankle was also disturbing me along with a queer feeling in my right ear, which annoyed me a lot. I was captured by the Germans and taken to the hospital for medical care. There I was given one operation without an anesthetic, which was terrible to take. I was also under two bombing raids while in the hospital."

On August 21, 1944 the prisoners were taken from the hospital by trucks to Lyon, France. There he was placed on a train and taken to Trier, Germany. Here he was placed in a hospital and endured two more operations without anesthetics. During the time he was in this hospital he was under constant combat fire of the U.S. Army troops and bombing raids. Leaving Trier, Germany he was sent by train to Koblenz under bombing raids. Then he went to Linburg, Germany, and left there by train for Berlin. He was in Berlin for three days. He was among about 50 men in Marcelin Yards crowded in boxcars. Here they were strafed by the U. S. Army Air Force and bombed constantly for three days. Sergt. Barnes said, "I saw buddies dying all around me and it made me wonder if the next one would be for me. I did get a few scratches in that ordeal, along with my arm annoying me all the time."

During these trips the prisoners were not fed. On December 27, 1944 they were moved to Firstenberg, Germany. They were so hungry that they ate anything they could get.

On January 30, 1945 the Russians launched their offensive, so the Germans moved the prisoners to Luckenwalde making them march a distance of 400 miles. They were given a thin slice

of bread and a cup of water each day. During this time the prisoners were under heavy air raids which were being made over Berlin. The prisoners were only five or six miles from Berlin and often the bombers missed their target and came very close to the prisoners.

On April 22, 1945 they were liberated by the Russians and fed by a Russian woman. Sergt. Barnes remained at Luckenwalde for about two weeks, then was taken by the Americans to Madeburg, Germany where they were placed on planes and taken to Paris. He remained at Paris for two weeks, then was taken to the U.S. reaching Grille Hospital May 31, 1945.

Sergt. Barnes received the Purple Heart, the European Theatre medal with two gold clusters and three bronze, a good conduct medal, an air medal and others.

He told of being among a number of prisoners from India. One of these young men had such a good command of the English language that the Sergeant inquired where he learned English. He said from a missionary named Rolland Scott. When he informed the young Indian that Rolland Scott was his cousin, a real friendship was developed. The group from India shared the contents of their Red Cross boxes with him. His only difficulty was in learning to eat food prepared by the people of India as their food is highly seasoned.

### SERG. WADE CHIO

Sergt. Wade Chio enlisted in Port Clinton's famous 192nd Tank Battalion. He went overseas to the Philippines in October, 1941. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, he fought until the surrender of the small garrison April 3, 1942. He was injured by shrapnel one day before the surrender.

Wade is one of the ten surviving members of his battalion, who lived through the horrors of the Bataan death march, 41 months in Japanese custody, and a 39-day boat trip to Japan that was "worse than the Bataan march".

For weeks he refused to tell the reporter any of his experiences. However, he finally related the following experiences.

### THE DEATH MARCH

"During the death march, we were forced to walk for 16 days, 12 of which we were without

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food. We marched in groups of 100, plodding for 30 miles through the dense jungle and then for 50 miles through open rice fields. The Japs were continually shooting and bayoneting us or beating us for no reason. We slept in open fields and the Nips attempted to prevent us from getting water when we passed water holes."

"I was beaten a couple of times and bayoneted in the shoulder when I was out of my head during the march. The first five days were the worst — after that I was immune — didn't even feel the terrible pains in my stomach."

Sergeant Chio then told how the prisoners were taken to Camp O'Donnel in the San Fernando Valley, near Manila where the death rate was 80 Americans a day. They existed on rice and a form of cucumber for three weeks and were transferred to Caluan to work 10 hours a day constructing bridges which the Americans had blown up while evacuating Luzon. There they were herded like cattle and forced to sleep on the floor of a school building without blankets. That lasted three months.

"I spent a year at Cabanatuan, the main Jap prison camp on the island of Luzon."

Sergeant Chio worked on a farm 10 hours a day. The Japs were brutal. He said they buried 80 men a day until each received a Red Cross box. He made his box last two weeks. The death rate was reduced to 10 a day.

### TRANSFERRED TO LAS PINES

He was transferred to Las Pines, a Jap airfield 15 miles from Manila, a district infected with malaria. He took the fever and was brought close to death. After recovering, he worked with pick and shovel to level the field by hand. He told of being forced to kneel down for two days with a two-by-four plank placed behind his knees for punishment. This was because he was not doing as much work as they expected him to do. On September 21, 1944, the American planes hit Luzon, bombing out the field and sinking 29 ships in the harbor.

### SENT TO JAPAN

The Japs decided to send them to Japan by boat. This trip took 39 days and was worse than the "death march". They placed 1100 of the American soldiers on a small cattle boat, and 700 of

them including Wade were forced into a hold 30 by 40 feet square. The Japs covered the hold with planks and chained it down depriving them of sunshine and fresh air. They went for days without water and were lucky to get one meal a day. The Japs hauled up the dead every day using a rope. For three days the sergeant was very ill. They hauled him up and about to throw him overboard as one of the dead when a Jap threw water on him. When he stirred he was thrown back into the hold.

The Japs started the trip with 16 ships and finished with three. The American subs and planes sank the rest. A bomb intended for his ship was dropped but missed its target. He said many of them wanted to die and hoped to be bombed.

### LANDED AT FORMOSA

When Sergeant Chio landed at Formosa he weighed 87 pounds. He was a "walking skelton". He said, "They took us to the northern tip of Japan, where the temperature dropped to 10 degrees above zero, and we worked in the copper mines at Camp Houocho until the surrender. Our airplanes then dropped medical and food supplies to us, including a note which told us we had top priority in air transport coming home. Boy, did that cheer us up! Finally on September 11, 1945, we boarded the hospital ship *Rescue*, and believe me, that was a symbolic name!"

### HONORS

He received the Purple Heart, the Presidential Unit Citation with two Oak Leaf clusters, Asiatic-Pacific campaign ribbon with two battle stars, Pre-Pearl Harbor ribbon with one battle star, and the Philippine Defense ribbon with one battle star.

### SERGEANT GEORGE B. FRIGMANSKI

Sergeant George B. Frigmanski was an engineer and turret gunner of a Flying Fortress. He was a veteran in bombing attacks against the enemy military and industrial targets in Germany and occupied Europe. He participated in a daylight precision bombing raid over Berlin.

He destroyed 3 Messerschmitts. Two Messerschmitt 210's were destroyed by Sergeant Frigmanski as his bomber *Fort* forced its way through the Luftwaffe to bomb targets in the key industrial



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center of Augsburg. The third fighter, a Messerschmitt 109, was downed by his twin 50-caliber guns over Brunswick during a raid on enemy plane parts factory.

He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement while participating in more than a score of heavy bombing assaults over Europe. Previous to this award he had received the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf clusters.

### SERGEANT GENE GROLL

Sergeant Gene Groll was a nose gunner on a Liberator bomber. He was with the 5th Air Force over occupied Germany. He received the Air Medal for meritorious achievement on combat missions. They lost their first plane and pilot on a raid. His second plane was *Wuvfless II*. After receiving the Air Medal he received two Oak Leaf clusters for further achievements.

Sergeant Groll attended Clay Elementary and was a graduate of Clay High School.

### SERGEANT J. W. HANCOCK

Sergeant J. W. Hancock was one of the 30 marines who fought in the battle of Tenareau on Guadalcanal. This group of 30 *Leathernecks* with rifles, three machine guns and two field pieces held off and killed an invasion force of 1500 "doped-up" Japs. In a letter to his mother Sergt. Hancock gave the following account of the battle fought August 21, 1942.

"The Japs had sneaked across the sand bar under cover of darkness and bombarded our machine gun nests with hand grenades.

"They leaped up the hill at us like apes squealing at the tops of their lungs and were greeted by a wall of steel. They wilted in front of it and piled up quickly four deep. But despite our fire some of the Japs managed to get in among us. Bayonet fights were all about and hand to hand fighting of the most deadly nature.

"Jim Boston saved my life about this time. He got between me and a Jap who had torn the back out of my shirt with his bayonet. As the Jap pulled back to jab me with his bayonet, Boston parried it, then butt-stroked him and finished him off by shooting him in the head."

The battle was at a stalemate from dawn until 9 A.M. when the Japs brought up a heavy machine

gun and put it into action. Sergeant Hancock said, "I was trying to blast it out of position when I was wounded. I was in a "37" mm emplacement firing shells at the spot I thought they had the machine gun dug in. I heard a ringing sound on the shield of my gun. Some of the bullets hit me. Two of them went into my left forearm. With my good right arm I managed to sight the "37" and fire a shot at the machine gun. I missed. A Jap sniper wounded me again. The little squirt had the bullet with my name on it. It hit me right square in the chest."

"Call it what you may but that bullet hit my lower dog tag and mushroomed before it went into my chest. That saved my life. While my blood pressure was reaching an all-time low I proceeded to sight the "37" on that Jap machine gun again."

"Suddenly I slumped over my gun. But I was aroused a second later when a Jap mortar shell went off beside me. My right hand and legs and arms were full of shrapnel. I looked more like a sieve than a Marine."

"I was trying to crawl back into the gun emplacement and fire the "37" because I knew it was sighted on that blasted machine gun. But Lieutenant Jordan dragged me to cover. I told him the gun was ready to go so another man crawled in and fired it. Boy, it did the job all right! That Jap machine gun flew up in the air like a skyrocket."

Sergeant Hancock received the Silver Star for "gallantry and intrepidity in manning a 37 mm gun on Guadalcanal. He is the holder of the Purple Heart.

### DOUGLAS HUSS

Douglas Huss Ar. 2/c is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Huss. He was a member of the crew on one of the Navy Avenger planes. During his flying in Okinawa his crew had an unusual experience. On a return trip to its carrier the gunner spotted an unidentified aircraft. The pilot turned their plane and gave chase until the other plane was seen to be an enemy dive bomber. It was heading for their task group. The Avenger attacked and in the dogfight the Jap was downed. Huss completed 45 missions. He was on duty on four other carriers and took part in the invasions of Luzon, Iwo Jima and Okinawa.



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Huss received the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement while on bombing missions and the Air Medal with five crosses. In addition he received the Presidential Citation and the Presidential Unit Citation.

### **CAPTAIN J. H. HUSTON**

Captain J. H. Huston entered the army chaplain corps February 15, 1945, and served in the Pacific theater of war for 25 months.

With the help of American and Filipino men a chapel was erected on a Pacific island outpost. The chapel was designed by Captain Huston and built by volunteer soldier workers and Filipino civilians. Two Filipino foremen and their workers wove the bamboo and coconut palm walls and soldier artists provided windows with stained glass effects.

Captain Huston arranged Sunday services for Catholics, Latter Day Saints and Protestants, including communion. Catholic Novena was observed. The Latter Day Saints met on Tuesday for discussion. Protestant discussion groups met on Thursday and Jewish services were held on Friday. Two choir practices were held every week. A Lutheran chaplain conducted communion once a month for those of that denomination.

Captain Huston held five services daily. He had evening motion pictures which were followed by prayer to help those who were to be sent out the following day.

### **PFC. HOWARD LACOURSE**

Pfc. Howard LaCourse enlisted in the C.A.C. for foreign service February 12, 1941. He was sent to the Philippines in May, 1941 where he received his training. He was taken prisoner when Corregidor fell to the Japanese.

He was sent to Formosa, then to Nagasaki, Japan. While in prison he worked on the docks. Here he and other prisoners were able to steal some of the rice they handled. The prisoners tied strings around their pant legs and stored the rice in the legs of the trousers. This saved them from starvation.

Previous to his capture he had been wounded during one of the battles in the Philippines.

Pfc. LaCourse suffered intensely from malnutrition. His legs, face and entire body was so

swollen that one would have difficulty in recognizing him. He was released August 14, 1945 and arrived in Washington in November of the same year. He was sent to a veterans' hospital at Cambridge, Ohio and later to his home.

After remaining at home for some time he returned to the service. He served in Japan 9 years. He is now in Germany.

### **LIEUTENANT RICHARD W. LEDERMAN**

Lieut. Richard W. Lederman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. Lederman. During his participation in his 46th combat mission which was an attack against an enemy airdrome west of the Rhine his plane was hit. In discussing this with a combat correspondent Lieut. Lederman said, "I didn't know how badly hit I was at first. Then I realized I couldn't control my ship properly. After I managed to pull off, my squadron told me my tail was blazing and that a big chunk had been clawed out of the under part of the fuselage."

He was warned by radio that a strong wind was blowing toward Germany. He began the struggle of flying toward Allied territory so he could jump safely. He landed in a dense forest and was rescued by Belgian farmers. He told how friendly they were and that they made coffee for him. One of the Belgians, who could speak English, telephoned to a nearby American engineering company for transportation.

He received the Air Medal with seven Oak Leaf Clusters.

### **PFC. ELMER REIHING**

PFC. Elmer Reihing is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Reihing. Private Reihing was inducted into the army in July, 1942. He was in the heavy fighting in Sicily when he was wounded. His outfit had been advancing steadily without any rest at all. They were on a low mountain range. The enemy machine guns had kept up a steady fire as our men pressed forward. Private Reihing said, "Suddenly a machine gun opened up right in front of me. There was no obvious protection, but I remembered my basic training and hugged the ground. In front of me was a mound of dirt about four inches high. Well, the dirt saved my life by deflecting the bullets but my legs which were sprawled out behind me, unprotected were hit."

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About two hours after being injured Private Reihing was picked up. Italians near the scene of battle gave him food, milk, and water and then carried him on a stretcher which consisted of a stepladder and canvas down a mountain side to a base hospital. It was 28 hours before they reached the base hospital. Shortly after being wounded he took the sulfa tablets which he carried as part of his equipment.

He was sent home and his brothers received emergency furloughs through the Red Cross to visit him. Pvt. Ansel E. Reihing was in the transportation corps, New Orleans and Pvt. John A. Reihing in the medical unit, Fort Dix, N. J.

### SERGT. ORVAL W. SANDUSKY

Sergt. Orval W. Sandusky was a veteran of heavy bombardment missions over Bremen, Hanover, Leipzig, Nurnberg, Politz, and Mannheim. His group was a unit of the 3rd Bombardment Division. This group was given a Presidential Citation for its England-African shuttle bombing of Messerschmitt plants at Regensburg, Germany. "Sergeant Sandusky repelled numerous hostile fighter attacks by his excellent marksmanship. His actions assured the safety of both his crew and aircraft." *Statement taken from his citation.* His citation was given for service aboard the B-17 Flying Fortress "Cherchez les Femmes." He also received the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters.

In talking about his experiences Sergt. Sandusky said, "The roughest one of all was the time we had two engines shot out over the Pas de Calais. We became separated from our squadron and lost altitude. It seemed every ack-ack bun in the German army was firing at us. But somehow we limped home."

He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement during his bombing missions.

### SERGT. JAMES STURTZ

Sergt. James Sturtz, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sturtz, enlisted for foreign service in the 59th Regiment C.A.C. on February 13, 1941. He was sent to the Philippines where he received his training. He was captured by the Japanese on Corregidor on May 6, 1942. He was sent to Mukden,

Manchuria, and then to a prison camp not far from where Sergt. Zettner was imprisoned.

He endured many hardships suffering from cold, hunger and severe treatment. The food was ground maize twice a day. This was full of maggots which they tried to separate from the maize. In time they became so hungry that they decided that the maggots would provide some nourishment so accepted them as part of their rations.

Sergt. Sturtz said that the fleas made life almost unbearable.

The Japanese soldiers seemed to enjoy abusing the prisoners. Every time they passed by they would hit or kick them. Four of the prisoners escaped but in time they were brought back to the camp. The Japs then attached each of the four prisoners to a two by four head down and the army filed by beating them as they passed. The other prisoners were made to stand by outside a fenced place and watch their comrades being persecuted. They tried to encourage them by urging them to hold on and told them in time the punishment would be over. The Jap soldier dug a grave and then made the four stand at the edge before shooting, so they would fall into it when fatally wounded.

Sergt. Sturtz received the Purple Heart and the Presidential Citation with four stars and two Oak Clusters.

He is now in the employ of the government stationed at Red River Arsenal and is sent on important work to other points of the country. While he is not in the service, his ranking is similar to that of a major.

### SERGT. FRANCIS ZETTNER

Sergt. Francis Zettner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zettner, enlisted for foreign service in the 59th Regiment C.A.C. on February 13, 1941. He was sent to Angel Island, California, thence to the Philippines where he received his training. He was captured on Corregidor when it fell to the Japanese on May 6, 1942. He was taken to Hoten Prison Camp, Mukden, Manchuria.

During the long period of imprisonment from May 6, 1942 to August 2, 1945, when the Americans gained control, Pfc. Zettner endured many privations in the form of hard labor, filth, thirst,

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hunger, and extreme cold. The temperature at times was 40 below zero. His feet were frozen and turned black. The men slept in bunks with only one blanket apiece.

The food consisted of a bowl of ground maize each morning and evening. Living under such conditions resulted in malnutrition with high fever and dysentery.

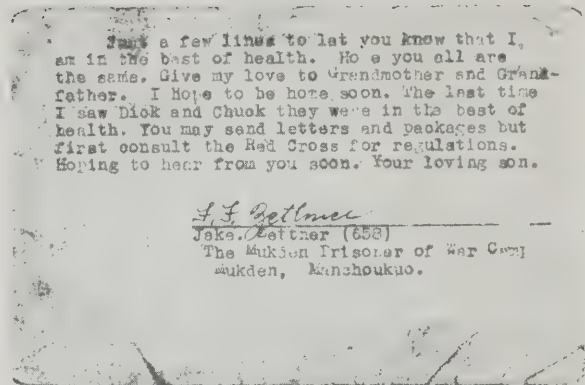
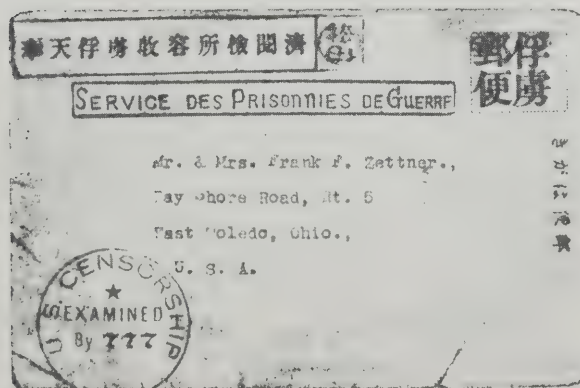
He arrived in San Francisco October 1, 1945.

Pfc. Zettner was promoted to sergeant. He received 4 stars and 2 clusters with other citations and was awarded the Purple Heart. He was a graduate of Clay High School and a student at University of Toledo.

One of the bright moments for the Zettner family was when short wave enthusiasts all over the country had their sets tuned to Tokyo, listening to messages sent from prisoners to their parents. From four states letters were sent to the Zettner family telling them of the broadcast and repeating the message. It read,

"Dear Mother and Dad, I received your letter, package and telegram. Greatly relieved that everything and everyone is fine. What kind of work is Jimmy doing? How is Grandpa and Grandma? I am well. Please send photographs. Jackie"

Another message which Mrs. Zettner cherishes is that of a card received from the prison camp. The following is a copy of same with the message on the one side and the address on the other showing interesting markings.



### OF INTEREST

Robert Carpenter, Robert Croft, Robert Harvey, John Reihing, and James TenEyck were inducted on July 10, 1943 and assigned to the 85th Division in the Medical Corps. They trained at Camp Grant, Illinois and were sent overseas together. Of this group all returned home except Pfc. James A. TenEyck.

### AT CORREGIDOR

Four of four boys from Bay Shore enlisted at about the same time, James Sturtz, Richard M. Fallon and Francis Zettner on the same day. The next day Howard E. LaCourse joined the group. They became a part of a Coast Artillery unit and were sent to Corregidor. They were taken prisoners by the Japs. Of this group R. M. Fallon did not return.

### In Memory

"What can we render unto thee  
Our brave and noble dead?  
Who for our Country's Freedom died,  
Or for her Union bled?  
And ye who for the human race  
And for the Cause of Liberty  
Relinquished all — with grateful hearts —  
What can we render thee?

Emblems of immortality,  
The flowers from woodland ways,  
Our garlands and our laurel wreaths  
But weakly show our praise!  
A deathless bond of sacred trust  
Links us with thee forevermore —  
Inspires us on the upward march  
Where thou hast gone before.



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Ye heroes of the Cause of Right,  
We follow in they train  
To emulate thy faithfulness —  
Ye have not died in vain!  
O, noble dead, our words of praise  
Would seem but to deride  
If we, who live, uphold not now  
The things for which ye died.”

—Isabel Whitehouse Toppin

*Robert V. Arquette*, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Arquette, was inducted into the service June 28, 1943. He served in the navy as pharmacist's mate. He was killed June 20, 1945 in Okinawa.

*Pfc. Robert Lee Beale* was drafted in military service in 1951 and was sent to Korea with the 38th Regiment Second Infantry Division.

Robert attended Clay High School where he was a member of the Future Farmers of America. He was in the Marine Corps Reserve from 1948 to 1950.

After entering the infantry he was trained at Fort Knox, Kentucky and sent overseas. He was killed in action in Korea. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beale, live at 1465 Stadium Road.

*Pfc. Charles William Beeler* was at Camp Meade Maryland before going overseas in 1943. During the campaign in Sicily he was wounded and hospitalized. He was awarded the Purple Heart. In November of 1943 he was released from the hospital and returned to the front. He was killed February 29, 1944.

Pfc. Beeler was the husband of Rose Ann Byers and father of William Charles Beeler.

*Sergt. Maurice Blackmore* took his training at Camp Wood, Mississippi, then transferred to Camp Breckinridge. He was sent overseas April 4, 1944 with the 83rd Division of the 22nd Infantry. He was wounded in Germany and hospitalized for some time. He was then placed in the 4th Division of his regiment. He was killed in Germany on March 1, 1945.

The sergeant married Edith Munding and lived on Grange Street in Oregon. He enlisted in the service in September 1943. He was awarded the Purple Heart during his service.

*Sergt. Jack Coy* enlisted in the Army Air Corps in March, 1942. He was a tail gunner on a Liberator Bomber. On February 24, 1944 he with six other

crew members were killed in a crash over Illmenau, Germany.

Jack was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Coy. He attended Coy elementary school and was graduated at Clay High in 1941.

*Sergt. Tom Cutcher*, son of Mr. and Mrs. Amiel Cutcher of Bono, enlisted in the 4th Cavalry in November of 1942. He was at Camp Perry for his first training, then was sent to Texas. From the camp in Texas he was sent to California, then overseas.

He was killed in action at Cologne, Germany on March 27, 1945. Sergt. Cutcher was awarded the Purple Heart, Presidential Citation with two Oak Leaf clusters, the Pacific campaign ribbon with four battle stars.

*Richard H. Dickey* was trained for the Merchant Marines at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y. He was fireman 2nd class and was on his first trip overseas when his ship was torpedoed and went down.

Richard was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Dickey of Pickle Road. He was a graduate of Clay High in the class of 1943. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church on Seaman Road.

*Sergt. Richard M. Fallon* was a son of Michael R. Fallon who lived on Bay Shore Road for some time. He was a member of a Coast Artillery unit that was sent to Corregidor. He became a sergeant in the Headquarters Battery Coast. He was taken prisoner during action in the Philippine area. The date of his death is not known. It is assumed the boat on which he was being transferred was destroyed.

*James N. Gerlach*, fireman 1st class, served in the U.S. Navy aboard the USS Lagarto on submarine duty in the South China Sea. He entered the service in August, 1941. In May, 1945 he was reported missing and later declared dead. James graduated at Clay High in 1943. He was the only son of Mrs. S. P. Gerlach.

*Robert Gross*, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gross, joined the Air Force Reserve at Columbus in 1940. He took most of his training at Maxwell Field, Alabama. He was a pilot on a B-17. On April 17, 1942 he started on a training flight from Sebring, Florida over the Gulf of Mexico for Brownsville, Texas. The crew of five was lost. The only evidence

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found was unopened parachutes with holes in them. It was thought that there was an explosion which resulted in loss of the lives of the entire crew.

*Sergt. Eldred Jaquillard* was inducted into the service in 1943 and assigned to the Signal Corps. He received his training at Fort Lewis, Washington and Camp Bowie, Texas. He was sent overseas with a signal battalion in the European theatre where he was killed February 11, 1945.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jaquillard, live on Yarrow Road.

Eldred attended Clay High School and was a member of the Nazarene Church.

*Sergt. Robert E. Jones* was a member of Co. F First Ranger Battalion. His group was caught in a Nazi death trap at Cisterna, Italy. He was killed January 30, 1944. Robert was the son of Mrs. Blanche Jones. He attended Wynn Elementary and Clay High School. He was a member of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

*Lieut. William Kiggins*, husband of Madeline Fretter and son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kiggins, graduated at Clay High in 1941. He was a student at Bowling Green University in 1943 when he enlisted. He received his cadet training at Independence, Kansas. He was a Mustang fighter pilot and was overseas four months when he was killed over Czechoslovakia.

*Robert King* served in the Korean War in Co. F 38th Infantry 2nd Division. He was killed September 17, 1951 by an enemy grenade. Robert was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester King.

*Jack E. Klotz*, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Klotz, attended Clay High School and was graduated in the class of 1941. He was a member of the National and County Honor Societies, a representative of Buckeye Boys' Town and Student Council. He was a junior at Ohio University at Athens. He enlisted in April, 1943 and after training at Fort McClellan, Georgia, he was transferred to the air force. His plane crashed at Camp Barkley, Texas July 13, 1944. Jack was a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

*Sergt. Frank A. Kohn III*, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kohn, Jr., was graduated at Clay High in 1934. He enlisted in the army in July, 1943 and was assigned to the 392nd Bomb Group as a

radio operator on a B-24. His plane crashed over Germany on January 28, 1945.

*Lieut. William Dale Lacey, Jr.* enlisted in the Air Force June 13, 1942. He trained at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, Garner Field, Uvalde, Texas, Tullahoma, Tennessee, Key Field, Meridian, Mississippi. He won his wings at Randolph Brookfield.

In October 1943, he was sent to England where he flew Mustang planes (P-51's) with the Tactical Reconnaissance Air Squadron. He was reported missing July 30, 1944. Later it was determined he was killed on that day over France.

Lieutenant Lacey was one of the graduates of Clay High School in 1940 and entered the University of Toledo. He married Irene May Higley who was a graduate of Clay. After William entered the service, she joined the WAC and earned the title of Corporal. She served as a nurse in the hospital at San Antonio, Texas.

Lieut. Lacey was awarded the Purple Heart and many other medals.

*Loran Markin* enlisted in the navy March 1940. He received his training at the Great Lakes Naval Station. He was sent to the Hawaiian Islands, thence to Manila. He served aboard the submarine USS *Sharl*. He was killed somewhere in the Java Sea on February 16, 1943. Loran attended Clay High and was a member of Our Lady of Mount Carmel at Bono. He was awarded the Purple Heart.

*Lieut. John Mariasy* enlisted in the service in 1941. He was a pilot in 439th Troop Carrying Squadron. Each plane carried gliders for landing jeeps and those for landing men. He was among the 40 planes shot down in La Bastelle June 6, 1944. He was awarded an Air Medal and a Purple Heart. He lived with his parents in Oregon for some time, then moved to Jerusalem. He attended Clay High one year.

*Pvt. Ernest McGee* entered the service in the technical division. After being hospitalized he was transferred to Co. C Medical Regiment. He trained at Camp Grant, Illinois, then was sent to Camp Bowie, Texas. He was ill and sent to the hospital for an operation. Later he returned to Camp Bowie and was in service at Camp Bowie for a short time. He was sent to Brooke General Hospital Fort



## War -- The Price We Pay

Sam Houston, Texas. He was released October 21, 1943 and died May 23, 1944.

Ernest was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred McGee. He was one of six sons who were in the service. He attended Coy Elementary School and was a member of the Holy Rosary Church.

*Pfc. Donald Mominee*, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jess Mominee, was a member of the graduating class of 1942. He received army engineering training at Lake Forest College. Don entered the army on March 4, 1943 and received his basic training at Camp Swift, Texas. He was sent overseas during the summer of 1944. He was killed in action on Leyte on October 27. He was a member of St. Ignatius Church.

*Robert LaCourse*, age 22, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert LaCourse. He was a student at Clay High in 1939. In September 1942 he enlisted in the heavy artillery. He trained at Fort Bliss, Texas, then was sent to Yuma, Arizona. He was sent overseas and took part in the D-Day Invasion. He was killed in Metz, France on November 7, 1944. *Pfc. LaCourse* was awarded the Purple Heart.

*Norton J. LaDuke*, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank LaDuke enlisted September 29, 1939. He was trained at Fort Knox, Kentucky, after which he served in Iceland and Greenland. He was later transferred to the Infantry, 3rd Army in Europe and was killed during the Battle of the Bulge, December 9, 1944. The family lived on Corduroy Road and Norden attended Jerusalem School. The Purple Heart was awarded.

*Karl F. Munzenmeyer*, technician 5th grade of an army wire communications, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Munzenmeyer of Cedar Point Road. He was killed in southern France. He had been in the army more than three years and had participated in battles of Sicily, Italy and southern France.

He was awarded a citation for fulfilling the highest traditions of military service in Sicily and also the infantry badge of exemplary conduct in action against the enemy on April 23, 1944.

Karl was a graduate of Clay High School. He was active in athletics and was manager of the baseball team. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

*Pvt. Jerry W. Navarre*, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Navarre of Bono, entered the service and was trained at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky. He was sent overseas with the 331st Division of the 83rd Infantry. He was in active service in Normandy, France, and Germany. He was captured in Germany and held as a prisoner of war. During the time he was in prison, the Allied troops on a bombing raid destroyed the unmarked prison, killing many. He is reported as being killed March 5, 1945 at Munich, Germany.

*Pvt. Navarre* won a medal for his service in the European Theater of War, a Good Conduct Medal, and a medal in sharp shooting. He was awarded the Purple Heart.

*Flight Officer Henry S. Oien* was a sergeant in the Royal Canadian Air Force and transferred to the U. S. Eighth Air Force. He was reported missing in Europe.

Henry attended Clay High School.

*Pvt. Fred Paulson*, a son of Mrs. Lillian Baczuk, died in a bomber crash in Mobile Bay, Alabama. Before he was transferred to Brookley Field, Alabama he trained at Mitchell Field, Long Island and Ellington Field, Texas. He was a radio operator-bombardier. He attended Clay High but was a graduate of Lake Township High School.

*Pfc. Franklin Redfox* enlisted in the infantry in February, 1942. He was sent from Camp Perry to Camp Sam Houston, Texas after which he went to Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. He was sent overseas to Ireland. On June 6, 1944 he was in the invasion in France where he was killed on June 16, 1944.

*Pvt. James Teachout* enlisted in service January 26, 1943. He took his training at Camp Crost, South Carolina. He was sent overseas in June 1943. He fought in the invasion in Sicily and Italy. He was awarded a Presidential citation and a French Unit citation.

He was wounded in action October 4, 1944, in southern France. He died on October 24, 1944. He attended Clay Elementary and Clay High School.

*Pfc. James A. TenEyck*, son of Mr. and Mrs. John TenEyck, Sr., was inducted July 10, 1943. After training at Camp Grant, Illinois in the Medical Corps he was assigned to the 338th Infantry 85th



## War -- The Price We Pay

Division at Fort Dix, New Jersey. The division sailed for Africa January 1, 1944 and later in the spring went into action in Italy where James was killed September 17, 1944. He was graduated from Clay High School in 1943 and was a member of St. Ignatius Church. He received the Purple Heart.

*Pfc. Russel Thomas*, son of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Thomas, was accidentally drowned on Luzon. He was stationed with the dental clinic in the 107th General Hospital on Luzon. He trained at Fort Bliss, Texas and Camp Plauche, Louisiana. He was a graduate of Clay High School and attended St. Luke's Lutheran Church at Yondota.

*Pvt. Cirilo J. Velasquez* was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lupe Velasquez. He was inducted in the Army as an infantryman in July, 1943. He trained at Camp Grant, Illinois in the Medical Corps. Later he was sent overseas and was killed in action in Germany. Cirilo was a graduate of Clay High in 1943 and a member of the Holy Rosary Church.

*Pfc. Earl Witty* was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Witty. He enlisted in the army April 28,

1944. Earl attended Clay High School and was a member of Mount Carmel Church at Bono.

*Sergt. Kenneth H. Woolcott* lived with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Moneghan. He was a member of the crew of a B-24 on a mission to Hankow, China. As it neared the target, it was severely damaged and forced to leave the formation. It was seen to explode. Three parachutes were reported leaving the ship but no further information was received concerning the fate of the crew.

Sergt. Woolcott was in service three years. He attended Coy Elementary and Clay High School. He was reported missing in action since August 21, 1943.

NOTE: Information about some of the boys was difficult to obtain. In most cases it was verified by relatives or friends. There may be some omissions in the awards given to the men in the article *In Memoriam* and the one, *Some Experiences of Our Boys*.

The assistance of relatives and friends was greatly appreciated.

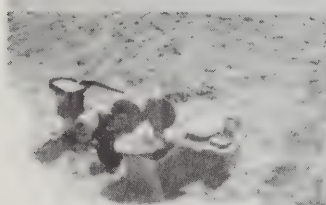


We dedicate this picture in memory of our boys and girls who gave their service to their country.

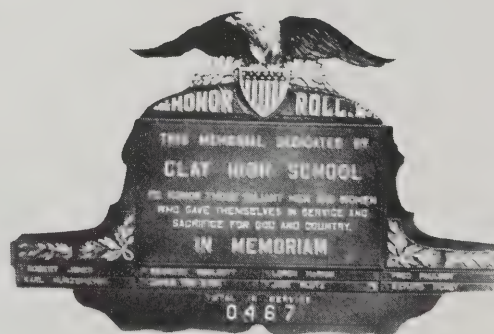
## War -- The Price We Pay



See that tub? It contains a thin stew for 120 men. When it had to feed more we just added water! At top left is one of the small gardens the men made trying to raise vegetables. The guards messed them up looking for tunnels or hidden escape tools. The cart contains the German ration of lard. The men along the wall are cooking their meals on high compression blowers, one of which is shown at the bottom of the page. Below you can see how we ate on festive occasions. Note, please, our dishes made from tin cans. Gee, you'd be surprised what you can make from an old tin can. Generally we ate in groups, by rooms, or "combines," but there were occasional lone wolves who preferred to eat by themselves, perhaps so they would not have to share their food. We gave them the "silent treatment," and it nearly always brought them around.



The above was taken from *The Yankee Kriegies*, a booklet published by the National Association of YMCA. This shows some of the prison experiences. Book loaned by Ralph Barnes, Jr.



This plaque and the Clay High Memorial Stadium is in honor of our boys.

# Chapter XIII

## *Stories As Told By Pictures*



Old residence of Peter Momany. Here the family experienced times of joy, sadness and hardships.  
C. D. Keller



New Home of Peter Momany — Taken  
October 23, 1894.



In the early days, these two houses were one large building serving as a boarding house during shipbuilding industry at Shepherdsville.



One of the first houses in Shepherdsville. It is still in use.



## *Stories As Told By Pictures*

This house was built by Amos DeBolt. The frame work is made of 4 by 4 material with four foot wide cotton wood boards used as siding below the windows.

The house is in good condition today. It is owned by George Albertson.



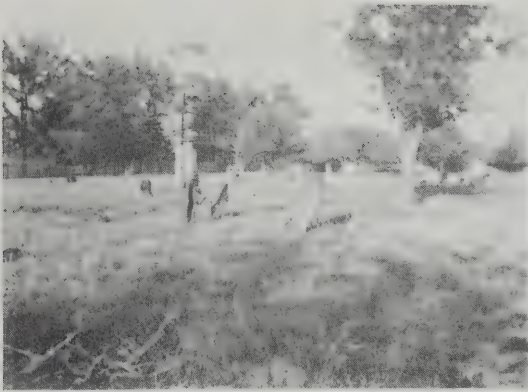
Jeremiah Clay, one of the early settlers, built this home. The material used is similar to that used in the building of the DeBolt Home.

Mr. Sam Wynn's new home, which he planned and built.



Alex E. Navarre built a home on the Navarre tract. He donated a room in which the first school sessions were held.

## Stories As Told By Pictures



Children enjoyed visiting the Tompkin's farm.

C. D. Keller

Mr. Tompkins feeding his deer.

Mr. Tompkins devoted part of his farm to a park where he kept deer, other wild animals and fowls.

C. D. Keller



The old rail fence served to keep animals from straying and marked boundary lines between farms.

C. D. Keller



Mr. Tompkins and his pheasants.



A view of Bay Shore Road at corner Wynn.  
No speed limits necessary.

C. D. Keller



Another view of Bay Shore Road when wagon wheels sink into mud and spaces between spokes are filled.

C. D. Keller



## *Stories As Told By Pictures*



The home of Adam Shelles. An inviting home with beautiful willow trees and spacious lawn.

C. D. Keller



Home of Mr. McCullough. The days when the rain barrel provided water for washing.

C. D. Keller



A modern home in Jerusalem Township.



Early home of Mr. and Mrs. Eteau. Later remodeled and purchased by Clarence Dusseau.



## *Stories As Told By Pictures*

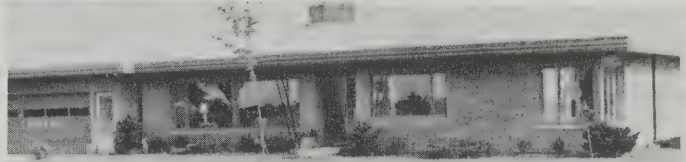


A modern home in Oregon.



A modern home in one of  
new additions in Jeru-  
salem.

A modern home



Old Cherry Street Bridge Open for  
Pastime

C. D. Keller

## *Stories As Told By Pictures*



Pastime on way to Presque Isle.  
Pictures take in summer of 1864 — C. D. Keller



View of Presque Isle as a Summer Resort  
C. D. Keller



A group leaving Presque Isle to meet the Pastime at the dock.  
C. D. Keller



Stand operated by Tom Dunn  
C. D. Keller



## Stories As Told By Pictures

Competition increases interest.

C. D. Keller



A good way to travel when the snow is deep.

Mrs. Helen Gonlet



A surrey in which the family traveled to the city, and on Sunday to church services.

Mrs. Helen Gonlet



The residence of J. C. Messer. Fences are built around fields of about ten acres, each to keep the stock from destroying the crops. In the early days, cattle and hogs roamed about the country. Each farmer knew his stock by the mark on the ear.

Historical Atlas 1875



## Stories As Told By Pictures



In the gay 90's.  
Christ Ackerman and his fiancée with their friends,  
enjoying a ride.  
Picture loaned by Mrs. C. Ackerman



The Club House on Little Cedar Point.  
President Eisenhower enjoyed duck  
hunting, as a guest of the club, twice  
during the time he served as President  
of U. S.  
Loaned by Cornelius Mominee



A happy bride and groom of the gay 90's  
Joseph Clements and Belle Shelles.

Chief Frank Buckshot, Standing Horse,  
playing his violin for Sherry Lee  
Thompson, great granddaughter of Mrs.  
Snyder. The chief visited the home of  
the Snyders at Bono.

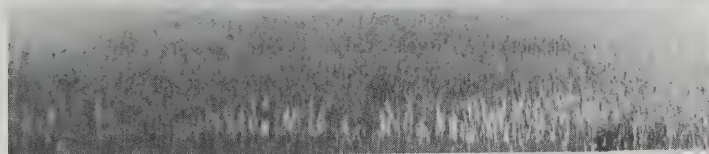
## Stories As Told By Pictures



Another old home. Showing the family from left to right: Iola Peach Ziegler, Thomas Peach, Mrs. Lucy Peach, George Peach, Sr., Lula Peach.



Church of God was located on Pickle Road, near Woodville. The property was purchased by Sun Oil and the congregation moved into Toledo. The church was torn down to make way for Sun Oil.



House on Howard Farm, on bank of canal. Was rebuilt and made into a modern home.



One of the first houses in Shepherdsville (now Bono) built during the shipbuilding days.



## *Stories As Told By Pictures*



Here the people of  
Bono come daily to get  
their mail.

An important home in its day.



Chesebrough Home



The house in which the author was born. From left to right: Pearl Fassett Harris, Josephine Fassett, Mr. Rowe, a boarder, Ray Fassett and the dog Fido.



## Stories As Told By Pictures



In the days when picture taking was a real event. The boy in kilts, a cousin Fred Danforth, who lived with the family. Next, Pearl Fassett Harris. Standing. Bessie Fassett Sanders. Seated, Myrtle Fassett, twins now 84 years old. On the footstool, Josephine Fassett.

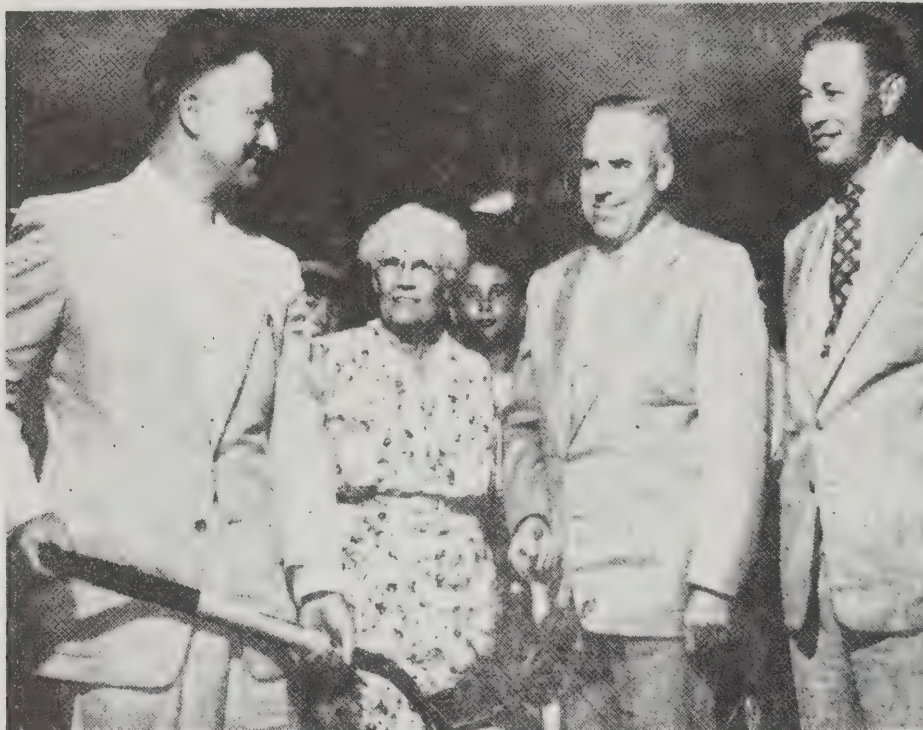


Classes from the school visit the Oregon jail. Children enjoy walking into the jail to be locked up by the chief. donated by Chief Danforth



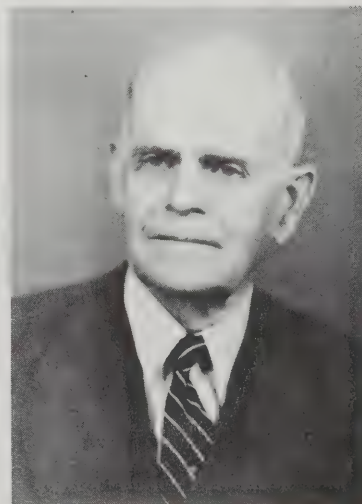
In the days when one teacher taught sixty pupils and all grades. Teacher Nell Powers.

## Mark Start Of \$2 Million School



Carl Reif and Laurence Fisher served as Board Members many years. They gave freely of their time and effort.

Clinton Larson gave freely of his time in developing the negatives. His service is greatly appreciated.



C. D. Keller, one of our pioneers. Many of the negatives used in this chapter belonged to him. His interest and assistance was greatly appreciated.



## Chapter XIV

### *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*



#### CLUBS

Community life is encouraged and developed through its clubs. They are organized to promote a greater interest in the community and to fill a definite need. A study of the various clubs in Oregon and Jerusalem indicates that the people of these communities are interested in what is taking place about them and that they have a desire to assume the responsibility of helping to make their community a better place in which to live.

#### THE P.T.A.'S — SERVICE CLUBS

##### THE BRANDVILLE SERVICE CLUB

Old records turn back the pages of history to 1922, when Brandville was a growing school district. A number of the citizens felt the need of an organization which would promote the interest of the community and school.

On February 21, 1922, a group of parents met in the Brandville School and formed the Brandville Service Club. The following officers were elected: President Bert Pim, Secretary G. C. Fredrich, Treasurer M. J. Schmidt. The group was composed of 26 charter members whose interest

aroused their neighbors and friends. At the close of the school year they had 59 active members.

#### PROJECTS

One of their first projects was the appointing of a committee to request the Board of Education to install lights in the school. The request was granted and the lights were an advantage to the group as well as to the teachers and pupils on dark winter days.

Another project brought rapid results. Upon investigating, this committee learned that the County Library would provide their school and community with library books if the school would assume the responsibility of caring for and distributing them.

The group then made a study of the cost of their school and compared this cost with that of consolidated schools. They discussed the benefits of such a school system and the need of presenting the facts to all parents living in Oregon.

In September of 1922, this organization assigned itself the task of presenting the need for consolidated schools to all the school districts of Oregon. Thus, there began a campaign for better schools for Oregon Township. This campaign continued and in time an interest throughout the township developed. Through the combined efforts of all districts the dream came to pass after a long hard struggle. Another step forward was that of becoming members of the State Parent Teachers Association.

By the fall of 1926, the new consolidated buildings Clay, Coy, and Wynn were opened.

#### FORESIGHT

A committee was appointed to study the needs of their own consolidated building. One of the first projects was to supply equipment for hot lunches and arrange a program for administering the same.

On March 26, 1928, the constitution was amended and the name was changed to Coy P.T.A.

In October officers as follows were elected to serve under this new name. They were: Gus Fred-



## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

rich, president; Mrs. Roy Crandall, vice president; Richard T. Wareham, recording secretary; and Mr. Metzker, financial secretary.

On March 11, 1929, a membership of 197 was reported.

Interest continued to increase and projects such as purchasing stage furniture, visiting the school, sponsoring Scout troops, hot lunch program, and a safety council were carried on with success.

According to the minutes, the club continued through the school year 1943-44. At this time officers were elected for the ensuing year but there is no record of their having served. In the fall of 1944 much attention was given to war activities. Travel was curtailed by gas rationing. Interest declined and the Mothers' Club was given the task of taking care of the needs that arose.

### COY P.T.A. REORGANIZED

A number of the patrons became interested and decided to reorganize in the fall of 1957. On December 2, 1957, a group met at Coy School and elected Robert Connelly as temporary chairman and Caroline Foley temporary secretary.

Discussion of best methods of interesting the parents in their organization followed. Plans were made for reorganization and a meeting was called for February 11, 1958.

At the meeting in February officers were elected for a period of two years. Those who assumed the responsibility for the organization were Tom Robinette, president, William Roe, Jr., first vice president, Edwin Brice second vice president, Gene Donnal third vice president, Robert Connelly secretary, and Warren Cooper treasurer.

During the two year period the interest grew and a number of the members were active. At the close of the school year officers were elected for the new term. In the fall, meetings were not resumed, but according to a report given by Robert Connelly plans were in the making to resume the work.

### CLAY P.T.A.

While the Board of Education was preparing to house the school children in the three consolidated buildings, the parents and teachers were busy planning the best method of unifying their efforts.

Through the leadership of Bessie B. Bodle a meeting of the parents of Momeneetown, Warden, Heckman, Homestead and Reihle school districts was held at the old Momeneetown school building in March, 1926, to discuss the organizing of a combined P.T.A. After some discussion they decided to organize. Those eligible for membership included parents living in the portion of the township that formed the Clay School district. This included the above named school districts and the members of the faculty.

Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. R. D. Navarre, president, Bessie B. Bodle, vice president, Mrs. Alta Shelles, secretary, Robert Kohne, treasurer.

### OTHER MEETINGS

The second meeting was held at the Reihle School in May of 1926 and the third at Heckman in July of the same year. Thus, the group was ready for their fourth meeting at their new building Clay in the fall of 1926.

The purpose of the organization stated in the constitution is, "To increase the educational and social advantages of our community through the cooperation of the parents, teachers, and members of the Board of Education."

### OTHER PARENTS INVITED

Membership was now open to all parents who had children attending Clay High in addition to those mentioned previously. This included parents from Jerusalem Township and other portions besides Clay district in Oregon.

### PROJECTS

The first project was the purchase of a motion picture machine to be used for the grade and high school pupils.

The next project was sponsoring hot lunches. A committee was appointed and soon children were enjoying a hot dish with the lunch they brought from home.

A banquet for the girls and boys of the basketball squads was initiated.

So the organization continued working with the principal and teachers on any project where their services were needed.

In the meeting of December 4, 1932 the club

## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

voted to sponsor a mothers' club. An account of this club is given under another heading.

In 1937, the elementary pupils moved into a new building to give space for the growing high school. However, the P.T.A. continued as one organization, meeting alternately at Clay High, then Clay Elementary. This plan continued until the close of the school year May 1939.

In the fall of 1939, the high school Mothers' Club carried on the work in the high school and parents dropped out of the P.T.A.

On October 11, 1939 a motion to amend the constitution to read Clay Elementary P.T.A. was made and carried.

### CLAY ELEMENTARY P.T.A.

Under the amended constitution the following officers were elected: John Pautz, president, Mrs. J. Meier, vice president, Florence Rymers, secretary, Carl Ackerman, treasurer.

This organization is still very active. One of its important projects, the Clay Fair, is promoted annually. Each year the large profit is invested in equipment for the school such as a loud speaker, curtains, cabinets, for teachers, and encyclopedias.

### WYNN P.T.A.

This organization included as members, the parents of children attending Wynn School. It was organized in the fall of 1926. The minutes of this P.T.A. have been lost and the members are unable to recall the first officers.

This group succeeded in getting the community to work together as a unit. The members worked with their teachers and encouraged them in various ways. Social activities were provided and many good times were enjoyed by the group. They sponsored the Scout troops, cafeteria, programs and plays of various types. Needy families were remembered. Gas rationing and war activities interfered and the school problems were given to the Mothers' Club.

### BONO P.T.A.

On February 23, 1928 a meeting of the parents of the Bono district was called. The district superintendent presided. Bert Pim from Coy P.T.A. was introduced. He explained the advantages of such an organization and emphasized the need of

all patrons uniting in order to secure better schools for their township.

A committee including Mr. Routson, Mr. Rudolph and Mr. Herman was appointed to form a temporary constitution.

Mr. Pim was asked to serve as temporary chairman and Mr. Rudolph as temporary secretary. Mr. Pim explained the constitution and by-laws which were adopted by the group. Officers were elected as follows: Charles Herman, president, Mrs. Charles Herman, vice president, June Helme, secretary. Alie Hutchinson, treasurer.

The president appointed Bruce Rudolph, Henry Lentner and L. W. Buxton to serve on the executive committee.

A committee was appointed to contact a representative in each school district. The representative was requested to contact all the patrons of the district asking them to sign a petition to the Board of Education. This petition requested the Board to provide a better school system for Jerusalem Township.

The following representatives served on the committee: Mrs. A. Anderson for Cedar Point School, Mrs. Rollie Ames for Cement Block, Mrs. Lentner Bono, Mrs. Shilling Reno and Mrs. Harry Pfiefer for McNutt.

The interest continued and in time more parents from the surrounding school districts became active. On March 7, 1930, the name was changed to Jerusalem Township P.T.A.

### JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP P.T.A.

At this time the officers serving were Perry Marsh, appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Bruce Rudolph, Carl Stoddard vice president, June Helme secretary, and Alice Hutchinson, treasurer.

At the regular meeting a motion was made that a petition be circulated and presented to the Board requesting

1. That a grade and high school be erected
2. That a levy of one mill be placed on the tax duplicate.

After some discussion it was thought best to defer action on this motion until next meeting.

Checking on the minutes it was learned that the

## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

organization had made considerable progress which may be summarized as follows:

1. The people of the township became aware of the need of centralization of their schools.
2. A committee met with the Board to keep in touch with the problems.
3. Petitions for consolidation were presented to the Board from time to time.
4. Speakers were invited to give them information in regard to the best solution of their problem.
5. School contests were planned to encourage teachers and pupils to do the best they could under the circumstances.

Their united effort brought the desired result and in September, 1937 they were able to meet in the auditorium of the new centralized school under the leadership of the following officers: Charles Corson, president, Peter Carstensen, Sr., vice president, Eloise Boyer, secretary, Emil Lake, treasurer.

The P.T.A. worked with the principal and teachers for the improvement and advancement of their school and community. At present the club is inactive but holds itself in readiness to serve when needed.

### COY MOTHER'S CLUB

In 1930, a committee composed of Edith Shanks, Alice B. Coy and Bertha Neville was appointed to formulate a constitution for a mothers' club. This constitution was adopted November 14, 1930. The first officers elected were Catherine Christy president, Helen E. Kohn vice president, and Mary Grafton secretary-treasurer.

The purpose given in the constitution is as follows, "The purpose shall be to give service to benefit children of the Coy School district and to cooperate with the Coy P.T.A. and Council."

This group sponsored hot lunches, promoted the first grade band and took care of the needy.

### CLAY MOTHER'S CLUB

According to minutes of the Clay P.T.A. this organization was sponsored by the P.T.A. Action was taken December 14, 1932. The first minutes of the Mothers' Club that could be located, were dated March 6, 1934. At that time Mrs. George Kohne presided as president and Mrs. Fred Villhauer as

vice president. It may be assumed they organized shortly after the meeting on December 14, 1932.

This group was interested in both grade and high school pupils. Such projects as making suits for the first grade band, sponsoring a banquet for the Scout troops, canning vegetables for the cafeteria, and various other activities were promoted.

Enrollment increased in both grades and high school and it became necessary to erect a new elementary building.

### CLAY ELEMENTARY MOTHER'S CLUB

After the grades moved into their new building a separate mothers' club was formed in the fall of 1937. Freida Koehn served as president.

This club has been very active and continues to be of service to the teachers and the school.

### CLAY HIGH MOTHER'S CLUB

The mothers of the high school pupils organized as a separate group on April 26, 1939. The first officers were: Maude Kaufman, president, Freida Ludeman, vice president, Mrs. H. E. West, secretary, Mrs. Elsie Berendt, assistant secretary, and Mrs. J. E. Shafer, treasurer. The group made a study of the problems of teenagers, arranged for speakers at assemblies, sponsored a senior banquet and a canning project for the cafeteria. Later, the Home Economics class took over the canning project under the guidance of Gladys Spear.

The enrollment continued to increase and, to relieve the crowded situation, a junior high school was organized at the old Clay High. To avoid conflicts and arrange for this new group the Clay High Mothers' Club invited the parents of the junior high group to join.

### CLAY SENIOR AND JUNIOR HIGH MOTHERS' CLUB

The first meeting of this group was held October 27, 1954. The group is working together in an amicable and efficient manner. To help the junior high pupils, dances were sponsored and chaperoned by the mothers.

There are now two junior high schools which include pupils of seventh to ninth grades inclusive. In time this may call for another organization.



## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

### WYNN MOTHERS' CLUB

Fourteen mothers met at Wynn School on October 26, 1932 and organized a mothers' club. Their first officers were: Mrs. Goldie Stout, president, Rose Cannon, vice president, Mrs. C. E. Ludeman, secretary, Mrs. A. Anderson, treasurer.

This group took up activities that had been sponsored by the P.T.A. They were interested in helping the needy of the community and working with the faculty to improve the physical, moral, and educational welfare of their children.

They sponsored an eighth-grade banquet annually and supported the hot lunch program, the first grade band, and any activity that needed their assistance. They are active at the present and are helping the teacher in many ways.

### STARR MOTHERS' CLUB

Increased enrollment in the schools brought about the creation of a new district known as Starr. The new building was erected and opened in the fall of 1957.

On September 17, 1957 the mothers of the children attending this new school met. With 66 mothers present they elected Mrs. Thelma Wolf president, Mrs. Lillian Warnke vice president, Mrs. Mary Cousino secretary, and Mrs. Marcella Blausey treasurer. Their purpose is to establish and maintain an understanding and cordial relationship between students, parents, and faculty.

The club is active and assists in all activities that are designed to improve and advance their school and community.

### JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP MOTHER'S CLUB

In the fall of 1937, Mr. Mills, principal of the new school, invited Mrs. Lake and Mrs. Herman to his office for a conference. He discussed the value of a mothers' club and requested that they promote such an organization.

They accepted the challenge and arranged for a meeting. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Emil Lake, president, Mrs. Frank Bourdo, vice president, Mrs. George Morse, secretary, and Mrs. Fred Witty, treasurer.

Mrs. Herman recalls that they used a large tumbleweed for a Christmas tree at their first

Christmas program. Mrs. Lake sprayed the tumbleweed and it made an attractive tree.

The club lived up to the expectations of the principal. They did many things to help the children and teachers. They are still very active and are promoting many projects for the benefit of the school and community.

### OREGON BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

On June 7, 1958 a meeting was called and the Oregon Business and Professional Women organized with 31 charter members. The following officers were elected: Hildred Fox, president, Josephine May, vice president, Charline Bricker, secretary, Mary Singlar, treasurer.

The purpose of the club as stated in the constitution is to elevate the standards of women in business and professions and to promote interest and cooperation among the women by means of educational programs.

The club is affiliated with the national and state organizations.

The members of the club are sponsoring the founding of a city library.

For the year 1961 they assumed the responsibility of sending a girl to Columbus to participate in the Buckeye program. They are taking an active part in civic affairs and are interested in encouraging and promoting an honest and efficient government.

### OREGONIANS' CLUB

In 1945, 21 men met and organized the Oregonian Club with Urban H. Gradel as president.

The charter members of the club are:

Baker, Carl	Polsdorfer, Ray O.
Brown, Claude E.	Reif, Carl J.
Eberlin, Elmer	Schardt, Sylvester
Gradel, Urban	Scott, Olson
Hanson, Harry F.	Shanks, Erwood
Kinney, Robert P.	Shank, George
Langmaid, Clair W.	Siewert, Arnold
MacPherson, Harold	Ulrich, Franklin A.
Munding, Anton	VonEwegen, Herbert
Myers, James	Wetli, Joseph L.

Wolfe, Howard H.

The purpose as given in the constitution is as follows: "for the purpose of maintaining and

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improving the civic standard of the city of Oregon; and to cooperate with other civic organizations of our community and neighboring communities."

The club has been instrumental in promoting and securing: (1) lights on Starr Avenue from Wheeling to the Terminal tracks; (2) bus service to Eastmoreland, Euclid Park, and Mound View Park; (3) drainage; (4) road improvements; (5) air pollution, noise and dust control; (6) traffic lights and signs at dangerous intersections; (7) clearance of slum areas; (8) stoppage of undesirable industries; (9) zoning southern half of Oregon Township; (10) orderly development of community; (11) lights for ice skating area at Pearson Park.

At present, 1961, there are 69 members who are alert and ready to do what they can to improve the community.

### THE BOOSTERS' CLUB

In 1948, a boosters club was organized through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ward, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Freshour, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Diefenthaler, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Breese, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wolfe. The purpose of the club is to foster athletics and assist whenever needed.

The first officers were Marvin Joseph president, Margaret Siewert secretary, and Arnold Siewert treasurer.

Some of the projects promoted by the club were: (1) provided hoods for football team; (2) secured jobs for needy boys; (3) purchased a slow motion projector for the athletic department; (4) arranged and paid expenses of trips for varsity team; (5) purchased pitching machine for baseball team; (6) provide scholarships each year for some of the seniors; (7) provided money for a number of smaller projects. Similar projects will be carried on to meet needs of the boys and the department.

### THE EAST SHORE REPUBLICAN CLUB

The Articles of Incorporation of this club were signed and sworn to by Earl Murphy, George A. Keene, and Melvin Driftmeyer on April 20, 1948. The Articles were filed and certified by I. Edward

J. Hummel, Secretary of the State of Ohio in his office April 22, 1948.

The purposes of this club are

"The advancement and continuation of the principles of the Republican Party and the success of its regular candidates of the regular party at the national, state, district, and county elections; and the promotion of friendly and social relations among the members of this organization."

The following were appointed to serve as trustees of the corporation until a meeting was called to elect others:

Edward F. Brown, 620 Ansonia

Carl F. Schuffenecker, 3742 Cedar Point Road

Edward C. Pohlman, Route 6, Box 462

Murl Kuhn, Martin, Ohio, Route 1

The members of this club included electors of Oregon and Jerusalem Township.

### WOMEN'S DEMOCRAT CLUB

The club was organized on May 2, 1940 in the home of Katherine Menard. It included the women of Oregon and Jerusalem Townships who were interested in promoting the democratic party in this vicinity.

The officers elected at the first meeting were: President, Katherine Menard, vice president, Neda Lehman, secretary-treasurer, Martha Duffin.

Meetings are held once a month and members are kept up-to-date on the issues and candidates the party is sponsoring.

### MEN'S DEMOCRAT CLUB

The men of Oregon and Jerusalem Townships organized in the fall of 1937. Meetings are held once a month and problems and issues to be supported are discussed. Their first officers were president Richard Marlowe, vice president Fred Roy, secretary and treasurer Delbert Mominee.

Edward F. Mominee has served the party as chairman of Oregon for 38 years. This service has been continuous with the exception of two years when he declined to be a candidate.

### EAST SHORE WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB

On April 30, 1941 a meeting was called to discuss the organization of a Republican club for the women. The speaker was Mrs. Charles

## Clubs and Other Items of Interest

Nautz, a member of the Republican State Committee of the Ninth District. At this meeting it was decided to include all the women of Oregon and Jerusalem Townships who wished to become members.

A meeting was held May 6, 1941 at which time the following officers were elected: president, Maude Kaufman, 1st vice president, Mrs. Julia Callihan, 2nd vice president, Mrs. Ida Gilger, secretary, Mrs. Edna Scheehle, and treasurer, Mrs. Mabel Munding.

The charter members were: Mrs. Emma Byers, Mrs. Julia Callihan, Mrs. Ida Gilger, Mrs. Maude Kaufman, Mrs. Leona Krauss, Mrs. Marguerite Marlow, Mrs. Mable Munding, Mrs. Mabelle Rankin, Mrs. Edith Rouiller, Mrs. Lillian Schilling, Mrs. Edna Scheehle, Mrs. Florence Schmaltz.

The club is still active under the leadership of Mrs. Dorothy Polsdorfer.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Harry Stoldt who was chairman of the Oregon Area Study Committee requested that the organization make a study of the need for such a club and the work that could be accomplished by a Chamber of Commerce. A committee appointed under the direction of Ansel Reihing did preliminary research. They studied the bulletins and brochures of various chambers in the United States. A report was made and the O.A.S. decided to take no action on the formation of such an organization.

Mr. Stoldt then requested the Oregonian Club to form a Chamber of Commerce. They accepted the responsibility and appointed Claude May and Edward Metzker to work with Harry Stoldt on the committee. After obtaining material from the National Chamber of Commerce a meeting was called to form an Oregon Chamber of Commerce.

On February 23, 1960 temporary officers were elected and by-laws were written. At a meeting called for May 26, 1960 the following officers were elected: president, John Clover, vice president, George Kuebler, secretary, Frank Britt, treasurer, Robert Werner.

John Clover resigned and on June 8, 1960 Kermit Meinert was elected to fill the vacancy.

On May 17, 1960 the following Board of Directors was elected:

Kermit Meinert for three year period  
Robert Johnson for three years  
John Free for two years  
George Kuebler for two years  
Ben R. Bauer for one year  
George Evarts for three years  
Ben Henry for three years  
William Szabo for one year  
Harold Boesel for two years  
Jack Bachman for one year  
Gordon Dietz for one year  
Frank Britt for one year  
Edward Metzker for three years  
Robert Sharp for two years  
Robert Werner for two years

The club has set up a scholarship for Clay High seniors. Regulations to be used as the basis on which scholarship is awarded were adopted.

Committees have been appointed to study, report and make recommendations on the following topics: Parks and Recreation, Port Development, Metropolitan Affairs, State Highway and Parking.

### SPADE AND TROWEL CLUB

There are women in all communities who enjoy nature and are blessed with what is termed a *green thumb*. Among this group a number of women of Oregon decided to organize a Spade and Trowel Club in 1953. The following officers were elected:

President — Mrs. Burt Rowley  
Vice president — Mrs. Lester Roth  
Secretary — Mrs. William Brown  
Treasurer — Mrs. John Schnell  
Historian — Mrs. Jack Bachman

The purpose of the club as stated in their constitution is the encouragement of gardening.

Their projects are as follows: (a) the maintaining of a flower box at the Municipal Building; (b) the making of tray favors for the hospitals; (c) providing a special gift for the Williston Home of Mercy each year at Christmas time; (d) providing a special gift for the Lutheran Orphans Home each year; (e) making Christmas arrangements; (f) sponsoring a flower fair for the public each year.



## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

The club is federated with the Garden Club of Toledo and is a member of the Garden Club of Ohio Incorporated.

### ERIE VALLEY TRAILS GARDEN CLUB

Women of Jerusalem Township became interested in improving their own flower gardens and the grounds around their community house and fire station on Route 2.

They organized the Erie Valley Trails Garden Club in April of 1956. The first officers were as follows:

President — Lucille Farris  
Vice president — Eunice Nissen  
Secretary — Zalia Habegger  
Treasurer — Lucy Bury  
Historian — Ruth Durivage

They placed evergreens and flowers at their civic center and put up a fence which they expect to paint.

The club is active and is doing much to interest people in beautifying their own yards.

### HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB

In 1919, the women of Lucas County became interested in extension work. A committee was appointed to arrange for a time and place of meetings. Federal funds were appropriated for this work. An advisory committee was elected. The following members represented Oregon and Jerusalem Townships: Mrs. Charles Herman, Mrs. O. B. Huss, Mrs. Perry Marsh, Mrs. Roy Crandall, and Mrs. Opal Stroshine.

The county as a unit did not bring desirable results. It was then decided that each township would form a unit.

### JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB

This club was organized under the leadership of Miss Prewitt, now Mrs. John Hansen, as president. The interest increased and more women joined the club which is still active. Contests are sponsored. In the earlier years of the organization Mrs. Charles Herman won the prize for making the most improvements in her kitchen. She enjoyed it since she was working on a project that would make her daily tasks easier.

This year she attended the summer school

session at Ohio State. She reported that she learned many things worth while. She enjoyed meeting with other women and exchanging ideas.

The members are enthusiastic. They take an active part in the meetings and report that they have enjoyable times while learning to be more efficient in managing their homes.

### HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB OF OREGON

This club was organized March 26, 1947. The first officers were: Mrs. Emma Phillips, president; Mrs. Freida Henniger, vice president; Mrs. Marian Roth, secretary and Mrs. Amelia Moritz, treasurer.

Mrs. Alice Coy, Mrs. August Fredrich, and Mrs. Clarence Schmidlin were among the first members. Mrs. Fredrich reported that the club met at St. Mark's Lutheran Church on Grasser Street. During their first year a study of nutrition was made. She recalls that one of the demonstrations was the making of cream of spinach soup. At this time much emphasis was placed on the value of spinach. Parents were urged to feed it to the children.

A report given at the next meeting indicated the women were trying out this new soup. Mothers were pleased to report that children enjoyed eating it.

Canning and the use of pressure cookers were topics that received much attention.

This club is active at the present time. Last year they made a study of Emotional Children and How to Direct Them. For the coming year emphasis will be placed on upholstering and ways of beautifying the home at little or no cost.

### NON-PARTISAN CLUB

This club was organized in August of 1960. The purpose as stated in the constitution is "To prevent the danger of the controlling government in being influenced by interest not identical with the general welfare of the community."

The first officers were: president Roberta Dunmeyer, vice president Dan Fisher, secretary Arleen Thornton, treasurer Robert Roberts, Sergeant-at-arms W. A. Roe; corresponding secretary Marian Clifton.

Some projects in which they have taken an active part pertained to the zoning of the northern

## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

half of Oregon and opposition to Oregon owning its own water system.

### VELVETONE CHORALIERS

A number of Clay High graduates who enjoyed music in high school felt the need of continuing to express themselves through music. On January 8, 1956, a group met and organized a club known as the Velvetone Choraliers. They elected the following officers:

President — Albert Ward  
Vice president — Robert Ferrel  
Secretary — Audrey Berger  
Treasurer — Robert Wisdom  
Librarian — Melvin Scott  
Publicist — James Schlageter  
Director — Wayne Bricker

The purpose of this club is to teach and train its members in singing choral music; to give public performances; to promote interest in the development and appreciation of all things pertaining to the art of choral music and to raise \$100 annually above their expenses for a scholarship to be given to a senior who is a member of the a cappella choir of Clay High School.

Their popularity has grown and they are serving their community by preparing special programs for church and school functions. In addition to this their services are in demand at fraternal meetings, banquets, and entertainments for charity.

### THE 4-H CLUBS HISTORY

The Four H Club is composed of young people who are engaged in farming, homemaking or community activities. Boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 years may enroll by agreeing "to learn to do by doing". They elect their own officers, plan their own program based on their interest, hold regular meetings and take part in community activities.

Their emblem is a four-leaf clover. The H's stand for Head, Heart, Hands, and Health.

This movement began in 1900 and the first club in Ohio was started by A. B. Graham, a county superintendent of schools, in 1902.

The Department of Agriculture encouraged the formation of the clubs in the northern states.

The Smith-Lever Act passed in 1914, provided

money to the states to help them organize boys and girls' clubs. (Information from World Book Encyclopedia.)

### FIRST 4-H CLUB OF OREGON

Miss Brubaker, the first home demonstration agent in Lucas County, encouraged Mrs. Gustave Fredrich in starting a Four H Club for girls in the Coy district.

Mrs. Fredrich visited the parents of a number of girls in 1924 and succeeded in organizing the club. More girls became interested the next year and the club was firmly established in this community. Over a period of years the number of girls belonging varied from 10 to 60.

### RESULTS

Mrs. Fredrich needed help and from time to time more women offered their services. Among those assuming leadership in the early days were Mrs. Alice Coy, Mrs. Roy Crandall, Mrs. Bert Pim, Mrs. Edith Rouiller, Mrs. William Christie, Mrs. Ella Wolff, Mrs. Edward Mosbacher, Miss Carol Green, Mrs. P. I. Patchen, and Mrs. Hazel Wolf.

In 1942, Mrs. Clarence Schmidlin became advisor and has continued throughout the years. In 1962, Mrs. Schmidlin will receive credit for twenty years of service.

In 1960, Mrs. Alfred Rose took charge of girls who had been attending Coy School and were in Mrs. Schmidlin's club. The group entered Clay High and wished to continue their work. The influence of these clubs and the value of the training they received cannot be measured.

### OTHER FOUR H CLUBS

The club at Coy was the beginning of many clubs in Oregon and Jerusalem. There are more girls' clubs than boys'. However, there are several boys' clubs whose projects range from raising of hogs, sheep, steers, to raising of corn and other products.

In the past many of the boys have received their training in the Future Farmers Club which they have taken as part of their high school training. This course has been discontinued which may lead some of the boys to turn to the Four H Club for instruction.

# *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

## SCOUTS HISTORY

The Boy Scouts of America were organized on February 8, 1910. The purpose of the organization is to train boys to become better world citizens. They are taught service to God and country and duty to all human beings.

They learn woodcraft, outdoor camping, cooking, signaling, swimming, map making, and first aid.

There are three programs: Cub Scouting which include boys from 8 to 10 years of age; Boy Scouting includes those from 11 to 14; and Exploring from 14 and older. Each group has a definite program. The progress of each boy is determined by the tests he passes.

A troop must be sponsored by some organization such as a church, P.T.A., Mothers' Club, etc.

Each group must have a leader who is required to take special training and give his time to the cause because he is interested in boys.

## LOCAL GROUPS

In each school district leaders have organized scout and cub troops under trained leadership. These groups are sponsored by the P.T.A. or Mothers' Clubs. In some districts church troops are sponsored by a church in the community.

The Board of Education has cooperated by giving the leaders the use of the building for their weekly meetings. Troops sponsored by churches meet in one of the rooms of the church.

Some of the early leaders who did much to make this work a success in this territory are Paul Schmaltz, John Korb, August Fredrich, Guergen Paepke, Oliver Nofzinger, Alvin E. Ganzman, Hugh Pingle, Frank Coy, Melvin Rouiller, R. T. Wareham, George Morse, H. Smith, D. D. DeTrow, Robert J. Neal, Charles Kaiser, Milton Siglow, Ralph DeWitt, William Harris.

## GIRL SCOUTS HISTORY

The Girl Scouts is an organization of girls between 7 and 18 years of age. The aim is to help girls maintain health, develop skills and become useful citizens.

The youngest Girl Scouts are the Brownies

which include girls from 7 to 9 years of age inclusive. At the age of 10 girls may become Intermediate Girl Scouts. As soon as a girl is 14, she may join the Senior Scouts, if she meets the requirements. Service to others is emphasized. Girls in this group often act as aides in hospitals and other community agencies.

Troops are led by adult leaders and one or more assistant. Leaders must be trained and be willing to give their services to the cause. The troops are sponsored by schools, churches and other organizations.

## LOCAL GIRL SCOUT TROOPS

A number of these troops are active in Oregon and Jerusalem. Many are sponsored by the Mothers' Clubs while other troops are under the sponsorship of some church organization.

## SOME EARLY LEADERS

Mildred Baymiller Paepke, Mrs. Alice Coy, Norma Schmaltz, Marie Crandall and Irene Wert of the Coy district did much to place the Scout work for girls on a firm basis. At Clay Leta Westcott and Gertrude Fredrich laid the foundation. Later the mothers of the girls of scouting age became interested and were willing to assume responsibilities.

At Wynn this work was in charge of Carrie Whitmer and Mrs. Herbert Waterman. Other workers who assisted and later took over are Mrs. Antoniette Walker, Mrs. Hazel Patchen, Mrs. Betty Fisher, and Mrs. William King.

## BOY SCOUTS CABIN

A scout cabin was built in Pearson Park for the Scouts of the East Side District. The project was sponsored by the Oregon Civic Club. The committee was composed of Carl Krauss, chairman, John Korb secretary, Roy Giler, Floyd Yeomans, George Lumm, G. O. Mathewson, and Arthur Kaufman. After the project was approved by the Metropolitan Park Board, the work on the cabin began June 1, 1935 and the cabin was completed December 29, 1935.

The leaders of this project were Paul Schmaltz, Carl Krauss, Fred Rouiller, Art Kaufman, Nelson Messer, and Erwood Shanks.

Scouts who helped were Marvin Dubbs, El-



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morba Choe, and Arnold Wolfe from Troop 109; Melvin Clark, Fred Reams, Robert Klag and Dale Schmaltz from Troop 112.

## HIGH SCHOOL CLUBS

To meet the need of the teenagers arrangements were made to give one period a week to clubs. The type and number of clubs depend upon the interest of the students. Some deal with subject matter as the science clubs, others with recreation, hobbies, and the Bible.

An account of these clubs may be found in the year book, *The Crystal*.

## CHURCH CLUBS

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS

Churches in the community sponsor organizations that endeavor to train and develop their young people. Each church has its own program, the type depending upon the particular denomination. In general the aim is to provide for the spiritual and physical welfare of the youth.

Advisors work with each group. They guide them in planning and executing a definite program for each year. The name of the organization varies with the church denomination. The Methodists sponsor the Methodist Youth Fellowship, Catholics the Catholic Youth Organization, Lutheran the Luther League, Evangelical United Brethren the Youth Fellowship, Baptist the Baptist Training Union, Episcopalian the Episcopal Youth, the Nazarene the Nazarene Young People's Society.

### WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Churches of the various denominations sponsor women's organizations. Through the organizations they learn about the work of their own denomination in the mission fields and their own local community.

The Catholic Church has an official parish organization for its women. It promotes and inspires love and devotion to God through the Rosary and aids in the corporal work of the parish and the care of the altars of the church.

Other organizations are as follows: Methodist, Women's Society of Christian Service; Lutheran, Women's Missionary Society; Evangelical United Brethren, Women's Society of World Service, Episcopalian, Episcopal Church Women; Catholic, The

Rosary Altar Society, Nazarene, Missionary Society.

### THE MEN'S ORGANIZATION

The churches sponsor men's organizations. These organizations promote fellowship and provide activities for the spiritual growth of its members. The names vary as follows: Methodist, Methodist Men, Lutheran, the Lutheran Brotherhood; Evangelical United Brethren, Men's Brotherhood; Episcopalian, Episcopal Men; Nazarene, Missionary Society (men and women).

The Catholic Church has an official parish organization for men. Its purpose is to encourage love and respect for the holy name of God against blasphemy and to promote the activities of the parish. In addition to the above, the church sponsors the St. Vincent De Paul Society which is composed of men. It is devoted to the spiritual and corporal works of the church.

## NATURAL REFRIGERATION

### INTRODUCTION

The need of better methods of preserving food led to the establishment of a new business — that of storing ice in the winter for use in preserving food during the summer. In 1916, William Nelms and John McCullough built a large building on the Nelms property near the water where they stored ice.

### THE ICE HOUSE

This building was 60 feet long, 40 feet wide and 30 feet high. The walls were 10 inches thick and packed with shavings. The capacity of the ice house was 1,200 tons. By experimenting they learned that placing paper over the top of the ice kept it from melting. While trying out the experiment old newspapers were used on a space 20 feet square. The next year special paper was purchased and the entire top of the ice was covered.

### HOW ICE WAS HANDLED

As soon as the water in the bay was frozen to a depth of 8 inches, the season for storing ice began.

Regular ice plows, drawn by horses, were used to cut the ice. These plows cut it into cakes 22

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inches square and 8 inches deep. The cakes of ice were then loaded on a sled or mudboat and taken to the conveyor which took it to the ice house. The *setters* stored it in the ice house setting each block on edge in an orderly and compact manner, thus making it unnecessary to use sawdust as packing. The setting of the ice was a more difficult task and the men assigned to it were paid 60 cents an hour. Other men working on the outside received 50 cents an hour. They worked about 9 hours a day storing 100 tons.

### PRIVATE ICE HOUSES

Some farmers erected small ice houses on their farms. During the winter they helped one another to fill these individual ice houses. In storing the ice they used sawdust between the layers to keep it from melting.

### SUMMER WORK

During the summer Mr. Nelms and Mr. McCullough delivered ice to people throughout the territory. The routes were long and they spent many a weary hour delivering their product to their customers. They continued the business for 13 years, then sold their routes to Roger VanHoose. He purchased ice from the City Citizen's Company who had a storehouse on Nevada Street in East Toledo.

### JAMES THATCHER'S SAWMILL AND COOPER SHOP

James Thatcher came from New York to Toledo. For some time he had a sawmill on the bank of the Maumee River. He then moved to Bay Shore locating just west of the Ford farm on the north side of the road. This property was later owned by Wescotte who built the Tabernila.

Thatcher started his mill in approximately 1870. The mill was some distance from the road, but his cooper shop was at the edge of the road just west of the Ford line.

Mr. Nelms said that timbers of the old mill were used in building the Tabernila.

### THE NELMS FAMILY

James Nelms came from England when he was a young man. He built a home on the Bay Shore Road. He had a family of three sons and a daughter. James Jr. died in his early teens. Nellie Nelms

married Nelson Pember. They lived in Oregon Township for some time. Both are deceased.

William Nelms married Nellie Phillips. They have a family of three daughters and a son. Opal and Edna married and moved to Michigan. Juanita is married and lives in Toledo. Eugene, the son, lives on Bay Shore Road. He married JoAnn LaBounty. For some time he has been employed as custodian of Coy School.

Charles Nelms, brother of William, married Irene Garvy and they lived on Bay Shore for a number of years. Mrs. Nelms is deceased. Their children are Charles, Mary Ellen and Melvin.

### DUNN MOTOR INC.

Fire destroyed the former place of Dunn Motors. In spite of this great disaster, makeshift offices were erected and they continued business. Clifford Dunn, an enterprising and forward-looking business man, decided to build a larger and better business establishment. Accordingly, he chose a site on the corner of North Curtice and Brown Roads where he had ample space to erect his modern place of business.

His showroom accommodates space for the display of six cars with a spacious corridor leading to the repair department. On each side of the corridor are offices. A large office for the secretaries and bookkeepers is on one side and private offices of Mr. Dunn and his associates are on the other side.

The company is incorporated with Clifford Dunn as president, Alice Dunn vice president, and Richard Dunn secretary-treasurer. They serve a territory of about 6 miles square with a population of 12,000. The town of Curtice near by has a population of 550. They have 22 employees at present.

The company sells Chevrolets, Oldsmobiles and used cars. In addition to this, they service and repair cars.

Mr. Dunn is noted for his optimism, his friendly service and his desire to help make the community a better place in which to live.

### FARM BUREAU — TOWN AND COUNTRY SHOP

The Lucas County Farm Bureau began their work in Lucas County in 1934. This is a Co-Op Association organized to help the farmers. It

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is a farmer-owned organization. Farmers buy stock and stores are established in various parts of the county. These stores handle seeds, fertilizers, and feed. They also sell garden supplies, appliances and household goods.

At present the officers are W. S. Woods of Maumee president, Clarence Hertzfeld of Waterville vice president, Muriel Kuhn of Martin secretary, D. B. Sattler treasurer and manager of the stores. There are three branches. The main store is at Maumee, another in Berkey and a third in Oregon.

The store in Oregon is located on Brown Road near the eastern boundary. This was opened in 1949 at which time it was a mill for grinding feed. In 1959 it was enlarged and the store added. They employ three people. They serve both country and town customers but about 75% of the customers are farmers.

The Board members are John N. Steen of Swanton, Ira Schwend of Berkey, Walter Fox of Oregon, and Owen Bartholomew of Berkey.

### THE CLUB HOUSE AT RENO-BY-THE-LAKE

Some of the older residents can recall when Reno-by-the-Lake was being developed. As a means of attracting more people to the vicinity, a beautiful club house was erected. It contained two dance halls, one on the first floor and the other on the second. There was a large dining room where groups could dine, then dance. This project was sponsored by a real estate company. They succeeded in interesting a fraternal organization called Dokey in taking charge of the club house which was known as the Dokey Villa Club. This club sponsored activities for some time. Later it was closed. Through Mr. Corson it was reopened and Maude Kaufman was employed as hostess. Interest revived and large crowds came to dine and dance.



**CLUB  
HOUSE**  
CHICKEN DINNERS  
RENO BY THE LAKE



**DINE  
DANCE**

CHICKEN DINNERS A SPECIALTY  
FINE DANCE FLOOR AND CLUB ROOMS  
JERUSALEM ROAD, ROUTE 2  
(TURN AT HOWARD ROAD)

TEL. CURTICE 37-X

MAUDE M. KAUFMAN

Cards advertising the Club House were passed out and for some time it attracted many groups who were interested in the fine food, service and social times. A copy of the card will give a clearer picture of what took place.

In time the project was such a failure financially that it was taken over by the bank. During the flood in July 1943 the club house was badly damaged. Prowlers carried away valuable portions of plumbing fixtures and other materials.

The Reno Company who had control gave Mr. Stoddard authority to sell it for what he could get. He sold it to James Millen who tore it down and used the lumber for building purposes. The inside finishing was of very fine material. Mr. Millen used part of it in making cupboards for the kitchen of the church community house at Bono.

Old Reno has changed so there is little or no evidence of the club house, the picnic tables, stands and bath houses along the beach. Lots have been sold and the signs "Private — Keep Out" greets one as he drives slowly along the beach road.

### THE WEINER HOME ON WARD'S CANAL

Driving along State Route 2 as one continues eastward just beyond the intersection of Main Street of Bono and Route 2 one sees a bridge over Ward's Canal leading to a large home. The setting is beautiful and one becomes interested in the house. Surely this place should have an interesting history. But investigation proves that the first house was a long narrow poorly constructed home with few comforts. It became headquarters for Howard Farms. Mr. Howard took it over and remodeled it living there for some time.

In time Mr. Weiner, the new owner of the Howard Farms, had the old house torn down. On the same site he erected a new house which attracts the attention of travelers as they pass by.

### A MINK FARM

On Cedar Point Road between Cousino and DeCant roads a mink farm has been developed on a 23 acre farm, 2 acres of which is used for the rearing of minks. This farm is owned by Joseph and Stephen Lesko. They began the raising of minks in 1952.



## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

They have at present 61 small minks varying in color which includes black, brown and gray.

From one to six minks are born in a litter. They are left with the mother for a short time, but must be taken away at an early age or she will destroy them.

The handling of minks requires special care as the animals are very vicious. Leather gloves are worn by the caretaker and he knows just how to take hold of each mink.

### HOUSING

Minks must be placed in separate wire cages to keep them from destroying one another. The cages are kept in an open shed with a roof and a concrete floor. At one end of the cage is a box with a hole through which a mink may go in and out. They prefer a bare place in which to sleep. If straw is placed in their box to make them comfortable, the mink begins carrying the straw outside until the box is bare.

### FOOD

The minks are fed scraps of meat. Mr. Lesko buys two tons of sheephead at one time and grinds it up for feed. In their wild stage they feed on frogs, crayfish, and fish. They also eat mice, birds that are on the ground, and other small mammals.

### MINK FURS

The fur is beautiful and is used to make coats, capes, jackets, neck pieces, stoles and trimmings. The color often determines the value. According to the World Book the pelts are sold from \$15 to \$60 a piece.

### MINK'S APPEARANCE

The mink is swift and agile. It is found on land and water. The male mink is from fourteen to twenty-five inches long with a bushy tail. It is four or five inches high at the shoulders and weighs about two pounds. The female mink is smaller. They have a strong, unpleasant odor but cannot spray like a skunk. However, the odor is strong and causes some people to be nauseated.

### HONEYBEES

#### INTRODUCTION

From time to time some of the citizens of

Oregon have been interested in raising bees, often beginning the work as a hobby and gradually developing it into a business. Frank Ison on Pickle Road at one time had a large number of hives. Mrs. Henry Villhauer and Douglas MacPherson enjoyed working with the bees.

### THE WORK OF DALLAS GREENLER

Mr. Greenler when a boy in high school became interested in the study of bees. He pursued this work as a hobby. In 1928 he and a vocational agriculture teacher worked together and owned a number of hives. Later he continued the work alone. He found it interesting and profitable summer work. This gave him employment during the summer with enough profit to make it worth while.

At present he has about 150 hives. His bees produce from five to eight tons of honey a year.

The hives must be purchased and then assembled. Bees are precise. They prefer a certain definite space in which to work. If the hives are larger than the space they desire, they fill up the extra space with wax. They prefer a space eight by sixteen inches. This is the reason that the smaller combs are not used to any great degree. Thus comb honey is more expensive.

The time of removing the honey varies depending upon the season. Some years the combs are taken out by the 4th of July. This season has been cold and wet, the bees delaying their work until late in July.

### PREPARATION FOR SALE

These larger combs eight by sixteen inches are taken out and the honey extracted by a machine. These empty boxes are saved and used again. The small boxes cannot be used after comb honey is taken out. Usually the comb is left in the box when sold.

After the honey is extracted it is put into five gallon cans and sold to a Co-Op plant at Paris, Ohio. This company sells it to various dealers.

### INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT BEE BUSINESS

Mr. Greenler has placed hives of bees at various points. He has some at Clyde, Elmore, Whitehouse and Oregon. Farmers are willing to have

## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

these hives placed on their farms as they need bees for pollination. Sometimes farmers rent hives of bees for such crops as tomatoes, muskmelons and pickles. One farmer told Mr. Greenler that he estimated that the bees had increased the value of his crop of melons by \$2500.

### QUEENS

The total time taken for a queen bee to develop from the egg is fifteen or sixteen days because nurse bees feed her royal jelly. Queen bees lay as many as 2000 eggs a day. She may lay a million eggs before she dies. Her life span is from three to five years though some have lived fifteen years.

When young queen bees are hatched, the old queen leaves taking bees with her. They swarm and form a new hive. A swarm may contain as many as a thousand bees. The beekeeper furnishes a new hive for the swarm which they use as their new home. If the keeper fails to supply a hive, the bees choose a natural hollow in a tree or rock and prepare a new home.

### CAFETERIAS AND PERSONNEL

The Mothers' Clubs were interested in providing a hot lunch for their children attending Coy, Clay and Wynn. To promote this project at each school, committees were appointed to plan menus, to arrange for a cook and committee members to serve.

In the beginning the clubs had little with which to work. Crude tables were made with benches. A makeshift kitchen was fitted up and the children were served a hot dish. Each child brought a sandwich from home and for five cents a day was served a hot dish.

The Mothers' Clubs planned a canning project. Vegetables were obtained from some of the farmers. This helped to defray expenses. Bowls and spoons were purchased. The Board of Education built cupboards and in time furnished a room in each building as a cafeteria. They provided tables, chairs, and electric stoves for each. The mothers at each school did splendid work in serving the children. In 1939, the state inspector visited the schools and ordered the Board of Education to take over the management and control of the cafeterias. Accordingly, the clerk of the

Board took charge. Money taken in for the lunches was turned over to his office and all the bills paid by him.

The menus according to state regulation were to consist of a well balanced meal. Milk was supplied at a reduced cost to the children. Each cook worked with the clerk of the Board of Education. Later the Board of Education employed Gladys Spear, a teacher of Home Economics, to plan menus and supervise the cafeterias. When Mrs. Spear resigned, the Board continued to employ supervisors. At present to qualify for the position one must have special training.

Approximately 50% of the pupils buy lunches. Others purchase milk with which they supplement the lunch brought from home.

During the last 23 days of the school year 1960-61 46,771 meals were served at a cost of \$19,204.94 for the eight schools. 46,598½ pints of milk were sold to children who did not purchase a hot meal. This milk is subsidized by the government and is sold to each child for two cents.

During this time the Board of Education donated \$4,168.36 to cover the cost of light, heat, water, janitor and administrative services.

Each pupil pays thirty cents for his meal per day and adults thirty-five cents.

As one may observe, the operation of the eight cafeterias is a big business which requires the services of one supervisor, eight cooks and twenty-nine helpers with the assistance of a janitor in each building and the services of maintenance men when necessary.

### PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORTATION

It is interesting to know that during the campaign for consolidated schools a number of parents opposed the issue because they did not think it would be safe to have children riding on the buses.

In 1926, when the Board of Education transported pupils to and from school, they included all pupils living one and one half miles or over from the school. The parents soon learned the transportation was satisfactory. A request was made to the Board for transportation of all pupils regardless of where they lived. After some discussion this policy was adopted.

## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

### PRESENT TRANSPORTATION.

During the year 1960-61 the Board of Education transported daily 4633 pupils. This included 2807 elementary, 1102 junior high and 724 senior high students.

To accomplish this the services of 39 regular bus drivers, 20 substitutes and 43 buses are used. A schedule was arranged so part of the schools opened earlier in the morning and closed earlier in the afternoon. This made it possible for as many drivers as necessary to make double trips. This year 35 bus drivers made two trips in the morning and two in the afternoon with 4 drivers making one trip daily.

### COST

The mileage of these buses amounted to 1529½. The cost per day including drivers, oil, gas, mechanics and supervisor was \$635.43. This amount does not include the cost of insurance and the initial cost of the buses.

### BUS DRIVERS

For a number of years the Board of Education employed men who owned their own buses to provide the transportation. In 1935, the Board of Education bought one bus, then continued buying until by 1939 they owned all the buses.

Under both systems of transportation the drivers have been very conscientious with a fine record of safety to their credit.

On January 6, 1937 a very serious accident occurred on Route 2 when S. Brower, a driver for Mr. DeLisle, was delivering a group of high school students at the close of the school day.

A transport was following him. Mr. Brower watched him for some time expecting the truck driver would pass the bus at some convenient point. However, he made no effort to do so but continued to follow at a safe distance. When Mr. Brower made a stop to allow students to get off at their destination, the truck driver failed to stop. A crash resulted injuring a number of the students who were sitting in the rear of the bus.

The following students were taken to the hospital: Emerson Caris age 15 with triple skull fracture; Kathryn Johnson Moneghan 16, skull fracture; Edward Shortsle 17, severe scalp and face cuts; Naomi Harrington 17, head cuts; Harold

Olsen 16, cut on head; Caroline Foster 15, bruises and shock; Anna Krivak 15, cuts and bruises; Edward Lorigan 15, cuts and bruises; Kenneth Cannon 15, cuts and bruises; Ruth Morrison 15, cuts and bruises.

Of the above Naomi Harrington and Emerson Caris died. The others recovered rapidly. The entire community was shocked. A careful study was made and the driver of the bus was found blameless.

Minor accidents have occurred since with little damage to buses or pupils.

In our school system bus drivers play an important part. They are assuming their responsibilities and delivering over 4600 pupils to and from school safely. This year three women drivers have been added to the corps. A report indicates that they are efficient and are doing a very fine job.

Among the first drivers were James Pidgeon who transported pupils of Gardner School to Coy School and John Brown who transported pupils of Eckville and Warden to Momeneetown beginning in 1918. Warden pupils were not transported until 1921.

Last year a banquet was held at which time the drivers were commended for their fine work and a pin was given to those who had served for a period of five or more years.

Drivers of the buses of Oregon School System who received pins were: John Baden, 35 years of service; Edwin Diekman, 20 years, Clarence Dippman, 15 years; Clement Metzger, 11 years; Aaron Newman, 6 years.

### THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB PRESENTS AWARDS

About three years ago, the Automobile Club recognized bus drivers who had driven a number of years without any accident. Two of the Oregon drivers were given gold watches. They were John Baden who had driven 32 years and Ernest Brower 28 years.

### OTHERS DESERVE OUR APPRECIATION

Recognition for long and efficient service should be given to those who served previous to the recognition services mentioned. This includes the following drivers: Henry Breno, Jesse Brown,



## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

John Brown, Thomas Cutcher, George Dippman, Cletus Dusseau, Harold Fields, Wesley Fields, Earl Fox, Walter Fox, Joseph Gates, Henry Helmke, Seth Hosley, Ray LaBounty, Edward Newman, James Pidgeon, Jeremiah Phillips, Russell Phillips, Walter Purser, Alfred Warnke.

### CUSTODIANS, MATRONS AND OTHERS

As one looks backward into the 1800's, one finds that janitor service was a part of the regular teacher's duties with no extra compensation for the same.

In the early days each school room was supplied with a large fireplace in which logs were used as fuel. In time a long narrow stove was placed in the center of the room. Logs three or four feet long were used as fuel. Later a large round stove was furnished in which soft coal was used. In a few school rooms hard coal burners were installed.

Another improvement was the placing of a jacket around the stove to help distribute the heat to all parts of the room.

In the 1900's the Board of Education added \$2.50 per month to the teacher's salary for janitorial service. Later this was raised to \$5.00 per month.

### SOME PROBLEMS

Many of the teachers who lived in the city had little or no experience in building and keeping a fire burning. To solve the problem some of them employed a boy to take care of the fire. Teachers who attempted to build their own fires often had difficulty in heating the room. Sometimes the room was filled with smoke which resulted in a holiday for the children. By reading between the lines you may learn what brought this about.

### SUMMER OF 1926

The three new buildings were completed in 1926 and the Board of Education employed custodians to get everything in readiness for the opening of school.

Christ Meier was assigned to Clay, Henry Becker to Coy and Dewey Coon had charge of Wynn. These men were industrious, conscientious and eager to have everything in readiness. With

the help of members of their families they re-varnished the old seats, arranged and fastened them to the floor, washed the windows and scrubbed the floors. In addition to this, books, supplies, and other materials were placed in each room. To these faithful custodians we owe much. They continued to take pride in their buildings and depended upon the help of their families to keep things in readiness for children and teachers.

### GROWTH BROUGHT CHANGES

The increase in enrollment made it necessary to hire matrons to help with the cleaning. Greater use of the buildings required extra custodians, repairmen and mechanics. Today a supervisor of buildings and grounds has charge of 12 custodians, 4 engineers, 18 matrons, 5 maintenance workers, and 1 man who delivers supplies to the schools and returns the money from the cafeterias to the clerk's office. In addition to these men, there are 2 mechanics who keep the buses in good repair under a supervisor of transportation.

Good service provided by these various departments is important. Their value to the system should be recognized and appreciated.

### SECRETARIES

In addition to the secretaries and bookkeepers assisting the superintendent and clerk, each principal of the elementary schools has the services of a secretary, with three secretaries to assist the high school principal. The efficient service of these secretaries is a great help to the school system.

### OUR WOMAN BUTCHER

A number of the older people recall when Mrs. Mosher drove through the country selling meat. She drove from one home to another ringing a large bell to get the attention of the family.

As she traveled from one place to another she often purchased a calf. This meant she would butcher the calf and load it in her wagon to take back to her shop.

### OUR INDIANS ON DEARBORN STREET

Along the ravines on the hills overlooking Dearborn Street near the site of the canning factory one could see about thirty wigwams. Here where water was available a group of Indians lived

## Clubs and Other Items of Interest

during the summer. They gathered bark and made baskets which they sold at a trading post in Wood County.

### WILMOT KETCHAM

Wilmot A. Ketcham, son of David and Phoebe Ketcham, was born in 1860. He died at the age of sixty-eight. Mr. Ketcham was a Quaker by birth and was among the remaining few left of that faith in Toledo.

He was a great sportsman, loved nature and spent much of his time along the lake among the French Canadians. He was an authority on French Canadian and Indian history of this territory. He studied the history of the French and Indians who lived in the vicinity of Little Cedar Point. He spent much time reading Parkman's history and the report of the Jesuit Missionaries who visited Little Cedar Point and northwestern Ohio. He wrote *The Dance at Joe Chevalier and Other Poems*. The poems were illustrated by The Toledo Tile Club of which Mr. Ketcham was a member. A copy of this book of poems is in the Local History Department of The Toledo Public Library.

You may enjoy reading them. To introduce you to this French dialect a copy of *Dat Blizzard* follows.

#### Dat Blizzard

"I'm on de mash, now, forty year,  
Cept one year in de Pen;  
But de win, she's blow on Monday  
Lake I nevaire seen since when.

"Ol Pete Arquette got eighty year,  
He say he seen some bigger  
On Lac St. Pierre, near Montreal,  
But dat ain't cut no figger.

"Cos dat ol Pete's a liar, sure,  
An wen he go below,  
He say: "She is more hot lak dis  
Some time at Toledo."

"Dat water high lak eighteen feet,  
My ol pon boat is sink,  
My twine, she's hall bus up and torn;  
I think I tek a drink.

"A good Frenchman drink whiskee  
Wen de water is too high,  
And wen she's low, he drink some, too;  
She be higher bime-by."

### MORE ABOUT INDIANS

An interest in the number of Indians and the tribes who lived in the Maumee Valley is frequently expressed. Waggoner in his history says, "The names of all nations and tribes who occupied the territory centering in Maumee Valley would form an intensive catalogue."

However, he gave a government report of the nations and tribes living in the Maumee Valley in 1796 as follows:

Wyandottes	350	Kickapoos	600
Shawnees	380	Choctaws	700
Pottawatomies	750	Foxes	300
Senecas	650	Sacs	450
Ottawas	950	Hurons	780
Delawares	390	Mohicans	275
Miamis	400	Catawbas	280
Sioux	560	Tonewandes	700
Cherokees	2700	Chikewas	5000
Eries	850	Mingoes	380
Iroquois	980	Tuscarawas	400

### AN INTERESTING CONTRACT

A contract dated November 27, 1889 at Shepherdsville between Fred Murphy and Joseph Mundo provides for the following material to be delivered to the factory yard of J. N. Soncrant at Maple Shade.

\$1.25 per cord for the heading which Joseph Mundo cuts and delivers to J. N. Soncrant's factory yard at Maple Shade.

\$2.25 for each and every 1000 feet of Elm logs or other logs of various kinds to be delivered to factory yard of John Stang and Son.

\$1.55 for every cord of Elm Stair Boalts that he cuts and delivers to factory yard of John Stang and Son.

\$1.50 for every cord of Round Boalt Blocks cut and delivered to John Stang and Son's factory.

The above mentioned lumber to be cut in a saving and workmanlike manner to the interest of the owner of the timber, Fred Murphy.

Joseph Mundo agrees to cut or have cut as much of the above timber of various kinds as possible and to haul as much as possible which depends on the conditions of the roads.

Fred Murphy agrees to let Joseph Mundo draw

# Clubs and Other Items of Interest

money to pay for cutting of the timber, after it is cut in the woods, at following prices: 50 cents for heading boalts; 80 cents for Elm Stair Boalts with bark off; 60 cents for Basswood Stair Boalts; 75 cents for round boalts.

The balance to be paid by Fred Murphy as soon as it is delivered in yard and measured, less what Joseph Mundo may be indebted to Fred Murphy.

Signed: Joseph Mundo  
Fred Murphy

## EARLY DAYS IN SHEPHERDSVILLE (Bono)

Henry Murphy operated a livery stable in the early days. He made scheduled trips to and from Shepherdsville and Toledo. He used a surrey to take his passengers.

A large boarding house was built in the grove where men working at the shipyard or sawmill found accommodations. This was in charge of George Murphy. This building has been divided into two parts. Both parts have been remodeled and are now used as homes.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF OREGON TOWNSHIP

### INTRODUCTION

Records previous to 1885 are not complete. However, an interesting statement was recorded in 1840 which stated that the clerk appointed district heads. They were Robert Denman, John Consaul, and Elizar Woodruff.

For many years each school district had a representative on the Board of Education. Thus, the number of members were equal to the number of schools in the township.

Beginning with 1885 records show the following served as members of the Board of Education.

1885

Jeremiah Clay	Charles Rideout
C. B. Jameson	Thomas Garrigan
D. W. McGinnis	Jacob Johlin
John St. John	A. L. Metzger
C. Tuckerman	Toussaint Navarre

Jonathan Wynn

Note: The sub-districts are omitted as a few of them could not be verified.

1886

Andrew Metzger,	District 1
E. A. Moritz,	" 2
C. E. Rideout,	" 3
Charles Shovar,	" 4
G. C. Bartley,	" 5
John St. John,	" 6
T. J. Webb,	" 7
Jonathan Wynn,	" 8
Jacob Johlin,	" 9
D. W. McGinnis,	" 10
C. B. Jameson,	" 11

1887

Erastus Norton,	" 2
Ira Kent,	District 1
C. E. Rideout,	" 3
T. D. McNitt,	" 4
G. C. Bartley,	" 5
Peter Arquette	" 6
Henry Norden,	" 7
I. N. Keller,	" 8
Joseph Schmidt,	" 9
G. Gladieux,	" 10
J. Allen,	" 11

1888

Henry Cook,	District 1
Erastus Norton,	" 2
Thomas Munday,	" 3
T. D. McNitt,	" 4
G. C. Bartley,	" 5
Charles Miller,	" 6
Gideon Vincent,	" 7
H. S. McCleary,	" 8
Jacob Johlin,	" 9
George Gladieux,	" 10
C. H. Cole,	" 11
Reuben Grant,	" 12

1889

Henry Cook,	District 1
Erastus Norton,	" 2
Thomas Munday,	" 3
T. D. McNitt,	" 4
G. C. Bartley,	" 5
Charles Miller,	" 6
Thomas Garrigan	" 7
H. McCleary,	" 8
John B. Kohne,	" 9



## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

George Gladieux,	" 10	1893	C. H. Cole,	District 1
Alfred Yenzer,	" 11		Ernest Diekman,	" 2
Reuben Grant,	" 12		Horace Coy,	" 3
1890			George Gladieux,	" 4
Henry Cook,	District 1		Henry Lalendorf,	" 5
Erastus Norton,	" 2		G. C. Bartley,	" 6
Thomas Munday,	" 3		A. O. Johnson,	" 7
T. D. McNitt,	" 4		Henry Norden,	" 8
G. C. Bartley,	" 5		H. S. McCleary,	" 9
Peter Arquette,	" 6		J. S. Metzger,	" 10
Thomas Garrigan,	" 7			
H. S. McCleary,	" 8		Note: In 1893 the eastern half of Oregon be-	
Jacob Johlin,	" 9		came Jerusalem Township and part of the	
Perry Coy,	" 10		school districts were then in Jerusalem.	
Alfred Yenzer,	" 11	1894		
George Murphy,	" 12		Same members who served in 1893.	
O. B. Dean,	" 13			
1891		1895		
Jacob Brand,	District 1	C. H. Cole,	District 1	
A. O. Johnson,	" 2	Fred Bury,	" 2	
Thomas Munday,	" 3	Horace Coy,	" 3	
T. D. McNitt,	" 4	George Gladieux,	" 4	
G. C. Bartley,	" 5	Henry Lalendorf,	" 5	
Peter DeCant	" 6	G. C. Bartley,	" 6	
Thomas Garrigan,	" 7	A. O. Johnson,	" 7	
H. S. McCleary,	" 8	Henry Norden,	" 8	
Henry Lalendorf,	" 9	Frank Comstock,	" 9	
Perry Coy,	" 10	J. S. Metzger,	" 10	
Alfred Yenzer,	" 11	1896		
George Murphy,	" 12		Same as above except District 9 represented	
O. B. Dean,	" 13		by I. N. Keller.	
1892		1897		
Jacob Brand,	District 1	William Textor,	District 1	
Peter Navarre,	" 2	Fred Bury,	" 2	
Charles Rideout,	" 3	Horace Coy,	" 3	
T. D. McNitt,	" 4	Perry Coy,	" 4	
G. C. Bartley,	" 5	Henry Lalendorf,	" 5	
Frank Navarre,	" 6	G. C. Bartley,	" 6	
Patrick Garrigan,	" 7	A. O. Johnson,	" 7	
James Dupont,	" 8	Jacob Berger,	" 8	
Henry Lalendorf,	" 9	B. F. Gilger,	" 9	
John Klag,	" 10	Fred Muenzenmeyer,	" 10	
Alfred Yenzer,	" 11	1898		
Reuben Grant,	" 12		Same as above except District 2 — Henry	
W. F. Bumpus,	" 13		Helmke, District 6 — John Schrag, District 9	
Albert Fellows,	" 14		James Dupont.	
J. S. Metzger,	" 15			

## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

1899

Fred Bury,	District 1
Henry Helmke,	" 2
Horace Coy,	" 3
D. W. McGinnis,	" 4
Henry Lalendorf,	" 5
Fred Gentz,	" 6
A. O. Johnson,	" 7
Jacob Berger,	" 8
James Dupont,	" 9
George Miller resigned and the vacancy was filled by Charles Cook District 10.	

Fred Bury	Horace Coy
Henry Lalendorf	A. R. Fassett
J. S. Metzger	

1906 and 1907

Same as 1905

1908

Fred Bury	Horace Coy
Henry Lalendorf	P. O. Hopkins
George Navarre appointed to fill vacancy caused by Enos Momennee's refusal to serve.	

1909

Same as that of 1908.

1900

Fred Bury,	District 1
Henry Helmke,	" 2
Horace Coy,	" 3
D. W. McGinnis,	" 4
Henry Lalendorf,	" 5
Fred Gentz,	" 6
George Navarre,	" 7
Charles Stamman,	" 8
James Dupont,	" 9
Henry Kohne,	" 10

1910

Fred Bury	Horace Coy
Edward Navarre	P. O. Hopkins
Samuel Bullock	

1911

Christ Ackerman	Fred Bury
Horace Coy	Edward Navarre
Samuel Bullock	

1912 and 1913

Same as 1911

1901

Same as above except District 6 served by A. R. Fassett and District 9 by Amos Fellabaum.

1914

Christ Ackerman	Samuel Bullock
Henry Lalendorf	George Navarre
C. A. Tracy	

1902

Same as in 1901 with two changes, Henry Weidner District 1 and George Hick District 4.

1915, 1916, and 1917

Same as 1914

1903

Henry Weidner,	District 1
Henry Helmke	" 2
Charles A. Burt,	" 3
George Hicks,	" 4
Henry Lalendorf,	" 5
A. R. Fassett	" 6
Henry Lauman,	" 7
Jacob Berger,	" 8
Amos Fellabaum,	" 9
Henry Kohne,	" 10

1918

Christ Ackerman	Samuel Bullock
Henry Lalendorf	George Peach
C. A. Tracy	

1919

Same as that of 1918

1920

C. A. Tracy	George Peach
Henry Lalendorf	Frank Ulrich
Henry Weidner	

1921

Same as that of 1920

1904

Same as above

1922

C. A. Tracy	George Peach
Richard Bruggeman	Henry Weidner
L. H. Shovar	

1905

A change in law specified that five members serve on Board of Education.

## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

1923	Same as that of 1922.		1938	Addie Navarre	R. J. Gilger
1924	C. A. Tracy	Harry Phillips		E. R. Callihan	Paul Lederman
	L. H. Shovar	George Peach		G. O. Mathewson	
		Henry Weidner	1939	Same as that of 1938	
1925	Same as that of 1924.		1940	Carl Ackerman	E. R. Callihan
1926	C. A. Tracy	George Peach		R. J. Gilger	Charles Henderson
	Harry Phillips	Henry Weidner		Paul Lederman	
	Frank Coy		1941, 1942, and 1943	Same as that of 1940	
1927	Same as that of 1926		1944	Charles Henderson	Gladys Ehram
1928	George Peach	C. A. Tracy		E. R. Callihan	Paul Lederman
	Frank Coy	Glenn B. Draper		Carl Ackerman	
	Addie Navarre		1945	Same as that of 1944	
1929	Same as that of 1928		1946	Carl Ackerman	Gladys Ehram
1930	George Peach	Glenn B. Draper		Frank Daney	Carl Reif
	Addie Navarre	Richard Bruggeman		Robert Douglas	
	Frank Coy		1947	Same as that of 1946	
1931	George Peach	Glenn B. Draper	1948	Carl Ackerman	Frank Daney
	Addie Navarre	Richard Bruggeman		Carl Reif	Robert Douglas
	Paul Schmaltz			Mildred TenEyck	
1932 and 1933	Same as that of 1931		1949	Carl Ackerman	Frank Daney
1934	Glenn B. Draper	Addie Navarre		Carl Reif	Lawrence Fisher
	Paul Schmaltz	G. O. Mathewson		Mildred TenEyck	
	W. R. Kowalka		1950	Same as that of 1949	
1935	Same as that of 1934		1951	Carl Ackerman	Carl Reif
1936	Addie Navarre	R. J. Gilger		Lawrence Fisher	Mildred TenEyck
	George Mathewson	Paul Schmaltz		Milton Swanson	
	W. R. Kowalka		1952	Carl Ackerman	Carl Reif
1937	Same as that of 1936			Lawrence Fisher	Milton Swanson
				Erwin Hagedorn	



## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

1953

Same as that of 1952

1954

Erwin Hagedorn	Roland Lamb
Mildred TenEyck	Edward Metzker
Richard Baumgartner	

1955

Same as that of 1954

1956

Erwin Hagedorn	Roland Lamb
Mildred TenEyck	Richard Baumgartner
Clair Huss	

1957

Same as 1956

1958

Mildred TenEyck	Richard Baumgartner
Clair Huss	George Ackerman
Frank Wolf	

1959

Same as that of 1958

1960

Mildred TenEyck	George Ackerman
Frank Wolf	Roland Lamb
Tom Robinette	

1961

Same as that of 1960

### SUMMARY OF OFFICES OF OREGON SCHOOL SYSTEM 1960-61

#### Superintendent's Office

Superintendent of Schools  
Administrative Assistant, Curriculum and Supervision  
Administrative Assistant, Special Services  
Administrative Assistant, Public Relations  
Elementary Supervisor  
Cafeteria Supervisor  
Supervisor of Maintenance  
Secretary  
Receptionist and Telephone Operator

#### Clerk-Treasurer's Office

Clerk Treasurer  
Bookkeeper (2)  
Secretary

#### Principals' Offices

##### Clay High School

Principal  
Assistant Principal  
Dean of Women — 1  
Dean of Men — 1  
Counselor — 1  
Secretaries — 3  
Teachers — 42

##### Clay Elementary School

Principal  
Secretary  
Teachers — 23

##### Coy Elementary School

Principal  
Secretary  
Teachers — 25

##### Dwight D. Eisenhower Junior High School

Principal  
Secretary  
Dean of Girls — 1  
Dean of Boys — 1  
Teachers — 28

##### Josephine Fassett Junior High School

Principal  
Secretary  
Dean of Girls — 1  
Dean of Boys — 1  
Teachers — 34

##### Jerusalem Elementary School

Principal  
Secretary  
Teachers — 23

##### Starr Elementary School

Principal  
Secretary  
Teachers — 18

##### Wynn Elementary School

Principal  
Secretary  
Teachers — 18

##### Administrative Assistant, Special Services

Bus drivers (39)  
Substitutes (20)  
Bus mechanics — 2

##### Supervisor of Maintenance

12 custodians

## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

4 engineers  
18 matrons  
3 senior maintenance  
2 junior maintenance  
1 deliverer of supplies to schools and  
to office  
Cafeteria Supervisor  
8 cooks  
26 assistant

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE PROCLAMATION

#### STATE OF OHIO DEPARTMENT OF STATE PROCLAMATION

The results of the November 5, 1957, General Election in Lucas County, Ohio, having been officially made known to me, I, Ted W. Brown, Secretary of the State of Ohio, pursuant to the provisions of Title VII, Chapter 703, Section 703.011, of the Revised Code of Ohio do hereby make proclamation that in the municipality of

#### OREGON LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

5,233 resident electors were registered at the time of said election with the Board of Elections of LUCAS COUNTY, and that said municipality shall from and after thirty days from date of this proclamation be known as a

#### CITY

by virute of and in accordance with said Title, Chapter, and Section 703.011 of the Revised Code of the State of Ohio.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF,  
I, TED W. BROWN, as Secretary of  
State of the State of Ohio, do hereby  
set my hand and affix the official seal  
of the Secretary of State of the State  
of Ohio, at Columbus, this Twenty-  
Second day of November A.D. 1957.  
Ted W. Brown,  
Secretary of State

### SPECIAL PERMISSION

Permission to use pictures to make this history  
more interesting was secured from

Field Enterprises Educational Corpora-  
tion, Chicago, Illinois

The Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio  
The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus,  
Ohio

Information on Electric Lines — Karl  
Berkebile, Perrysburg, Ohio

Builders — Harrisburg, Pa., the poem  
giving the Indian's interpretation of  
the 23rd Psalm

In addition a number of individuals have  
loaned pictures from which copies were  
made

#### Loan of Books

History of the City of Toledo and Lucas  
County, Waggoner — Elma Wiemeyer  
History of Northwest Ohio Vol. 3 —  
Mrs. Ida Bruggeman

History of Northwest Ohio Vol. 1 and 2,  
Josephine Fassett Branch, Oregon,  
Lucas County Library, Maumee, Ohio  
Toledo and Lucas County, Killets, com-  
plete set — Dale Redd, Sr.

The First Directory of Toledo — Edward  
Momenee

Historical Atlas of Lucas County and  
Part of Wood, 1875 — Gilbert Koch  
Atlas of Lucas County, 1900 — Mrs. Roy  
Phillips, Mr. Roy Carter

Minutes of Trustees, Jerusalem Township  
— Trustees Jerusalem Township by  
Alden Drier Clerk

Minutes of Board of Education, — Ore-  
gon Township — Board of Education,  
Oregon Township by Erwood Shanks,  
Clerk

Minutes of Board of Education, Jerusalem  
Township — Board of Education,  
Jerusalem Township, M. R. Stout,  
Principal, returned to Oregon Board  
of Education

Minutes of Trustees of Oregon Township  
and Oregon — Oregon City by Hildred  
Fox Clerk-Auditor

Muza R. Grove — information on early post  
offices

Carl Reif — information on electric lines  
Bess E. Wonnell — daughter of Samuel Son-  
crant, information about Soncrant's Mill

## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*

### SOME HELPERS

In addition to C. D. Keller who loaned his films and G. Clinton Larson who developed them, credit should be given to the following: Myrtle Fassett who did much in the field of research; Ella Porter who designed the cover and supplied some of the pictures; Fern Ray Morse who proof read the manuscript; Elma Wiemeyer who typed

the manuscript; Roy Fassett who supplied a number of pictures; Terressa Fassett who assisted in research and proof reading and Leta Wescotte who proof read part of the chapters.

Friends, too numerous to mention, have cooperated by answering questions and supplying information. To each of these friends I wish to express my appreciation.



## Clubs and Other Items of Interest



A new place of business, corner of Brown and North Curtice Road.

Dunn Motor Sales

Old landmark becomes useful to community.



Ohio Citizen's Trust Company

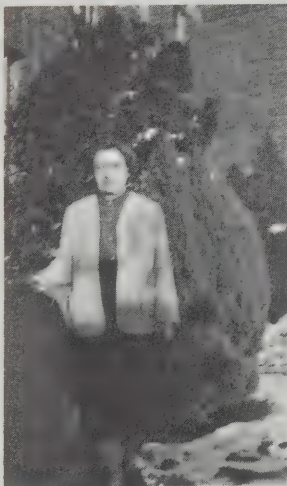
The Toledo Trust is serving the territory with a branch bank on Navarre.



## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*



A reminder of the old days when grandmother fed 25 to 30 hungry men.



Ella Porter designed the cover. She also spent time and energy taking pictures.



Myrtle Fassett spent many hours reading and taking notes.



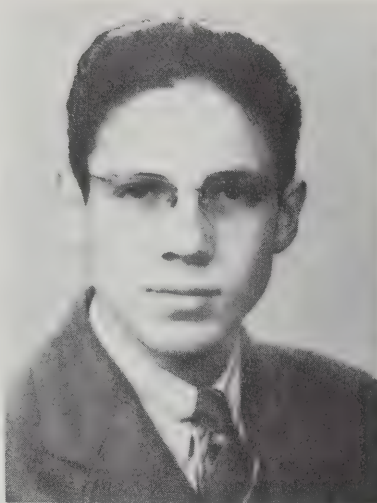
Mrs. Morse gave many hours in proof reading the manuscript.



## Clubs and Other Items of Interest



Elma Wiemeyer  
Elma devoted much time to help  
make this history possible.



Roy Fassett  
Ray gave much time in taking pictures. Much time was spent in taking a picture of Frank Bunno and Mrs. Catherine Navarre. In addition, many other pictures were taken.

As proofreader, critic and helping in numerous ways, she was *tops*.



Teresa Fassett

Leta Wescotte  
She proof read the last chapter.



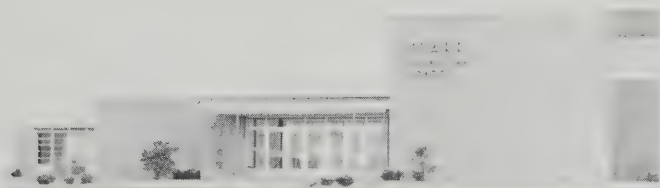
Mr. and Mrs. Wake Matthews  
See story in Chapter XI. — from England to America.



## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*



Our new Clay High.



Our new elementary school on Starr Avenue.



Josephine Fassett Junior High — opened in fall of 1960

## *Clubs and Other Items of Interest*



Clay Elementary  
— opened in 1937

Jerusalem was opened in 1937



Guess Who — Had experience in  
changing tires and cleaning spark plugs.

## Clubs and Other Items of Interest



A Pioneer Family — Thomas Ames

Back Row from left to right — Rueben, Alex, Rollie, Lawrence, Verner, Albert and Arthur. Front row — Blanche Ames Turnow, Thomas Ames, Mrs. Thomas Ames and Ida Ames Krueger.



Etta Metzger, a pioneer, lives on Pickle Road. She still drives her own car.

—See story in Chapter XI.



From left to right: Mrs. Andrew Metzger, Mrs. Vick Metzger, Margaret Elliott. Miss Elliott taught in Oregon Township. She was among those listed in 1882. Her pupils loved and respected her.





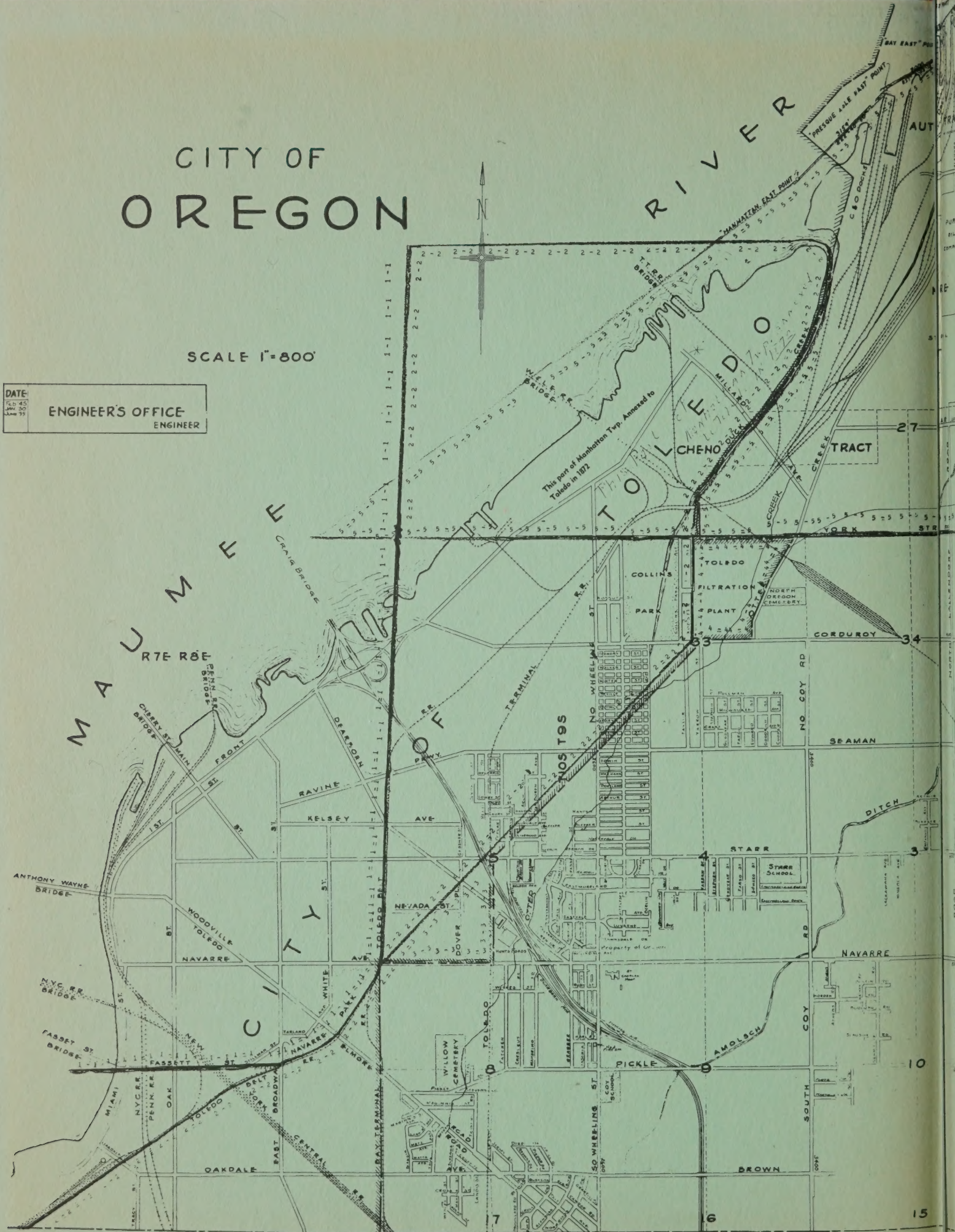




# CITY OF OREGON

SCALE 1"=800'

DATE: 11/1/22  
ENGINEER'S OFFICE  
ENGINEER

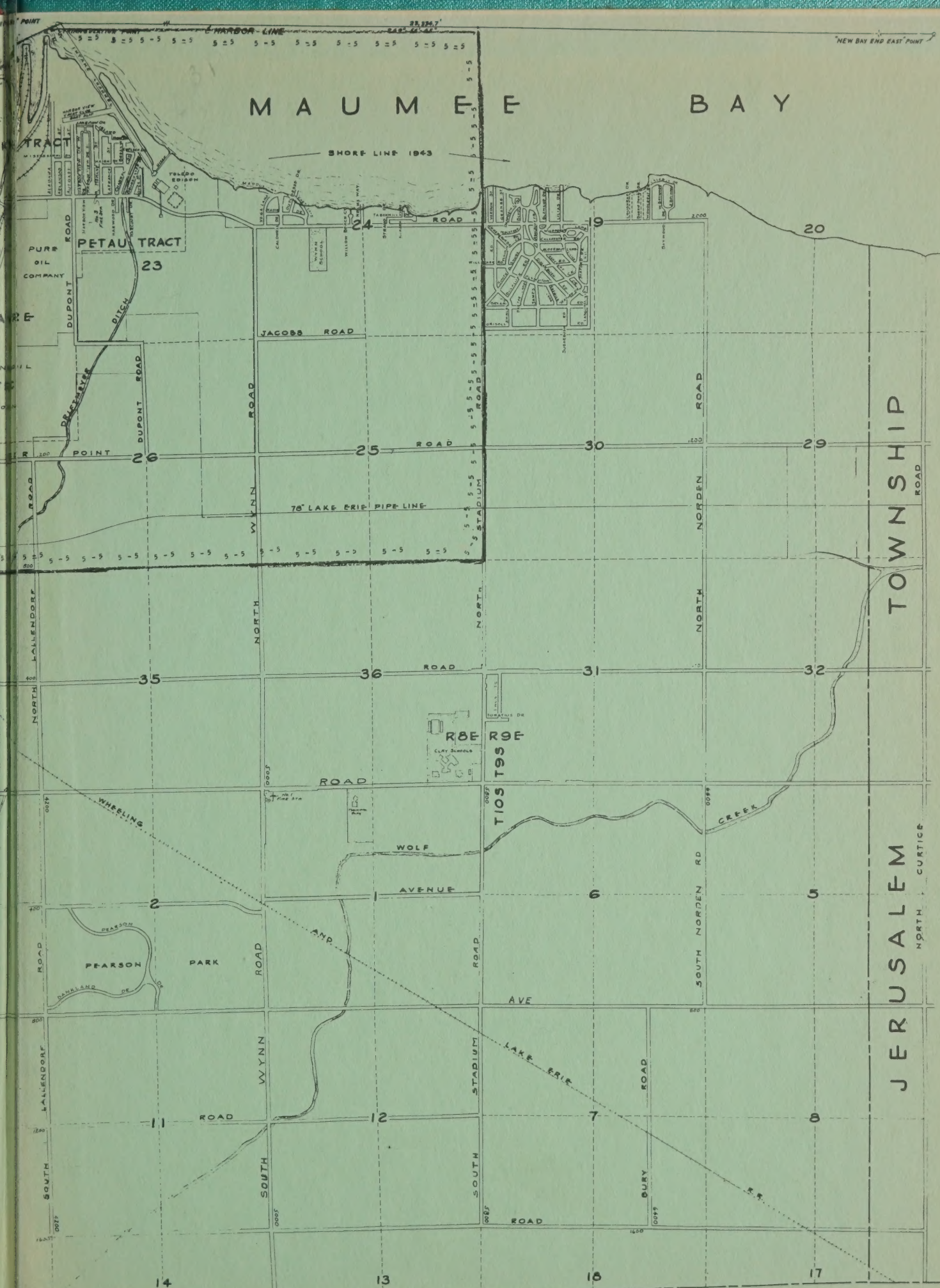


City Line - 1853 - 1-1-1-1  
City Line - 1872 - 2-2-2-2  
City Line - 1922 - 3-3-3-3

City Line - 1942 - 4-4-4-4  
City Line - 1874 - 5-5-5-5

WOOD





1840 - 1874  
Manhattan Twp. East of Maumee River Annexed to Oregon

Jerusalem Twp. was part of  
Oregon until March 10, 1893



